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LIST OF

AND

ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK

IN THE

REIGN OF

THE QUEEN

BY J. N. P. WILKINSON

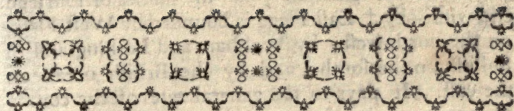
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THE HISTORY

OF
NORFOLK,

Hundred of EAST FLEGG.

THIS hundred lies at the eastern extremity of the county of Norfolk, being in extent from Winterton Ness along the coast to the mouth of the river Yare, or Gariensis, twelve miles; and nearly seven in breadth from Caistor light-houses on the east to the river Bure at Stokesby, on the west. It had formerly fourteen parish churches, five of which are dilapidated, three of them being converted into barns. There are in this, and the hundred of West Flegg twenty-five towns, which constitute the deanry of Flegg in the archdeaconry of Norwich: Of these

HUNDRED OF

it is somewhat remarkable that the names of fourteen end with—by.† East Flegg is bounded by West Flegg on the north-west; by Walsingham and Lothingland in Suffolk on the south; and by the British ocean on the east. It pays to the general rate of the county 7l. 14s. towards a six-hundred pound levy.

The hard-lands are in high cultivation, and the marsh-lands which skirt this hundred on the south and west are well drained: upon the whole the country is very beautifully diversified, either in the *perspective* or in *bird-view*.

To whom the hundreds of East and West Flegg was granted by the Conqueror, or belonged to afterwards, neither history, record, nor tradition informs us, till the reign of king Stephen, who granted them to the abbey of St. Bennet. In the 4th of James I. 1639, the hundreds of East and West Flegg were granted to the family of Cornwallis.

The names of the towns are as follows, to which we add the number of votes polled by the freeholders residing in each, at the contested election for knights of the shire, March 23, 1768.

	W.	G.	A.	C.
Castor St. Edmund } ——— Trinity }	2	2	3	3
Filby - - -	12	13	3	2
Herringby - - -	—	—	—	—
Mauteby - - -	0	0	4	4
Ormesby, Great } ——— Little }	15	14	1	0

† By is a Danish word, and at the end of a name signifies a village or dwelling; from whence the *Bilagines* of the Danish writers, and our by-laws in England come to signify such laws as are peculiar to each town or village.

EAST FLEGG.

3

Runham	-	-	4	4	2	2
Scratby	-	-	0	1	1	0
Stokefby	-	-	0	0	2	2
Thrigby	-	-	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth	-	-	240	231	227	200
Total			273	265	243	213

Seats and principal houses in the hundred of East Flegg.

<i>Filby,</i>	Gibson Lucas, esq.
<i>Ormesby,</i>	Nathaniel Symonds, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	William Manning, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Rev. Christopher Taylor,
<i>Ditto,</i>	William Fisher, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Mr. Robert Proctor.
<i>Scratby,</i>	Joseph Ramey, esq.
<i>Thrigby,</i>	Mrs. Smith.

CASTOR, vulgarly called CAISTER, and wrote in Doomfday book Caſtre, takes its name from a fort or ſtation that the Romans had here, where one part or mouth of the river Yare is ſaid to have run into the Britiſh ocean at a place called Cockle-water or Grub's-haven, now ſtopped up by the ſands.

Authors have differed much in their opinions whether Caſtor or Burgh-Caſtle in Suffolk was the ancient *Garianonum* of the Romans; Camden, Ives, &c. place it at Burgh; Spelman, Parkin, &c. at Caſtor: Of this, however, we will treat more fully in Yarmouth.

At the ſurvey Godric was ſteward, and took care of a lordſhip here for the Conqueror, valued formerly at 8*l.* &c. at the ſurvey at 14*l.* and the abbot of St. Bennet

Bennet at Holme had out of this lordship 6l. Ralph, earl of Norfolk afterwards held it. It was one leuca and a hundred perches long, and one leuca broad, paid 44d. gelt, whoever were lords, and was granted by an exchange of lands in Cornwall, with all its customary dues.

This Ralph, the earl abovementioned, is by many authors, and the Saxon Chronicle, said to have been born in Norfolk, and to be made earl of that county by the Conqueror. But this seems a mistake; he was born in the province of Bretagne in France, and called by ancient French writers Ralph de Vacajet, lord of Guador and Monfort in Bretagne, and married Emma, daughter of William Fitz-Osborn, earl of Hereford, the Conqueror's prime favourite.

The Saxon Chronicle says this marriage was in the year 1070, at which time he was created by the king earl of Norfolk; and at the same time entering into rebellion against the king, was forced to fly into Bretagne with his lady; some years after he undertook the crusade with Robert, duke of Normandy, and died there with Emma his wife.

CASTOR BARDOLPH'S MANOR. How long this lordship continued in the crown does not appear, but was granted by the Conqueror after the survey, or by his son; Henry I. to Hugh de Gornay, a noble lord of Normandy.

Le Counte Hugh de Gournay, and Hugh de Gornay, Sire le Bray, are on the list of those noblemen who attended the Conqueror in his expedition into England.—This family assumed their name from the town of Gornay in Normandy, where it seems they founded

founded the abbey of St. Idevert, who had a portion of tithe in this town.

In 1219, the chapter of St. Idevert de Gornay lett to Walter, dean of Flegg, two parts of the tithes of the demeans late Robert de Caſtre's.

Hugh de Gornay in the 13th of Henry III. 1229, granted lands in this town to fir Roger Botetourt.

His daughter, Julian, was heiress, and married William Bardolph, son and heir of William, lord Bardolph, of Wormegay, in the hundred of Clackclose; and in the 38th of that king. 1254, was lord of Caſtor in right of the said Julian, and had then a grant of free-warren and assise.

In the 3d of Edward I. 1275, this William lord Bardolph had also wreck at sea. At his death in 1289, he was found to hold this lordship *in capite*, as part of the barony of Gornay.

In this family this lordship continued, Thomas Lord Bardolph being attainted and executed for rebellion, in the 4th of Henry IV. 1403, Sir William Bardolph his brother, inherited the estate, with Scratby in this hundred, Clopton in Suffolk, &c. but had not the barony of Wormegay. He died without issue in the 2d of Henry VI. 1424.

In the following year Richard Selling and Joan his wife, widow of Sir William Bardolph, released this lordship, &c. for an annuity to the ladies Ann Clifford, and Joan Phelip, daughters and heirs of the Lord Bardolph, who was attainted.

Ann was then the wife of Sir William Clifford, and after married Sir Reginald Cobham; Joan was the wife of Sir William Phelip, of Donyngton in Suffolk, knight of the garter, treasurer of the household to Henry V.

The above Sir William had the chief conduct and management of that king's melancholy funeral; he was also chamberlain to Henry VI. who granted him the honor of Wormegay, and title of Lord Bardolph.

Ann, the other sister and coheir, dying without issue, this honour and title, with this lordship, came to John, lord viscount Beaumont, by the marriage of Elizabeth his only daughter and heir.

William lord viscount Beaumont his son, succeeded, but being attainted as a rebel in the first of Edward IV. 1461, the king granted it for life to Joan his wife, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, late duke of Bucks, who presented to the church of Castor St. Edmund's in 1463.

John Vere, earl of Oxford, as guardian to William viscount Beaumont, had a grant of the custody of the person, lands, manors, &c. of the said viscount during life, who died in 1501.

On the death of this lord Beaumont, without issue, it came to the crown.

Henry VIII. on July 14, 1512, in his 3d year, granted it to Alice Stanhope, widow, late wife of Edward Stanhope, gent. for life.

She married Sir Edmund Darrell, who presented in 1516 to the church of St. Edmund; and the lady

lady Alice his reliſſe in 1532. The ſaid king, for the ſum of 207l. paid him by his faithful countellor Sir William Paſton, and for the ſum of 9l. 11s. 8d. paid into the hands of the treaſurer of the court of augmentation, gives and grants on May 7, 1545, anno 36, the manors, with all their rights, fiſheries, &c. of Caſtor St. Edmund and Trinity, Scratby, Ormeſby, Mauteby, Filby, with the advowſon of the church of St. Edmund, the rectory of Caſtor Trinity, and patronage of the vicarage, with the annual rent of 4s. per ann. iſſuing out of the ſaid vicarage, belonging to the priory of Shouldham, paying 5d. per ann. for the annual rent.

ST. BENNET'S ABBEY MANOR. This abbey had in the reign of Edward, as we learn from Dooſday book, a lordſhip in this town, which Grimholſ gave, ſoon after its foundation by Canute the Great, in 1034; and was valued at the ſurvey at 25l.

Henry II. ſent his precept to William Turbe, biſhop of Norwich, that he ſhould permit William the abbot of St. Bennet, and Alexander his knight, (who held it under the abbot) to have the advowſon of the church of Caſtor, it being found by the in-quiſition of 12 men to belong to them.

After this a compoſition was made between the chapter of St. Idevert of Gornay in Normandy, and the dean of Flegg, (probably rector of Caſtor) about certain tiſhes here, releaſed by the ſaid chapter.

This fee of the abbot's was divided after into ſeveral lordſhips, and held of the abbey.

CASTOR and REEDHAM MANORS. Alexander, above called the abbot's knight, was of the family

of De Castre, and had the principal tenure under the abbot. This was about the year 1220 held by Sir Robert de Castre.—In the 12th of Henry III. 1228, Matthew de Gunton, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Robert, was lord in her right.

William de Reedham had, in 1230, a messuage and 80 acres, held of the abbot by 50s. per ann.

In 1238, William de Reedham granted this, then called Reedham Hall, to Isabel and her heirs, to be held of him paying half a mark per ann. to him; and 50s. to the abbot; and she had wreck at sea here. Sir Robert her father, was a benefactor to the abbey, and granted a messuage, with 80 acres, and the homage of Peter Fitz-Osbert.

Richer the abbot granted it to his niece, on her marriage, on condition that the lands found the convent fifteen days provisions *for their dinner*.

Robert de Castre had a grant of free warren in the 44th of Henry III. 1260.

Sir William de Reedham had a lordship held of the abbot, in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, and Oliver de Ingham held it of Bartholomew de Reedham in the 10th of Edward II. 1317, by the service of a barbed arrow.

John de Castre was lord of Castor Manor in the 7th of Richard II. 1384, and afterwards it came with Reedham hall, to the Fastolfs.

Sir John Fastolf was lord of both in 1450; on whose death, John Paston, esq. was lord; and so they

they were united to the lordship of Castor-Bardolph above-mentioned.

VAUX'S and BOZOUN'S MANORS. In the 21st of Edward I. 1293, Peter de Bozoun had a lordship. In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, John de Vaux had a lordship; and in the 17th of that king several messuages, &c. in this town, Burgh St. Mary, Rollesby, Clippeby, Repps, Bastwick, &c. and the moiety of the chapel of St. John of Castor.

This came after from Vaux to the Sparrowes, and William Sparrowe, of Norwich, granted in the 37th of Edward III. 1363, to Hugh Fastolf, of Great Yarmouth, all his right in the manor of Vauxhall, and advowson of the moiety of St. John's chapel.

Bozoun's manor came also to the Fastolfs, and was possessed by the renowned sir John Fastolf in the reign of Henry VI.

There were two branches of this very ancient and honourable family: one in Suffolk, the other at Castor in Norfolk.

The Suffolk family also quartered gules, fretty or, Mandevile, sable, a cross flurt or Brakam and argent, a bend between six cross crosslets sable, Tye.

The Norfolk family for distinction bore on their bend three crosslets or.

Of this family was Sir John Fastolf, knight, lord of Kimberly, whose daughter and heir married sir John Wodehouse, lord in the reign of Henry IV.

The

The first of the family we find to have had any interest in this town of Castor, was Thomas Fastolf, esq. to whom Oliver de Ingham granted in the 7th of Edward II. 1314. his right in the manor of Reedham in this town; and in 1356. John Fastolf, esq. purchased the lordship of Vaux, which was confirmed to Hugh Fastolf, esq. in 1363.

John Fastolf, esq. was lord of Vaux and Reedham's, and Castor manors, held of the abbot of Holme, and was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas in the church of Yarmouth, leaving John his son and heir, the famous sir John Fastolf.

Fuller, in his Worthies, says sir John in his minority was a ward of the great John duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV. regent of France in the reign of his nephew Henry VI. He married Milicentia, second daughter and co-heir of Robert Tibetot, esq. son of sir John Tibetot.

The espousal of Milicentia was made in Ireland, on the feast of St. Hilary, in the 10th year of Henry IV. 1409, when sir John Fastolf, her husband, and sir Gilbert Umfrevil, knt. were bound in a bond to Stephen Scroop, archdeacon of Richmond, and James d'Artois, a famous 'quire, remarkable for chivalry, of 1000l. to pay to the said Milicentia yearly, during her life, at her chamber, 100l. per ann. and it appears that she was living and received the same in the 24th of Henry VI. but died before her husband without issue.

Sir John was bred from his youth to arms, and being a knight, attended Henry VI. in his first expedition into France, in his second year. On the taking of Harfleur in Normandy, he was appointed
by

by the king lieutenant governor under Thomas duke of Exeter, the king's uncle.

After this, signilizing himself, he was made captain of Conde Norean and Alencon, governor of Melans, master of the household to John, duke of Bedford (regent of France) deputy governor of Normandy, governor of Anjou and Main, sub-governor of the city of Manse, &c. created a knight banneret under his own banner, at the battle of Verneille in France, and knight of the garter in the 7th of Henry VI. 1429, and had the title of baron of Sinegingle in France.

“ Yet this remarkable great man, says Mr. Parkin; of eminent approved worth, honour and dignity, Shakespear brings on the stage as a buffoon, a mere Thrafo, as a superannuated old man, at the time of Henry V's. accession to the crown, when he was not above thirty-one years of age.”*

He was born in the year 1380, and died November 6, 1459, aged near eighty years; and was buried in a chapel built by him of free-stone, on the north-side of the presbytery of the abbey church of St. Bennet at Holme, close by his late wife.

By his will, he desires “ his substance to be disposed of in the best manner, for the pleasure of God and his soul's health, &c. also for the relief, succour
and

* The vulgar idea that our Norfolk hero sat for the picture drawn by the immortal Shakespear in his Henry IV. and Merry Wives of Windsor, is exploded by every author of credit; we will only observe, that so wanton an attack on the memory of an *English* Worthy could not be made by an *English* Bard, nor represented before an *English* Audience.

and help of the souls that he was next obliged to pray and do pray for, &c."

His executors were sir William Yelverton, the judge, William Jenney, esq. serjeant at law, John Paston, esq. Thomas Howes, clerk, and William Worcester, alias Botoner, who is said to have been his herald and chief steward, a diligent and curious antiquary; from whose manuscript, entitled *Itinerarium*, in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Mr. Parkin collected many particulars relating to his master.

Amongst these executors there appears to have been disputes and differences much to the injury of sir John's will, whose estate and fortune was immense, acquired from the great places that he enjoyed for many years, and especially from the surprising captures and plunders he obtained in the wars of France. As his fortunes were large, so was his charity and benefactions.

The chapel that he built of free-stone in the abbey of St. Bennet, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was twenty-two feet long.

He built the south aisle of the said abbey church, much decayed, anew from the ground, all of free-stone, with a curious arched vault of the same, fifty-eight paces or steps (as Worcester says) long, and eleven broad, the length of its altar being fifteen palms, and the breadth five.

A short time before his death he founded a college of priests in his lordship or mansion-house of Castor, wherein were seven priests, and also an hospital therein for seven poor men,

In

In the 6th year of Edward IV. 1466, from the several receipts it appears, that the priests had in money allowed besides their diet, &c. 40l. per ann. and the poor men 40s. per ann. each.

The sum of 20l. was given to build a new window in the abbey of Wendling. To Broomholm priory 24l. The abbey of Langley had 80l. lent to them. In 1442, Yelverton his executor, is blamed for giving a receipt to Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, for four hundred and forty-two marks of sir John's money. The bishop of Ely (Grey) had 140l. The earl of Wiltshire (Butler) had a legacy of 27l. and of two gallon pots, weighing twelve-score of thirteen ounces of silver. The earl of Salisbury (Nevill) 165l.

Twenty-three ounces of gold, and 3033 ounces of silver, were sold by his executors, who had large sums in their hands.

Thomas Howes, one of them, confessor to sir John, a grey frier, rector of Castlecomb in Wiltshire, of Blofield and of Pulham in Norfolk, had about 4000l. in his hands to lay out in repairs and ornaments of churches and religious houses; and with part of this he repaired the church and chancel of Pulham St. Mary, and in a south window set up the effigies of this knight in his coat and armour gilt, with his crest, a plume of feathers, argent, on a torse or wreath azure, and or; with his arms quarterly, or, and azure, on a bend, gules, three cross croissants, impaling his lady's arms, argent, a saltire, ingrailed gules; also the effigies of his lady kneeling; over her the said arms of sir John, also the arms of St. George. Under these,

Orate p. a'ab. Johs. Fastolf Militis qui multa bona fecit in tempore vite, et Milicentie Uxoris ejus et Domini Thome Howes istius eccles. rectoris, et omnium Fidelium Defunctorum.

The seat or hall of Castor was a noble strong pile; Worcester says that the great hall was fifty-nine feet in length, and twenty-eight feet in breadth.

He had a city house in Pockthorpe at Norwich, opposite to St. James's church, called Fastolf's Place, where a few years past, in a room used by a baker for his office, were several effigies in a bow window.

In a long north window, many effigies of sacred and profane warriors, David, Sampson, Hercules, &c. also an engagement between two knights, which was that of sir John with a French nobleman, the duc de Alencon, whom he took prisoner in France, brought him to England, and kept him at Castor, till a very large sum was paid for his ransom,

A good part of the Frenchman was then entire, had a noble presence, a prolix white beard; the effigy of sir John much shattered, his upper part gone.

On February 10, in the 13th of Edward IV. an indenture was made by the executors of sir John, appointing a surveyor of the lands and tenements in Southwark, and other places in Surry, late sir John's, to perform his last will, and also receiver of the rents, and that he shall do in the defence and keeping out John Paston, esq. and of all others claiming by him.

Sir John Fastolf had by his will appointed this John Paston, esq. one of his executors, and had given to them all his manors, lands, &c. in trust, to found the college of the seven priests, and seven poor men, in the manor-house at Castor, &c. "For the singular trust and love (says sir John) that I have to my cousin John Paston before all others, being in every belief that he will execute this my last will,"

But it appears that this John Paston, esq. had entered on the manor of Castor, and was imprisoned in the Fleet of London, by Nevill, bishop of Exeter, Nov. 3, 1464) then chancellor.

On his death, in 1466, he left it to his eldest son sir John Paston.

July 6, 1466, the king granted him a warrant under his hand and privy-seal, to take possession "of all the lands and inheritance of his late father, or of Agnes his grandmother, or of Margaret his mother, or of William Paston and Clement Paston, his uncles; also the manor and place of Castor, or of any other estate which his father had, by way of gift or purchase, of the late sir John Fastolf, which lands had been seized by the king, on evil surmises made to him against his deceased father, himself, and uncles, of all which they were sufficiently, openly, and worshipfully cleared before the king;" and of ~~all~~ other possessions, by gift or purchase, "in the manor or place of Castor."

Another misfortune also happened to this seat, or castle, about the same time, owing to the negligence of a girl, who in making a bed, set fire to it by her candle, and did considerable damage.

And here we hope to be excused, if we observe, what a considerable number of worthy men, men of great renown, honour and gallantry, of the county of Norfolk, signalized themselves in the wars of France, &c. in the three successive reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI.

In the Paston family it continued some time.

William Crowe, esq. was lord in 1661, Roger Crowe, esq. in 1708 and 1724, from whom it came to his nephew, John Bedingfield, esq. of Aylsham, the present lord and patron.

In 1771, Capt. Gros took a view of the ruins of Castor castle, to which he has added a description:

“ It seems rather to have been a castellated mansion, than an edifice calculated for defence. The time of its erection is not exactly known, but from its materials, which are brick, it cannot be older than about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. when that manor belonged to sir John Fastolf, a general and knight of the garter. The manor of Castor had been in that family ever since the 9th of Edward II. when Thomas Fastolf purchased it of sir Oliver Ingham, knt. and it is more than probable, some house or castle might then be standing. Indeed, Tanner mentions one as early as Edward I.

“ A manuscript in the possession of the late Mr. Antis, garter king of arms, relates, that sir John Fastolf having taken the duke of Alencon prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, that duke agreed as a ransom, to build a castle here, similar to his own in France, in consequence of which agreement, this castle was erected at his expence. The evidence of
this

this manuscript is corroborated by a common tradition to the same effect.

“ A manuscript account of this building, by Mr. Blomefield, says, that Henry V. gave licence to sir John to build Caſtor houſe *as ſtrong as himſelf could deviſe*, and appointed it a fortification for Yarmouth. This permiſſion it is, however, evident he did not avail himſelf of, and perhaps thoſe were only words of courſe, inſerted in his licence for form-ſake. The battle of Agincourt was fought Oct. 25, 1415, and ſuppoſing this to have been begun even three or four years after that event, it will place Caſtor caſtle very forward among the oldeſt brick buildings in this kingdom.

“ William de Botener, alias de Worceſter, in his Itinerary, preſerved in Bennet college, Cambridge, relates, that this caſtle was beſieged twice in the reign of Edward IV. once by the duke of Norfolk, and another time by lord Scales. In the account of theſe tranſactions, this foundation is mentioned as being directed by the laſt will of ſir John Faſtolf.”

The following extract was obtained from the collection of the late John Ives, jun. eſq. of Yarmouth. As it contains ſeveral curious particulars it ſhall be given at length.

“ This manſion, or caſtle, encloded a court, in figure a rectangled parallelogram, whoſe ſouth and north ſides were ſomewhat larger than thoſe on the eaſt and weſt. On the north-weſt angle was the tower, which, according to Anſtis, is upwards of one hundred feet in height. The grand entrance lay over a draw-bridge on the weſt ſide.

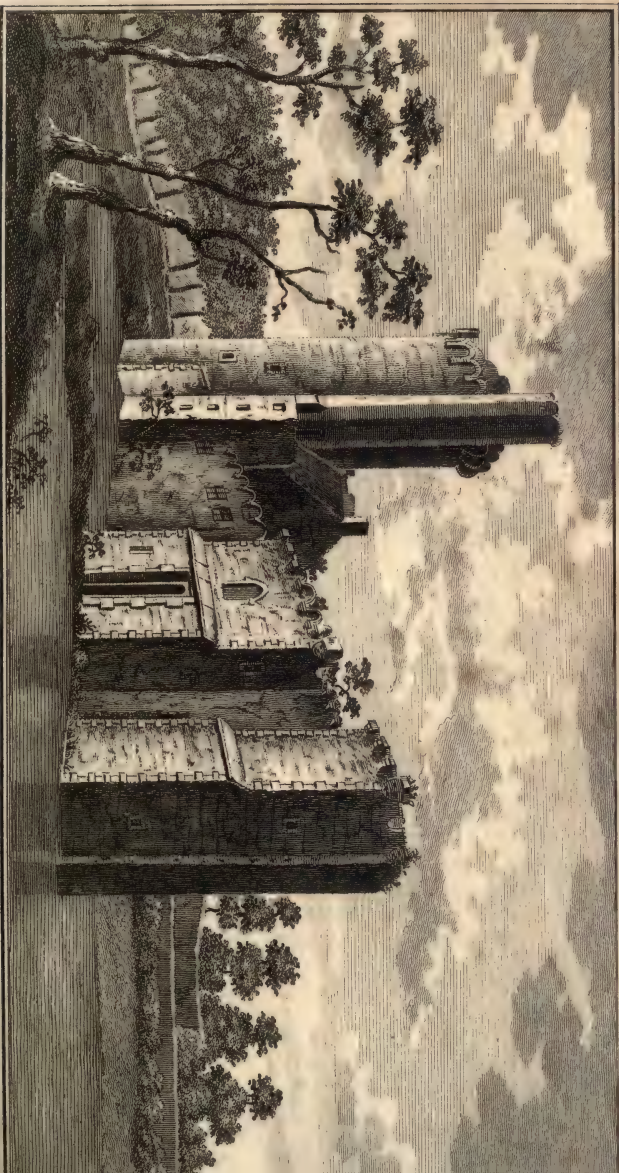
" On the right hand on entering the great hall, which, Worcester MS. says, measured forty-nine feet in length, and twenty-eight feet in breadth, adjoining to this tower, was the dining-room, the great fire-place of which is still to be seen. Directly east of this, communicating by a draw-bridge, stood the college, which appears to have encompassed three sides of a square, whose area was larger than that included in the walls of the mansion. The west side was bounded by a mote; at its south-east and north-east angles, it had two round towers; towards the west end of the north side ran the great avenue." This building was, in all likelihood, the hall or mansion mentioned by Tanner.

" Round the modern castle ran a mote, which, according to tradition, communicated with a navigable creek. In a small building, now used as a farmhouse, a little south-west of the mansion, is shewn a large arch, capable of receiving a boat of considerable burthen. This is called *the barge-house*. When it is considered the changes the different creeks and channels hereabouts have undergone, this assertion will not appear improbable.

" At present only the west and north walls are remaining, together with the tower. The south and east sides are nearly levelled with the ground; what is remaining of the college is converted into barns and stables. On an arch over a bow window in the inside of these ruins was the arms of sir John Fastolf, surrounded with the garter, fairly carved in stone. This has been lately taken down and deposited in the library of his excellency the earl of Buckinghamshire, at Blickling in this county.

" The

CASTOR CASTLE,





“ The following is the extract respecting this castle: It is taken from the Itinerary of William Bottoner, alias de Worcester, in the library of Bennet college, Cambridge. This Bottoner was an historian, bard and herald; he wrote the life and actions of sir John Falstaff, which book appears to have been once in the manuscript library at Lambeth.

“ On the feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary, nine years before the castle was besieged, on St. Bartholomew's day, a cruel day, with guns at the castle, and the siege lasted for seven days.

“ Here follows the names of the men at arms besieging the castle and fortrefs of Castle-Fastolf, beginning on Monday before the feast of St. Bartholomew, in the year - - - - of Edward IV. the king then being at Coventry, and the said siege continued till - - - - day of September.

“ John, duke of Norfolk, — his brother, sir William Calthorpe, sir Gilbert Debenham, R. Letham, esq. of Plumstead, — Lancaster, esq. sir William Brandon, knt. sir Humphry Talbot, knt.

“ Sir John Avenyngham first sent to deliver the castle to the duke, but the lieutenant refused.

“ Thomas Wingfield, esq. William Wingfield, esq. — Swansey, esq. Hue Anstyn, esq. John Waldgrace, knt. — Debenham, jun. sir Humphry Talbot, sir William Calthorpe, sir J. Hevingham, sir Gilbert Debenham, sir T. Wingfield, sir William Brandon, sir Philip Wentworth, knt. Symond Fitzsymonde, esq.

“ Item—Eleven sons, Lancasters, by —— Tymperly, esq.

“ James Radcliffe, esq. Black John de Radcliffe, sir William Debenham, sir Robert Debenham, the son of Lawrence Reynford, esq. the son of Foulke Stafford, esq, Richard Southwell, esq. Gilbert Debenham, sen. esq. —— Broke, esq, son of lord Cobham, —— Bardwell, esq. of Harling, Norfolk, —— Steward, esq. from near Cromer.

“ Memorandum—Lord Anthony, lord Scalys, likewise another time entered the castle of Castle Fastolf, in the name of Edward IV. and a certain cursed William Yelverton of the priory of Norwich, with his help, and —— Scarning, gentleman, with other servants of that lord, kept possession of the castle for the space of half —— to the great prejudice of the goods of the said castle, under the scandalous and groundless pretence that John Paston, esq. was a nief to the king, although the same was false.

“ Names of the persons defending the said castle against the duke. John Paston, jun. esq. defended the siege in the place of sir John Paston, knt. his brother, who was absent.

“ J. Dawbenny esq. killed with a quarrel, * Osborn Berney, esq. Osborn de Castre, valet, † John Bett, valet, —— Mundynet, born in France, Thomas Salem of Castor—John Vincent, W. Vincent, W. Wod

* A shot from a cross bow.

† Valet here probably means a servant, though it often is put for a cadet or volunteer, also young gentlemen under the age of eighteen.

Wod, and R. Bylys serving Paston, jun.—Robert Ormond de Maltby, Davy Coke, servant of J. H. John Roos, of Philby, John Osborn, of Philby, John Norwade, Raulyns, a foreigner, William Peny, a foldier of Calais, John Lesse, of Calais, Thomas Stampys, handles and will shoot with a bow for a noble, John Pampyng of Norwich, John Chapman, a foldier belonging to the duke of Somerset, John Jackson, of Lancashire, John Spark, of Marsham.

“ At first John the aforementioned duke, a week before siege was laid to the castle, sent John Hevenyng-ham, knt. a relation to sir John Fastolf, with a message to John Paston, esq. the younger, lieutenant of John Paston, knt. his brother, for the safe keeping thereof to the use of his brother, during his absence on the service and business—A - - - B - - - - importing that he the duke had purchased the said castle of a certain William Yelverton——Justice of Norfolk, named one of the executors of sir John Fastolf, knt. lord of this castle, although it was contrary to his will and testament that it should be sold, he having ordained that it should be a house of prayer, and for poor people for ever, to be founded for offering up prayers for his soul, and the souls of his parents. And he the said lieutenant of the castle refused delivery of the castle, because he had not received the custody thereof from the said duke, but only from John Paston, his brother. At length, within ten days from that time, viz. on the said Monday, the said duke with his army, to the number of three thousand armed men, surrounded the castle, and attacked it in three places with machines, called in English guns, culverynes, &c. &c. and other artillery, ordnance and archers.”

The

The above is written in the most barbarous Latin imaginable, and in so bad a hand that the transcriber was obliged to guess at several words. Nothing respecting this siege occurs in our ancient chronicles.

Besides this transcript the late Mr. Ives was in possession of several original manuscripts relating to sir John Fastolf; one of them an account signed by himself.

HORNING-HALL. In the 6th of Henry IV. Edmund Redysham of Ubbeston in Suffolk, conveyed by fine to John Clere, &c. six messuages, land, &c. in this town.

Edmund Clere, esq. was lord in 1457, and in the 34th of Henry VIII. Richard Newport granted the third part of Horning-hall in Castor, to Sir John Clere.

In the first of Edward VI. Sir William Paſton was lord of it, and so it was united to the other lordships.

Thomas Bransby, esq. gave ten acres of land in Hemesby, for the use of the poor of Castor.

Mrs. Cobb, &c. gave 53l. the interest to be laid out in coals for the poor.

The town was divided into two parishes, Castor Trinity, and Castor St. Edmund.

Castor Holy Trinity church was a rectory, antiently valued at thirty marks, and the abbot of St. Bennet had a portion of tithe valued at 20s.

In the 56th of Henry III. 1272, Sir John Bardolph granted the advowson of this church to the prior of Shouldham.

On the 8th of July, 1387, Henry, bishop of Norwich, appropriated this church to Shouldham priory, reserving to himself a pension of 23s. 4d. per ann. a vicarage to be assigned of twenty marks value, the nomination thereof to be in the bishop, and the presentation in the priory, a pension of 3s. 4d. to the prior of Norwich, and another of 4s. per ann. to the arch-deacon of Norwich. The present value of the vicarage is 6l. 8d.

On this appropriation, and a vicarage being settled, the nuns of Shouldham were taxed for the rectory at twenty marks, and the vicar at ten marks.

At the dissolution of Shouldham priory, the rector of this church, and patronage of the vicarage, was granted by Henry VIII. on May 7, 1545, in his 36th year, to Sir William Paston.

In the 12th of Henry III. Roger, prior of Hickling, granted to Matthew de Gunton twenty acres of marsh, in exchange for 18s. rent in Rollesby.

The temporalities of St. Bennet's abbey in 1428, were 3l. 10s. 10d.

The temporalities of Hickling priory in Castor Trinity, land and marsh, 40s. 8d.

In 1370, William Ryfing, pitanciary and monk of St. Bennet, received of the rector of Castor Trinity, 10s. per ann. pension.

In 1393, John Fastolf, of Castor, son of Nicholas, was buried in this church.

The church of Castor Trinity is decayed, and made use of as a barn. It stands behind a farmhouse, on a summit which overlooks Yarmouth, and the level of marshes on each side of Brayden.

CASTOR ST. EDMUND, is a rectory; the old value was eight marks, the present value is 4l.

The church has a nave, south aisle and chancel covered with lead, and a square tower with three bells. It stands on the north side of the turnpike road leading from Yarmouth to Norwich; is in good repair, and has some handsome tomb-stones in the church-yard.

The patronage was long in the family of Bar-dolph, and is now in John Bedingfield, esq. of Aylsham.

In the chancel are several grave-stones—To Brereton, Crowe, Claphamson, Bransby, Gibson, &c.

On the north side of the chancel a mural marble monument, with a bust and the arms of *Gulielmus Crowe, Armiger Natus est A°. 1617, Obijt. 1668, ætat. suæ 51, cum trimestri, quod excurrit, spatio.*

On another mural monument,—*M. S. Johannis de Blennerhassettorum, obt. 11, Cal. Jun. A. D. 1704, ætat. 52.*

*“ De Metton natus jacet hic Niger tumulatus,
“ Presbiter elatus; sit ej deus et miseratus.*

Laurence

Laurence Womack, clerk, obiit Dec. 30, 1724, aged 57 years.

In the nave—" *Here layeth Elizabeth, late the wife of John Paston, on whose soule, Jesu have mercy.*

Thomas Ely, of Castor St. Edmund, buried in this church porch, gave by will in 1514, two acres of land, to the finding of two lamps in the said church and chancel before St. Edmund.

In the church were the arms of Clere impaling Braunch, and Mauteby impaling Berney.

Here was the free chapel, chauntry, or college of Castor-hall, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, or the Evangelist. first founded by Sir Robert de Castor, and John Fastolf, esq. father of Sir John Fastolf, removed the church which was on the bank, and almost devoured by the sea to his own manor, called Castor-Fastolf, valued at 53s. 4d.

The presentation to the free chapel, chauntry, or college of Castor-hall in 1300 was with sir William de Vaux, and Peter de Bozoun.

In 1444 the custos was collated by the bishop, as a present from sir John Fastolf.

The chapel was dissolved in the 2d year of Edward VI. after the resignation of William Parker, the last master or custos, and granted to sir William Paston. It was well endowed, as will appear from the grant of it on January 14, 1608, in the 6th of James I. to Thomas Corbet, esq. of Sprowston, and Robert Kemp, gent. of Antingham, in trust.

All that the late dissolved free chapel in Castor St. Trinity, with its appurtenances, and all tithes of corn, grain and hay, wool, &c. one hundred acres of arable land in Castor, Ormesby, and Scratby, some time belonging to the said free chapel, &c. to and for the uses following, viz.

To the poor of Castor, 40s. per annum, to be distributed by the minister and church-wardens, for the time being, equally at Easter and Christmas, 20s. 5l. per ann. to the poor of Great Yarmouth, to be distributed by the bailiffs;—the rest for ever to Ralph Same, clerk, incumbent of Castor, and his successors for ever, on condition that he shall weekly there use the godly exercise of preaching and expounding the holy word of God, for better teaching and instructing the people there.

This deed is inrolled in the chancery, Jan. 17. 1608, and the estate is now vested in feoffees.

In this town was also the chapel of St. Margaret standing in 1524; and in 1632 the lord of Castor is said to hold one acre, on which stood St. Margaret's chapel.

In this chapel sir John Fastolf designed to have erected a college for seven monks, or secular priests, and seven poor men, and to endow the same with seven hundred and twenty marks rent, out of this manor, which he gave or sold to his cousin, John Paston, esq. who laboured to establish it till his death, in the 6th of Edward IV. 1466, as did sir John his son; but whether it was ever incorporated or fully settled, may be doubted.

That

There were six priests and six poor men here, at the death of John Paston, esq. as appears from an old roll wrote at this time; wherein mention is made of their wages or salaries.

In 1724, the Rev. Robert Clayton was presented to the rectory of St. Edmund, with Castor Trinity, consolidated September 22, 1608.

This village is two miles from Yarmouth, and is on the great road from thence to Norwich. The publick gardens there for the reception and entertainment of gentry, are much admired and resorted to.

FILBY, wrote in Doomsday Filebey. and Phileby. Ralph Stalre was lord in the reign of the Confessor, and had two carucates, &c.

Fourteen free men had also half a carucate of land, &c. valued then at 40s.—at the survey at 50s.

On the expulsion of Stalre, the Conqueror granted it to Rabell *the artificer*, who had the command (as an engineer) of all the engines, or brakes, and the direction of them at the battering of forts, &c. and had also from the Conqueror, the lordship of More, a village in Blofield hundred.

The king and the earl of Norfolk had the soc of the free men; and the town was one leuca and three furlongs and an half long, and half a leuca and twenty-five perches broad.

It was soon after the survey in the crown, and in the reign of Henry II. was possessed by William de Cheny, a son of Robert Fitz-Walter, founder of
Horsford

Horsford priory; and by his daughter and coheir Margaret, came to Hugh de Cressi, whose descendant Stephen de Cressi, dying without issue, it came as an escheat to the crown.

Henry III. granted it to William de Valentia, his brother-in-law, earl of Pembroke, about the 50th year of his reign.

This earl had the lete, assise, and wreck at sea.—Audomere his son, earl of Pembroke, inherited it.

From that earl it came by marriage to David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, who died about the 49th of Edward III. 1375, and by his two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth, by marriage, first to sir Thomas Percy, and after to sir John Scroop; and by Philippa, his other daughter, to sir John de Halsham.

The heiress of this last family brought the whole to John Lukenor, esq.

In the 3d of Edward IV. 1463, sir Jeffrey Boleyn died seised of it, having purchased it of the feoffees of the Halshams; and in the 4th of Edward IV. 1550, sir James Boleyn conveyed it to Thomas Clere, esq. of Stokesby.

Mr. Gooch was lord and patron in 1740,

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earl of Norfolk, had at the survey a lordship, of which four free-men were deprived, and Stanart held it under Bigot.

The ancient family of De Filby, who assumed their name from this town, were lords of this manor,

Sir

Sir Ralph de Filby was lord about the year 1280, and Robert de Filby was lord of East-hall in this town in 1315. He had two daughters and co-heirs, Joan married to Richard de Berking, and Isabel to John de Holbeck, who held it by equal moieties. They were bound to hold it of the Earl Marshal, and had alternately the presentation.

In 1390, John Berking of Rollesby presented as lord, and sold the advowson to sir Henry Inglos, who presented in 1436.

The manor of Berkings came to the family of Giggs. Robert Giggs, gent. of Sparham, held it at his death in 1434, and was patron of the church, and it came after to the Cleres of Stokesby.

The earl Warren had a lordship, of which Estgar a free man was deprived. In this lordship were three salt-works, &c.

Richard Aguillon was lord in the reign of Henry II. whose daughter and heir, Isabel, brought it by marriage to sir Robert de Holme, who was also lord of Holme-Hale in South Greenhoe hundred.

His son sir Giles was lord in the 24th of Henry III. 1240, and held it of the earl Warren by a quarter of a fee.

Sir Robert de Holme, one of the justices of Trail-Baston in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, had the assise of bread and beer, view of frank pledge, &c.

Giles de Hulmo or Holme, claimed the same in the 14th of that king, and it was brought to ———

D

de

de Plumstead, by the marriage of Alice, his sister and heir.

John de Plumstead kept his first court at Filby in 1324. Alice, his daughter and heir, brought it to Sir Edward de Illey, who died lord in 1349.

In 1367. Sir Richard de Illey, son of Sir Edmund, sold to William de Topcroft, burgess of Yarmouth, the third part of this lordship of Holmhall in Filby, and also granted an annuity of 5*l.* per ann. to Ralph Norman, &c. of Filby, and of his manor of Plumstead Parva.

About this time Alianore de Burghwood had a third part, which she conveyed to Ellen Colyn, of Yarmouth, who possessed it in 1386, and Isabel Gegges in 1402, who conveyed it in trust, &c. to Matthew de Salle, parson of Stokesby.

After some other changes in property it was in the Pastons. Sir William Paston died seised of it in the 1*st* and 2*d* of Philip and Mary, 1554, and held it of Thomas Clere, esq. as of his manor of Stokesby, in foccage, and 10*s.* rent per ann.

The abbey of St. Bennet at Holme had a lordship in the time of the Confessor, and at the survey, valued in the whole at 30*s.*

This on an exchange with other lands belonging to the abbey at the dissolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to the see of Norwich.

William de Valentia held 42 acres of the abbot of St. Bennet in the 3*d* of Edward I. 1275.

William

William de Scohies had a carucate of land and a half, &c. and five salt-works; a church with five acres, valued at 6d. of which a free-man was deprived.

Hugh held it at the survey under William de Scohies, when it was valued at 8os. the king had the soc. This went with Scohies manor of Stokesby.

The church of Filby is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, anciently valued at twenty-two marks. Ernald Bill had the presentation or advowson of it granted him by king John in his 2d year, 1201, and was depending on the crown manor, which was granted to William Cheney.

Roger de Creffi, as lord, released to Ralph Bill and his heirs, all his right therein, in the 24th of Henry III. 1240, by fine.

In the reign of Edward I. the priory of St. Faith had a portion of tithe, valued at four marks per ann. The hospital of Norman in Norwich a portion valued at 15s. per ann. and the priory of Norwich one, at 13s. 4d. being two parts of the tithes of Morelleys de Merlay.

The temporalties of Hickling priory, in 1428, were valued at 9s. of Weybridge 12d.

The present value is 11l. 1s. 4d. ob. and pays first fruits and tenths.

Thomas de Blumvile, bishop of Norwich, confirmed to the priory of Norwich their right here. The portion of Norman's hospital was two parts of the tithes of the demesns of sir Robert de Holme.

In 1474, Bartholomew Whyte, esq. of Shottisham, presented to this church, as did Mr. Robert Gooch in 1722. Mr. William Taylor presented June 15, 1770, and in 1771 the Rev. Christopher Taylor, to this rectory.

The church has a nave covered with reed, a north and south aisle covered with lead, a chancel, and a lofty tower with five bells.

In the chancel, on a marble stone, *Here resteth the body of Charles Keene, Gent, who died Dec. 1, 1646, lord of the manor.*

One for James Wace, clerk, rector forty years, obt. May 25, 1722, aged 66.

One, *In memory of Sam, Spendlove, Gent. who died October 28, 1678, aged 60; and of his wife and daughter.*

In the chancel were the arms of Lamerton, impaling Hunter.

Walter Lemerton, of Filby, Gent. was buried in this church in 1503.

In 1444, Edmund Norman, of Filby, buried in the church of Cromer, gave ten marks for two new windows on the north part of the church at the west end, and 40d. to St. Baptist's chapel in Filby church.

Nicholas Pykering was buried in 1466, in the steeple of this church, and left several religious benefactions.

On March 26, 1585, in the 27th of Elizabeth, George Petre had a grant of the tithes late the prior of Horsham St. Faith's in this town, &c. lately belonging to the prior of Eye in Suffolk, for twenty-one years.

Gibson Lucas, esq. has a considerable property in this parish, and resides in a handsome house, with elegant gardens, here.

The village of Filby lies on the great turnpike-road leading from Yarmouth (6 miles) to Norwich, (16) and is bounded on the west side by a sheet of water, called FILBY BROAD, which stretches towards Martham and Stokesby, and is upon the whole an extensive and beautiful lake, abounding with fish and wild ducks.

HERRINGBY, wrote in Doomsday book Haringebei, and is mentioned as having at that time five salt-works.

The Conqueror was lord at the survey, and Rainbald the goldsmith held it of the Conqueror, but it lately belonged to Ralph, earl of Norfolk, who had forfeited it.

In the 8th of Richard I. 1197, John Hauteyn was lord, and gave the patronage of the church to the priory of Castle-acre,

William de Herringby quitted all claim in the advowson to the prior, in the 24th of Henry III. 1240.

Humo Hauteyn was lord in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, and held it *in capite* of the king.

William de Ormesby, Walter de Bernham, and William de Reedham, were returned to be lords in the 9th of Edward II. 1316, of this village and of Thrigby.

Sometime after this, John Spencer, esq. conveyed by fine to sir Simon Felbrigg, John Hobard, &c. the manor of Herringby, in the 3d of Henry V. 1415. and John Cornwallis, &c. settled it on sir John Fastolf, sir Henry Inglos, &c. in the 5th of Henry VI. 1427.

Sir John Fastolf died possessed of it in the 38th of that king, then called "Herringby Spencer's manor, and Herringby Fens."

John Paston, esq. died lord of Spencer's manor in the 6th of Edward IV. 1466.

After this Hugh Attefenn was lord, and by his will in 1475. settled it on his college in this town, and also patron.

HERRINGBY COLLEGE, OR HOSPITAL. This college was founded according to the will of Hugh Attefenn, dated February 5, 1475, wherein he appoints a master or governor, three priests, eight poor folks, and two servants in his alm-house, called "God's poor alms-house, and his," and thereby settles 44l. per ann. thereon.

In the 1st of Henry VII. 1485, Thomas Baynard was collector of the rents and farms of the manors and lands belonging to this college, in the hands of sir Henry Heydon, &c. feoffees, and that he paid to the master or custos of the said hospital, 44l. yearly. Also to the abbot of St. Bennet, 53s. and 4d. as supervisor

visor of the will of the founder. Also for repairing of the lead of that abbey, according to the founder's will. To the repair of the bridge at Acle dam, called Weybridge, and the causeway, 6s. 8d. and that he had paid in all, 72l. 11s. ob.

By this he then stood charged with 13l. 5s. 6d. and that he had received for the whole year 85l. 16s. 6d. ob.

What this college possessed will appear from the grant of Henry VIII. in his 36th year, April 13, 1545, to sir William Woodhouse, of Waxham.

Barton Bury-hall manor, paying a fee farm rent of 12s. 4d. ob. per ann. Stalham, Lynford's manor and Wild's, 23s. 11d. ob. q. Edingthorpe, Houching's manor, 2s. 1d. ob. per ann. in Norfolk.

The manor of Rothenhale, 22s. 4d. ob. q. per ann. and the manor of Kessingland in Suffolk, 16s. 3d. q. per ann. Together with all the lands, &c. in England, belonging to the said college, except the precinct and scite of the said college in Herringby, a marsh called Child's in Tunstall, with the manor of Herringby, &c. which sir Thomas Clere had a grant of the manor of Herringby, the scite and precinct of the college, July 28, 1546, paying 38s. 9d. ob. per ann.

Thomas Clere, esq. of Stokesby, his grandson, was lord in 1599.

It was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at 23l. 6s. 5d. per ann.*

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According to Dugdale and Speed.

The church of Herringby, dilapidated since the dissolution of the college, was dedicated to St. Eahelbert, was a rectory valued at eight marks, and the prior of Castle-acre had a portion of 50s. The present value is 5l.

In 1471, Nicholas, prior, and the convent of Castle-acre, released to Hugh Attewenn all their rights in a pension of 40s. paid by Hugh out of the church of Herringby, and he purchased the patronage of that priory; gave it to his college to be annexed to the mastership; and in 1474 Hugh Attewenn, of Herringby, was buried by his ancestors in this church. He gave one hundred marks to build the roof, &c. and five hundred marks at least to be laid out by his executors upon the making of the steeple of the cathedral at Norwich, to the honour and pleasure of the blessed Virgin. He also left a *premium* to the new college of Ipswich, on proviso that they should pray for his soul "*like as they shall pray for my lord Cardynal*"——Wolfey.

On the dissolution of this college, the patronage came with the scite of the college, by grant of the crown, to sir Thomas Clere of Stokesby.

It was consolidated with Stokesby, of which Geo. England esq. was afterwards lord and patron.

The late sir Charles Saunders had this estate by purchase, and left it to his heir, Richard Huck, M.D. of Spring Gardens, London, who has since taken the name of Saunders. The honourable Augustus Keppel, and sir Hugh Palliser, bart. were appointed by sir Charles executors to his will.

MAUTEBY,

MAUTEBY, MALTBY, or MAWTBY, wrote in Doomſday book Malteby. Wiſton, a free-man of Ralph Stalre, held it in the Confefſor's time: The king and the earl had the ſoc of the whole, and all the free-men's tenure was valued at 30s. but at the ſurvey at 53s. 7d. the other lands at 40s. after at 50s; and at the ſurvey at 66s. 6d. it was one leuca long, and eight furlongs broad.

This lordſhip was granted to Ralph Guader, earl of Norfolk, but how long after the expulſion of Wiſton at the conqueſt does not appear; this Ralph forfeited it on his rebellion againſt the Conqueror, and Godric was ſteward of it for him when Doomſday book was compiled.

A family who took their name from the town were early enfeoffed of it by the crown, Simon de Mauteby had an intereſt herein in the 10th year of Richard I. 1199.

Robert de Mauteby gave to God, and St. Mary of Sibton priory in Suffolk, all his rent in his *ſalt works* here, by deed without date.

Walter de Mauteby was lord and had free-warren in the 32d of Henry III. 1248; and fir Robert de Mauteby occurs lord in 1300.

In 1396 fir John de Mauteby was lord of the manors of Mauteby, Winterton, Eaſt Somerſet, &c. He died October 30, 1403, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul of Mauteby.

Robert Mauteby, eſq. enfeoffed in 1413 Sir Miles Stapleton, &c. in the manors of Mauteby, Sparham, Baſingham, Beckham, Matlaſk, Briſton, Kirk-hall
in

in Sall, Flegg-hall in Winterton, Somerton, &c. 1008.
rent in Caſtor, and Merkeſhall, Freton manor in
Suffolk, to fulfil his will.

John, his ſon and heir, married Margaret, daughter of John Berney, eſq. of Reedham, by whom he had Margaret his only daughter and heir, who married John Paſton, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir William Paſton, the judge, who brought a great eſtate into that family; by her will, dated February 4, 1481, then his widow, “ bequeaths her body to be buried in the ele of that church of Mauteby, in which ele reſt the bodyes of diverſe of myne-anceſtors, I wyll that my executors purvey a ſtone of marble to be leyde aloft upon my grave, and I wyll have four ſcotchyns ſet thereon, one at each corner thereof; the firſt, Paſton, and Mauteby; the ſecond, Mauteby, and Berney of Redeham; the third, Mauteby, and the lord Loveyn; the fourth, Mauteby, and ſir Roger Beauchamp; and in the middle of the ſtone a ſcotchyn of arms alone; and under the ſame—*God is my truſt*—with a ſcripture written in the verges thereof.” She alſo left many valuable effects to his kins-folk.

In this family it continued, ſir William Paſton died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of James I. After the death of William Paſton, earl of Yarmouth, who died without ſurviving iſſue male his eſtates were ſold to pay his debts, and this lordſhip with many others were conveyed to the right honourable lord Anſon; who died lord. His nephew, George Anſon, eſq. of Shugborough in Staffordſhire, is the preſent lord and patron.

Roger Bigot, anceſtor of the earls of Norfolk, had a ſmall tenure at the ſurvey, which before the
conqueſt

conquest was held by a free-man, under the commendation of Alwin, with a salt work valued at 7d.

William de Scohies had also lands which Hugh held of him, possessed by two free-men, and the moiety of another belonging to Scohies capital lordship of Stokesby.

The family of de Reedham had an interest in this, the Berneys, and after the Cleres of Stokesby, &c.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Peter and Paul; the old value was twenty marks; the prior of Merton in Surry had a portion of tithe valued at 30s. Peter-pence 2s. but in the chartulary of Merton it is said to be put 13s. 4d. The present value is 13l. 6s. 8d. and pays first fruits and tenths.

The Rev. Edward Boyce, rector of this parish, compounded for his first fruits November 25, 1640; he was B. D. sometime fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and published in quarto, London, sixteen sermons in 1673, dedicated to sir Robert Paston, after his death, in 1667.

The Rev. Francis Lucas died rector in 1717, and Richard Gay Lucas succeeded, being presented by the late earl of Yarmouth.

In 1771 George Anson, esq. presented the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge to this rectory.

The church consists of a nave and a chancel covered with reed, and has a tower, the lower part round, the upper octangular, with one bell.

In

In the chancel a marble stone—*In memory of Andrew Calle, rector, A. M. qui. obi. 20 Martij, 1697, ætat. 56.*

On a flat stone—*Hic jacet Edw. Boys generosa familia de Fredvel in agro Cantiano oriundus; collegij Corporis Xti Cantab. socius in theolog. bacc. et hujus eccles. rector indignus, obi. 10, Martij, 1667, ætat 67, regiminis 28.*

In a north window of the chancel is the effigies of a man on his knees in compleat armour, under it
 - - - - - DE HYKELING. & ALIS. SR. FEMA.
 Also the effigies of his wife Alice or Elizabeth de Hickeling.

At the east end of the church against the south wall, lies a curious antique monument, a stone coffin about a foot and an half deep, resting on the pavement, and about seven feet in length; on the lid or cover, (the whole being of grey marble) is the effigies of a Knight Templar, cross legged in armour, in full proportion, his sword in a broad belt, hanging over his shoulder, in memory, as is said, for a knight of the family of De Mauteby, and living, as the stile of the monument bespeaks, about the year 1250.

The south aisle, where many of the Mautebys were buried, and which was rebuilt, by Margaret Paston, the heiress of the family, and where she was buried, is all in ruins.

In the church were the arms impaled of Mauteby and Loveyn, Mauteby and Clifton, Mauteby and Beauchamp, Mauteby and Berney, also Mauteby and Marshall.

The

The temporalities of St. Olave's were 8d. — Of St. Faith's in Salt, 8s. 4d. — Of Norwich priory, 19d.

Although the church of this small village stands on an eminence, yet, lying at some distance from any principal road, and being obscured by trees, is seldom seen till within a few yards of it.

ORMESBY, or ORMSBY, wrote in Doomsday book, Ormesbei. The principal lordship of this town, was possessed by Guert, a younger son of earl Godwin, and brother of king Harold, who being slain at the battle of Hastings October 24, 1066, the Conqueror laid claim to it; thirty acres of which were held of the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme.

The whole was then valued at 10l. at the survey at 21l. in tale, and was a leuca and a half long, and one leuca broad, and paid 3s. 8d. gelt, whoever was lord. The king and the earl had the foc.

This lordship extended into Martham and Clipsby, Winterton, and Rougham, and its tenures there were in the value above-mentioned; also in Scratby. This lordship remained in the crown in the 14th of Henry II. 1168, but in the 7th of Richard I. 1196, William Bloet held it at a fee-farm rent, when William de Sancta Marie Ecclesia, sheriff of Cambridgehire and Huntingdonshire, and Hugh Peve-rell, rendered account of 16l. for the lands held by William Bloert, in Ormesby.

William de St. Mary's Church was at this time dean of St. Martin's in London, and soon after in 1199, was consecrated bishop of London.

King

King John, when earl of Morton, granted it to Robert de Berners, at the aforefaid rent.

By marriage it came to William de Reedham, who was returned lord in the 15th of Edward I. 1287, and had view of frank pledge, the affife, &c.

Roger de Ormesby inherited it on the death of Ellen his mother, wife of William de Reedham, and afterwards of William de Ormesby, in the 7th of Edward II. and Roger died possessed of it, paying 16l. per ann.

After this, Edmund earl of Kent, had a grant of it from Edward III. and his son, John earl of Kent, died possessed of it in the 26th of Edward III. 1352, when it came in right of the lady Joan his wife, to Thomas Holland; earl of Kent; and on the death of the said lady Joan, princess of Wales, and mother of Richard II. it came to her son, Thomas Holland, earl of Kent.

Margaret late wife of Thomas, duke of Clarence, as one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas earl of Kent, had an interest in it; as had Joan, dutchess of York, in the reign of Henry VI.

In the 22d of that king, 1444, John Beaufort duke of Somerset, died possessed of it. Margaret, daughter and heir of John, who married Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, inherited it; and her son Henry VII. King of England, and it was in the hands of Henry VIII. in his 11th year, 1520. Queen Elizabeth held it as part of the crown lands.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk of that name, possessed at the time of the survey the
lands

lands that two free-men held in king Edward's reign, under the commendation of the abbot of St. Bennet.

The ancient family of de Ormesby were lords of this manor. William de Ormesby was lord in the 3d of Edward I. 1275. Sir William de Ormesby was living in the 25th, as was sir John de Ormesby, both knights of this county.

Sir Wm. de Ormesby was a judge itinerant, and was also, in the 33d of Edward I. one of the justices of Trail-baston, to enquire after all murders, rapines, &c. and malefactors in Norfolk and Suffolk.

In the 1st of Edward II. 1308, he was a judge of the king's council, and summoned to the king's coronation; and with sir John de Thorpe, the king's justices, were assigned to hear and determine the differences between the king's subjects, and those of the earl of Holland, about piracies. He was slain at the battle of Bannockburn in Scotland in 1314.

In this family the two Ormesbys remained, till sir Thomas de Ormesby dying without issue male, left four daughters and co-heirs, 1. Burga, who married sir Thomas Westless, or Westly, who died in the 48th of Edward III. 1374, holding by the courtesy of England the fourth part of the manor of Ormesby, and left sir John Westless, his son and heir.

2. Gunnora, another daughter and co-heir, married John Perers, or Pearce, and had Alice, wife to sir Thomas de Nerford.—Alice Pearce was the famous mistress of Edward III. and governed that monarch in his dotage.

3. Ellen

3. Ellen was also a daughter and co-heir, married, and had two daughters. Agnes, wife of sir John Sneck, and Alice, wife of John Derling.

4. Juliana, the other daughter and co-heir, married John Falconer. Escheat, anno 50 Edward III. N. 66.

The ancient family of de Cleret were afterwards lords of this town, but in what manner, or at what time, is difficult to determine. Messrs. Blomefield and Parkin, indeed, have laboured hard to establish this point; and after leading us into a labyrinth of—*it seems!—I take it!—conjectures, supposes, and comments*, on a pedigree taken from the tomb of Edward Clere, esq. who died in the reign of queen Elizabeth, we are left to find our way—to the truth. Certain it is, however, that sir Thomas Westless, and Burga his wife, conveyed three messuages and lands in Rollesby, to sir William Clere and Dionysia his wife.*

His father, Robert de Clere, had for wife Alice, daughter of sir John Filby, was escheator of Norfolk &c. several times chose knight of the shire to serve in parliament, and presented to Somerton church in 1342, as heir to the Somertons, by a marriage of Nicholas his father with Merial, daughter of Robert Somerton, esq.

Sir William died in 1384 lord of the manors of Morchall, Stratton Strawless, Vaux in Burgh St. Mary, Stalham-hall, Ormesby, Runham, &c. and
John

† Sancto Claros, or St. Clare, called in Scotland St. Clair, or Sinclair.

* Lib. 6. N. 32.

John his son and heir married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Philip Branch, on whose decease she re-married sir John Rothenhale, and died his widow in 1438.

Robert, eldest son of John de Clere, succeeded to this estate, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Owydale, or Dovedale, esq. of Incolneston. He died at Ormesby, August 1446, 24th Henry VI. and was buried in the church of Ormesby St. Margaret.

Elizabeth, his widow. lived till January 13. 1492, and was buried in the cathedral church of Norwich.

Her two eldest sons, William and Thomas, dying without issue, their third son, sir Robert Clere, succeeded as heir. He was knighted on All Saints Eve, 1494, was sheriff of Norfolk in 1501, attended Henry VIII. at the famous interview between him and the French king, near Guisnes, in 1520, and died in 1529.

By his first wife he had William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Paston, jun. and died without issue in 1501. By his second lady he had three sons and four daughters.

Sir John Clere, son and heir of sir Robert, by his second wife, married Ann, daughter of sir Thomas Tirrell, was treasurer of the king's army in France in 1549. In 1557, being vice-admiral, and landing on one of the Orkney islands in Scotland, called Kirkway, was there killed on August 21, and was found to die seized of Ormesby manor, the fee-farm rent of which was 16l. per ann. held of the crown; the manors of North-hall in Freethorpe, Somerton and Winterton, Vaux-hall in Burgh, Blickling,

ling, More-hall, and Hawes in Sall, Sall, Stalham-hall, Tacolneston, Gonvile's, and Rusteyn's in Wymondham, Limpenhoe, Stratton Strawless, Tharston, &c. He had three sons and two daughters; first, Robert, who was slain at the battle of Mulsleburgh in Scotland; second, Thomas, who died at Florence, and Edward who succeeded him, and married Frances, daughter and heir of sir Richard Fulmerstone; he was member in parliament for Thetford in 1556, and high sheriff in 1567. He had issue three sons, 1. Edward. 2. Francis, knighted by James I. July 23, 1603. 3. Tirrell.

Sir Edward, son and heir of Edward and Frances, was knighted at Norwich by queen Elizabeth in 1578; he married, first, Margaret, daughter of William Yaxley, of Yaxley in Northamptonshire, esq. by whom he had Henry his son and heir; and afterwards Agnes, relict of sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, daughter of Robert Crane, of Chilton in Suffolk, esq. He was a great traveller, and in such esteem at the French court, that he was elected a knight of the order of St. Michael, but much impaired his estate, dying at London June 8, 1606, was buried at Blickling.

Sir Henry, son of sir Edward, was knighted at the Charter-house, London, May 11, 1603, and created a baronet Feb. 27, 1620, and died August 21, 1622. By Muriel his wife, daughter of sir Edmund Mundeford, of Feltwell in Grimshoe hundred: he had Henry a son, who was buried at Feltwell St. Mary's church, June 29, 1621, and a daughter, Abigail, who was his sole heiress, and married John Cromwell, of London, esq.

William,

William, bishop of Thetford, had a grant in fee of the lands of two free-men of Guert, valued at 8s. and Richard son of Alan held it of William.

This William Beaufoe, the bishop, gave it to his fee, and it remains, we believe, in the fee of Norwich at this time.

In this town there were four churches and rectories, all in the gift of the crown, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Peter and St. Andrew, and Richard Beaufoe was presented to them by Henry I. He was son of William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, and in 1107 was archdeacon of all Suffolk, and of Norfolk, and soon after made bishop of Auranchee in Normandy; and the said king granted him also the patronage of the said churches, all which he gave to build the hospital of St. Paul's in Norwich, to which they were appropriated and confirmed by John de Grey, bishop of Norwich.

In 1205, these rectories were valued at 30 marks per ann. and one vicar was to serve them all, valued at five marks and a half, Peter-pence 6d. He was vicar of St. Margaret's, the other three being curacies.

The prior and convent of Norwich had the patronage from 1305 to the dissolution of religious houses in 1535, after which the dean and chapter presented.

In 1774, they presented the Rev. David Price to the united vicarages of Ormesby St. Margaret and St. Michael, with Scratby, consolidated Apr. 13, 1548.

The present value of St. Margaret's vicarage is
 5l. 10d.

Sir John Clere had a lease of the great tithes from
 the dean and chapter in Edward VI.'s time.

St Peter's and St. Andrew's churches are in ruins,
 one of which is converted into a barn. It seems as
 if they were used in 1591, when, on August 1, the
 vicar obtained a dispensation from the bishop, that
 he might serve one week in the principal and mother
 church of Ormesby, and the next week in any of
 the other, &c. but that the parishioners should not
 oblige him on any Sunday, or festival, to serve in
 more than one church in the said town.

The church of St. Margaret was the principal
 church, to which Elizabeth Clere gave 10l. in 1492,
 towards re-building the steeple, and in 1558, there
 were legacies towards purchasing the great bell.

In the chancel, on a grave-stone, *Hic jacet Rob.
 Clere, qui obt. 2^o, die Mensis Augusti, A^o Dni. 1446.*

There were also pieces of brasses with *Credo quod
 Redemptor meus vivit, &c.*—and the arms of Clere
 alone.

On another—*Orate p. a'v'a. Rob. Clere, Militis,
 qui obt. 10 die Mens. Augusti A^o Dni, 1529*—with the
 arms of Clere, and impaling Owydale.

On an altar tomb—*Hic requiescit Henricus Clere,
 Baronettus, qui thalamo sibi conjunxit Merielem filiam
 Edmi. Dni. Mundesford Equitis Aurati ex qua habuit
 prolem filiam unicam Abigalem, obt. 22 Augi. 1622,
 ætat, suæ*

There

There are also monuments in memory of several of the Clere family.

In the church under a tomb near the north window, next to the rood-loft, without any inscription or arms, lies buried Robert Clere, esq. who married Alice, daughter of sir John Filby, who is said to have rebuilt this church.

In this window are their effigies, with an *orate* for them.

In the church were the arms of Hopton.

This town is divided into Great and Little Ormesby. Great Ormesby is a handsome village, with an elegant seat, in the possession of Nathaniel Symonds, esq. William Fisher, esq. William Manning, esq. and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, have also very neat houses here; and Mr. Robert Proctor, of Martham, has purchased a spacious house, late in the possession of Thomas Adkin, esq.

A great road leads through this village from Yarmouth (6 miles) to Heigham Bridge (5.)

RUNHAM, wrote Ronham in Doomsday book. Four free men of Guert, in the Confessor's time, held lands here, three salt-works, &c.

This at the survey was in the Conqueror's hands, and belonged to his manor of Ormesby, and was valued therein, and was part of the manor which extended here.

Stalre had in the Confessor's reign a carucate and an half of land, and ten salt-works in demean, &c.

Eleven focmen and the moiety of another; had half a carucate of land, &c. and two salt-works, valued always at 10s.

The king and the earl had the foc, &c. valued then at 30s. after at 50s. and at the survey at 90s. quit-rent, and 30s. forfeit. It was ten furlongs long and six broad.

All this the Conqueror had feised on, and Godric was his steward, or took care of it for the king.

The king had also the lands and salt-works, valued at 2s. 4d. which Ailmer, son of Godwin, held under the king.

Henry I. gave these two last lordships to the family of de Evermere, a Lincolnshire family.

In the 6th of king John, 1205, Robert de Evermere held this lordship by petty serjeanty, the paying of two hundred pearmaines, and four hogheads (modios) of wine, made of pearmaines, into the Exchequer, on the feast of St. Michael, yearly, and in the 5th of that king, owed five marks for one sea wolf, for the use of Thomas de Burgo.

In the 10th of Henry III. 1226, he had a grant of a market at Runham, and a fair, on the vigil and day of St. Peter ad Vincula; and in the 13th, that he and his men here should be quit of the hundred court and the sheriff's turn.

In the 24th of that king, Robert de Brews had a part of this manor, and died in the 4th of Edward I. 1276.

Two

Two parts of this manor belonged to Walter de Evermere, which after his decease was divided with three co-heiresses, as follows.

DE BURGO's Part. Walter, who held this in right of Eufemia his wife, was of the family of de Burgo, of Burgh in Flegg hundred. Alexander de Clavering succeeded in right of Joan his wife, and they joined in conveying a third part of this manor, by fine, in the 3d of Edward II. 1310, to Ralph de Holbeck and Beatrix his wife; and in the 30th of that king, Hugh de Normanton and Alianore his wife (whose inheritance it was) conveyed it to Thomas de Fakenham, &c.

In the 36th, Reginald de Eccles, and Thomas de Davy, had an interest herein.

FOUNTEYN's Part. Margery, in whose right Jeffrey de Founteyn held a third part, died before the 14th of Edward I. 1286, and Jeffrey died in the 9th of Edward II. 1316, leaving John his grandson his heir.

Thomas de Effex had an interest herein, and dying in the 23d of Edward III. 1349. Robert was his son and heir, and was lord, on whose death it descended to Robert Brinkley, his cousin and heir, son of his sister Catherine, who held it in the reigns of Henry IV. and V.

In the 15th of Henry VI. 1437, John Merchant, fishmonger, of London, and Isabel his wife, late wife of Robert Walton, passed it by fine to sir John Falstoff, knt. from the heirs of Isabel.

On the death of sir John, John Paston, esq. was lord, and sir William Paston died lord in the 9th of James I. 1611, when it was worth clear 114l. 9s. 6d.

BILLINGLEY'S Part, Walter de Billingley held it in right of Alice his wife.

Walter died in the 34th of Edward I. 1306, and John was his son and heir, who proved his age, and had livery of his inheritance here, and in Lincolnshire, in the 16th of Edward II. 1323, and dying in the following reign, left John his son.

Sir William de Clere died seised of this and other parts of this manor of Runham in 1384, and so was joined to the other manors in this family.

In 1611, sir William Paston was found to die seised of the manor of Runham, held of Charles Clere, esq. in soccage, of his manor of Filby.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had a lordship in Runham at the survey.

William Gerberge had an interest here in the 52d of Henry III. 1268.

In the 31st of Edward I. 1303, Lettice, widow of Richard Runham, conveyed to Roger, son of the said Richard, messuages and lands here and in Thrigby and Filby.

The church was a rectory. dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, valued at eighteen marks, and appropriated to the priory of Horsham St. Faith's.

Walter

Walter de Scratby presented to this rectory in the reign of Richard I.

In the 14th of Edward I. the daughters of Nicholas de Scratby impleaded the prior of St. Faith's, as their right to present to this church, but the prior's right was acknowledged.

On this appropriation a vicarage was settled, valued at six marks.

In 1346 the vicar was presented by the king, the temporalities of St. Faith's being in the king's hand.

On the dissolution of this priory, it came to the crown, and queen Elizabeth, on May 13, 1575, lett to farm this rectory, with all the houses, appurtenances, &c. except great trees, woods, underwoods, &c. for twenty-one years, to Richard Church, paying 8l. 10s. per ann.

After this, in the said reign, it was granted by an exchange of lands to the see of Ely, and the bishop of Ely is patron, and has the rectory tithes.

The value of the vicarage is 4l. and stands discharged.

The church and chancel are covered with reed, and has a four-square tower with three bells. It stands close to the level of marshes which lie on each side of the rivers Bure, Yare and Waveney.

At the west end of it, on a grave-stone with a brass plate—*Orate p. a' i' ab; Johs. Dook et Rose uxor. ejus—Orate p. a' i' a. Cecilie Dook nu' p. uxor. Johs. Dook, que qbt, 27 Augi, 1515.*

Rose

Rose Dook gave a legacy in 1501 to the building of the steeple.

In a north window Ufford's arms, also Mautby. In a south window, argent, an escutcheon, and orle of marlets.

In the chancel—*Mr. Geo. Turner, Gent, was here buried Oct. 23, 1612.*

The temporalities of Langley abbey in a marsh here were 13s. 4d.

The Rev. Eli. Morgan Price was presented to this vicarage by the bishop of Ely in 1774.

SCRATBY, SCROUTBY, or SCROTEBY, wrote in Doomſday book Scoutebei and Scrotebey. William de Beaufoe, biſhop of Thetford, held in his own right as a lay-fee, the land of ſeven ſocmen here, who belonged to the manor of Hemefby, (held by earl Algar) in king Edward's time.

Here was alſo a church endowed with 36 acres, valued at 3s. Ten free-men were in this town under the commendation of Almar, biſhop of Elmham; before the conqueſt, who poſſeſſed land, &c. then valued at 26s. at the ſurvey at 30s. Biſhop Beaufoe gave it, with other lordſhips, to be held of the fee.

The lady Joan, wife of Ralph Pellipar, married William de Aguillon, having lands here valued at 7l.

Robert Aguillon, a parliamentary baron, held of the fee of Norwich, in the reign of Henry III. and his daughter and heir Iſabel brought it by marriage
to

to Hugh, lord Bardolph of Wormegay, in the hundred of Clackclose, with other lordships, which she died seised of in the 17th of Edw. II. 1324.

This lordship continued in the lord Bardolph's family and descendants, till on the attainder of the lord viscount Beaumont, it was granted in the 13th of Edward IV. February 11, 1473, to Anthony earl Rivers.

William, lord viscount Beaumont, being restored in blood in the reign of Henry VII. and dying lord in 1508 without issue, the lordship came to the crown; and on June 5, 1515, in the 6th of Henry VIII. was granted to sir William Arundel, lord Maltravers, and Henry, earl of Arundel, his son, inherited it; but in the 3d of queen Mary, 1556, it was granted by fine to the crown, and in the said year, January 2, was granted to sir Nich. Hare, and John Hare, esq.

Soon after this it was in the Cleres, and Edward, son of sir John Clere, had livery of it in 1557.

In this family it continued, sir John Clere, bart. died seised of it January 16, 1637, in the 13th of Charles I. and Abigail, his daughter and heir, married John Cromwell, esq. alias Williams, of London, who in her right was lord in 1663.

The abbey of St. Bennet of Holme had, in king Edward's days, and at the survey, a lordship valued at 10s. The town was one leuca long, and five furlongs broad.

In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, the abbot of Holme claimed, as lord, a gallows, the assise, and wreck at sea.

On

On the dissolution of this abbey, and exchange of lands made between Henry VIII. (who held it) and bishop Rugg, was granted to the see of Norwich, and so united to the manor that the bishop held as abovementioned, and so it is held by lease.

Here was also in this town a free-man, who owned to the value of 10d. which the Conqueror joined to his manor of Ormesby at the survey, and so it passed with it.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, and appropriated to the priory of Norwich, for the use of the sacrist, by John Grey, bishop of Norwich, in 1205, saving a pension of 5s. to the cellarer, and a vicarage was appointed.

In the reign of Edward I. the rectory, together with the vicarage, was valued at twenty-four marks, and was exempted from the payment of procurations, being an exempt from the archdeacon, as one of the prior's manors; but the archdeacon had the jurisdiction over all the parishioners dwelling on the manor of the lord Bardolph.

April 15, 1548, it was consolidated or united to Ormesby, and the church was licensed to be demolished. The vicarage was valued at 5l. No remains of the church are now visible.

The family of Scroteby had a lordship in this town, in the 53d of Henry III. 1269, which Thomas de Thorpe afterwards granted to the prior of Norwich.

Stephen de Somerton gave lands to the prior, and Roger, son of Ralph Clerk, rents out of land here.

William

William Cole, of Scratby, held lands of the sacrist of Norwich, with Roger his brother, and were to perform eight days work for it, &c. in Autumn, and to have eight loaves and fourteen herrings, in the 35th of Edward I. 1285.

The temporalities of the priory of Norwich were valued in 1428, at 14s.

John Ramey, esq. who served the office of mayor of Yarmouth in 1760 and in 1773, and late one of the receivers-general of the land tax in the county of Norfolk, has a handsome seat in this hamlet, which is prettily ornamented with plantations, and commands a very extensive prospect of the sea and country. This gentleman has a daughter married to the right honourable the earl of Home, a peer in Scotland.

Opposite to this coast is a large sand called by mariners Scroby.

In 1582, Scratby Sand (so called from its situation near a small village of that name, on the coast) was swept away by a strong easterly wind and tide, and became sea again, having emerged from the water but a few years before, and formed itself into a small island. About 1578 it became intirely dry land, and raised its head so much above high-water mark, that grass, &c. grew on it, and sea fowls made choice of it for the building their nests, so that it was in fact a small island; whither many of the Yarmouth people used to go in the summer season, in order to pass an agreeable day, in such recreations as their fancy lead them to. Hence it appears that on August 2, 1580, the bailiffs with a respectable company of gentlemen, burgeses, mariners, &c. went down to take formal possession

possession of this spot, by the name of *Yarmouth island*, where they all dined, and spent the day in festivity. From the circumstance of its appearance, they did imagine that it would soon accumulate, and become of some importance to the town, Sir Edward Clere, knt. therefore, opposed them in the possession of it, claiming it himself, as parcel of his manor of Scratby, and for that purpose erected a frame of timber upon it as a testimony of his claim. It was the more eagerly contended for, on account of the many valuable goods that were often cast ashore there, from ships lost on the coast, particularly this year (1582) when several parcels of silk, wax, &c. were found there, and carried to Yarmouth, in spite of sir Edward's claim. The contest, however, was of short duration. The sea put in its more powerful claim, received again its property, and left sir Edward and the people of Yarmouth *not a wreck behind*, whereby to keep alive the fruitless contest.

The Rev. David Price holds the vicarage of Scratby annexed to Ormesby St. Margaret and St. Michael, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Norwich, in 1774.

STOKESBY, wrote in Doomſday book Stokesbey. William de Scohies had a grant of this lordship from the Conqueror, and held it at the survey. Edwin, a free-man of Guert held it in king Edward's reign, when there was a church endowed with twenty-four acres of land, and three of meadow, valued at 16d. and the king and the earl had the soc. Before the conquest it was valued at 100s. but at the survey at 10l. yet for two years it paid each year 15l. 4s. It was one leuca long and one broad, and the gelt was 2s.

The

The Giffards, earls of Bucks, were lords in the reign of Henry I. from whom it came by marriage to the earls of Clare and Gloucester, and by Philippa, daughter and heiress of Lionel, duke of Clarence, to Edmund Mortimer, earl March, who held it in capite.

Part of it was held by the family of de Reedham, who held this lordship of the said honor of Clare.

Sir William de Reedham was lord in the 3d of Edward I. 1276, claimed a lene and assise; and William de Reedham, esq. presented to the church of Stokesby in 1303.

By the marriage of Margery, daughter and heir of William de Reedham, esq. it came to Thomas Berney, second son of John Berney, esq. of Withingham. In 1356 John de Berney presented, and in 1358; and in this family it continued, with Reedham, many years.

The family of Cleres had also an interest herein; Robert Clere, esq. of Stokesby, second son of sir William Clere, knt. inherited it; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Reede, esq. He died in the 8th of Henry V. 1420, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew of Stokesby. He had three sons, John, William, and Edmund; the two first dying without issue, Edmund inherited it; on whose death his grandson Edmund succeeded. This Edmund married three wives, but leaving no issue male, this lordship came to Charles Clere, esq. son of sir Thomas Clere, (brother of Edmund) by Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Gigges, esq. of Rollesby, who had livery of it in the 7th of Edward VI. 1553; sir Thomas his father, being knighted at Leith in Scotland

Scotland in 1544, by Henry VIII. who that year invaded that kingdom.

Afterwards it was in the family of Windham; Charles Windham, esq. of Stokesby, was lord and patron in 1667, and was father of Charles. Clere Windham, esq. second son of Charles, sold it to George England, merchant, of Yarmouth, about 1710.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is a rectory antiently valued at thirty marks, and the priory of Longueville had a portion therein; at present the value is 13l. 6s. 8d. and pays tenths, &c. Peter-pence 2s.

Edmund Clere, esq. by his will dated May 24, 1484, requires to be buried in the chancel of this church, proved in 1488, gives to nine churches in Flegg deanry 6s. 8d. each; and to the house of St. Anne of Weybridge 13s. 4d.

Thomas Windham, esq. of Stokesby, is said to be buried here; Charles Windham, his son, in 1668; and Charles Windham, esq. his son, in 1685.

In the church were the arms of Clere, impaling Charles.

On a grave-stone—*For Sir Thomas Clere, Kt. and Elizabeth his wife.*—Clere impaling Gigges, Reedham, gules, a chevron, ingrailed argent, between three reed sheaves. or.—Also Gigges, quartering Toppes.

The temporalities of the abbot of Holme were 6s. of Weybridge priory 14s. 4d.

The

The priores of Margate in Kent, had 100s. an annual pension out of the manor; the prior of Tunbridge, a pension of 8l. 16s. per ann. 1428, paid by John Berney, esq. out of the manor.

Stokesby lies at the western extremity of this hundred, forming a peninsula by the marshes. There is a horse-ferry cross the river Bure at this town, from which a bridle-road leads to Acle.

In 1748 the Rev. John Berney, D. D. presented the Rev. Richard Berney to the consolidated rectory of Stokesby and Herringby. Sir John Berney, bart. of Kirby-Bedon, is at this time, 1779, patron.

THRICKBY, or THRICBY, wrote in Doomsday book Trukeboj, Trikebyde, and Trikebei. Godric at the survey was steward of a lordship belonging to the Conqueror, of which six free-men of Ralph Stalfe were deprived, and the king and the earl had the soc.

This was held with Ormesby manor, and had the same lords. William de Ormesby was returned as lord, in the 9th of Edward II. 1316. From the Ormesbys it came to the Cleres, and Robert Clere, esq. of Stokesby, held it in the reign of Henry VI. and so passed with Stokesby.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had a fee, of which three free-men were deprived.

William Bovile held this by a quarter of a fee of the earl marshal, in the reign of Henry III. This came after to the Filbys, and to the Cleres.

Bartholomew Edric held also, in the 3d of Henry IV. a quarter of a fee here of the manor of Oby.

William Beaufoe, bishop of Norwich, held in fee, in his own right, the land of a free man, valued at 12d. The town was half a leuca long, and half a one broad, and paid 14d. halfpenny gelt.

Bishop Beaufoe gave this lordship, with many others, to his fee, and so we believe it continues.

William de Scohies had also at the survey ten free mens land here. Here were five salt works, a church endowed with five acres, valued at 6d. The manor valued before the survey at 40s. and then at 80s. The king and the earl had the soc.

William de Reedham held this lordship in the 3d of Henry III. 1219, and granted by fine to the abbot of Langley, the church of Thrigby, and the abbot gave to William, in exchange, two acres of land in Stokesby, next the church-yard to the west. It afterwards came to the Berneys and the Cleres of Stokesby, who held the whole town.

Abraham Castell, esq. was lord and patron in 1677, and Robert Castell, esq. sold it in 1710, to John Smith, esq. merchant of Yarmouth, who raised a great estate by exportation of malt to Holland, and presented in 1720. Joshua Smith, esq. was lord and patron in 1740: his widow, Mrs. Smith, resides at the mansion-house, which has a handsome garden and plantations.

The church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Mary; the rectory was appropriated to Langley abbey, and valued at 5*l*. the vicarage at four marks; Peter-pence

pence 14d. ob. The present value is 6l. and is discharged.

The abbot of Langley presented till the dissolution of religious houses in 1535.

The church and chancel are covered with reed, has a square tower. In the reign of Edward IV. it was 46 paces long and 12 broad.

On the north windows in many places are the arms of Giggs. On an old board, formerly part of the rood-loft, are, in old characters, *Hic Jh. captus est—Hic flagellat—Hic crucifigitur—Hic deponitur.*

On grave-stones in the chancel, *Alex. Wilson, clerk, sep. Jan. 23, 1710, æt. 42.*

Hic situs est Edvardus Warnes haud ita pridem ecclesiar, de Lammis et Hautebois, rector, vir probus et doctus, qui moriens magnas opes alendis pauperibus supremo suo testamento legavit, ob, 27, die 1700; ætatisq. sue 87.

He left an estate of about 100l. per ann. to Yarmouth, and Little Hautbois hall to the corporation of Norwich.

The temporalities of the priory of Norwich were 3s. 2d.

In 1774, the Rev. Edward White, curate of St. George's chapel, Yarmouth, was presented to this rectory.

“The town (says the Rev. Mr. Parkin) seems to take its name from *three* streams, or brooks of water here meeting—Tre-ke-by, and thus Tre-kefs-ton, or

Threxton." Where this *accurate* historian met with "*three streams or brooks*" in the parish of Thrigby, we are at a loss to determine. At present there is no appearance of water, except what filters through the marshes. Indeed, persons *who would be thought* etymologists, hazard *any conjecture* to support an opinion—like an author who asserted, that the town of Maidenhead in Berkshire took its name from having *ONCE* been the residence of *the only Virgin in the kingdom*.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

SO called to distinguish it from Little Yarmouth on the Suffolk side of the river, and not, as is generally supposed, in contradistinction to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight.

In this historical and topographical description we shall, for the sake of brevity and perspicuity, treat of the etymology and origin; magistrates and government; ancient usages and customs; the seven havens; free-fair, fortifications, and political attachments during the usurpation; St. Nicholas church and monuments; present state of the town; and a chronological epitome of memorable occurrences.

The name of this town is intirely apposite to its situation, from which, indeed, like many others, it is taken. Yar-mouth is as expressive of the Yare's Mouth, or the Mouth of the river Yare, as a compound word can be. The Saxons called it Garmud, and Jiermud; (the pronunciation of their *d* being somewhat

somewhat like our *th*) that is, the Mouth of the Garienis, or Yare; which river rises about Hingham, and, after receiving into it the Wensome, Waveney, and Bure * here disembogues itself into the British ocean,

It is still a disputable point whether this be the Garianonum of the ancients or not. Camden says; "I dare not affirm that this was the old Garianonum where formerly the Stableſian horſe lay in gariſon againſt the barbarians; nor yet the neighbouring little village Caſtor, (formerly the ſeat of Sir John Faſſolf, an eminent knight) famous amongſt the inhabitants, on account of its antiquity; though there is another report that the river Yare had another mouth juſt under it. But as I am thoroughly convinced, that the Garianonum was at Burgh-Caſtle in Suffolk, which is ſcarce two miles diſtant from the oppoſite bank of the river, ſo am I apt to think, that Yarmouth roſe out of its ruins, and that this Caſtor was one of the Roman caſtles, placed alſo at the mouth of the river Yare, now ſhut up: for as the north-weſt wind plays the tyrant upon the coaſt of Holland over againſt this place, and has ſtopped up the middle mouth of the Rhine with ſands, in like manner has the north-eaſt damaged this coaſt.

and

* The Bure abounds with excellent perch, as does the Yare with a fiſh peculiar to itſelf, called a *Ruff*, of which latter it may not be unentertaining to give Mr. Camden's deſcription. "The colour of the back, (ſays he) is of a dark brown, the belly a palish yellow. Along the jaws it is marked with a double ſemicircular line; the upper half of the eye is a dark brown, the under yellowiſh, like gold, and the ball black. It is particularly remarkable for a line drawn along the back, like a croſs thread tied to the body; the tail and fins are all over ſpotted with black. When it is provoked its fins bridle up; when quiet they lie flat and cloſe. It eats like a perch, and is particularly valued for its ſhortneſs and whoſomeſs."

and seems, by sweeping up heaps of sand, to have obstructed this harbour; for the cleansing and keeping open of which, many statutes have passed in parliament, in regard to the great importance thereof, for carrying on the trade and navigation of this kingdom. Nor will it be any injury, if I call this our Yarmouth (so nearly joined to the old Garianonum itself; since the Garienis, from whence it had its name, has now changed its channel, and enters the sea below this town, to which it also gave name; for I cannot but own this Yarmouth is of a later date; for, when that old Garianonum was gone to decay, and there was none left to defend this shore, Cerdick, the warlike Saxon, landed here, from whence the place is called by the inhabitants at this day, *Cerdick-sand*, and by other historians *Cerdick-shore*; and when he had harrassed the Iceni with a grievous war, he set sail from hence for the west, where he settled the kingdom of the West Saxons. And not long after, the Saxons, instead of Garianonum, built a new town in that moist watry field upon the west side of the river, which they called Yarmouth; but the situation thereof proving unwholesome, they removed to the other side of the river, called then, *Cerdick-sand*, and there they built this new town, wherein there flourished, in the time of Edward the Confessor, seventy burghers."

On this subject Sir Henry Spelman, in his *Iceniæ*, says, "Yarmouth is neither the real Garianonum nor different from the real; for the situation of both was at the mouth of the river Garienis, from which, also, both were named; but the one received its name from the old channel, the other from the new; and both in that space of the shore where Cerdick, a Saxon, in the year of our Lord, 495, with Cenrick his son, and five ships, entering the port, put the
opposing

opposing Britons to flight, and named the port Cerdick-shore, as Ethelwerd relates." And a little after he goes on: "The river Yare deserting its channel, has consigned to oblivion the ancient situation of Garianonum. The marks of both the situation and the river are very uncertain. Two places seem to claim it; Burgh-Castle, in the county of Suffolk, which at this day hangs over the south side of the river, and Castor, a little village about four miles distant, to the north. Both exhibit something of the Roman: the former a four-sided, oblong, pitched camp, crowned with a wall, but too remote from the sea, and in a place so surrounded with marshes and narrow passes, as to be an incommodious situation for troops of horse; the latter, on the shore itself, discovering also the ruins of a wall and fortification, in an open plain, very commodious for the excursion of horse and for the defence of the shore, which was given in charge to the Count of the Saxon shore, and this cavalry; for the interior and midland parts were guarded by another Count, and rather with cohorts of foot, than troops of horse. I therefore place Garianonum at Castor, though Camden was pleased with Burgh."

"Of these two great authorities, says Mr. Parkin, I am inclined to favor the latter, as Sir Henry Spelman's reasons seem to be the most cogent and decisive. This Garianonum, which we may conclude was at Castor, was an ancient fortress of the Romans, where their Stableian horse were stationed, under the command of the Count of the Saxon shore, (who was hence called Gariannonensis) in order to guard the shore from the frequent inroads of the Saxon pirates; he had in all, under his command 2200 foot and 200 horse, which were stationed at different places on the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, &c.

&c. which had then the denomination of the Saxons Shore, from being situated nearly opposite to the native country of the Saxons, a warlike people of Germany.

“ Burgh-Castle, however, though I may be disinclined to think it the Garianonum of the ancients, must not be held in less esteem for its antiquity, since it is evident from many circumstances that it was a Roman station, as well as Caistor; *Romanam ostendunt ambo speciem.* This is, in a great measure, confirmed by the many Roman coins and pieces of urns which have been found at both places: but more particularly at Caistor, in a place called the East Bloody-Burgh furlong; and it is observable, that the date of the coins found at Caistor are more ancient than those at Burgh-Castle; hence it may be inferred, that Caistor was the first fortress on this coast, the river Yare emptying itself into the sea, not far from thence, at a place distinguished by the name of Cockle Water, alias Grubb's Haven, many centuries after. But the course of the river shifting more to the south, occasioned by strong north-east winds blocking up the mouth with sand and gravel, it is probable another station might be thought necessary, and one might accordingly be made on the south side of the river.”

Cerdick-sand, or Cerdick-shore, of which mention has been already made, seems to have been a great sand-bank formed along the shore, between two branches or channels of the Yare, called havens, by which two channels the river then entered the sea; one running near Caistor, the other near Gorleston. By the former of which, from many concurring circumstances, it is imagined, that Lothbroch, the noble Dane, whose story is related by Sir Henry Spelman,

man, entered, in his passage to Reedham, where he landed. The story has, indeed, something of the marvellous in it, but being so seriously related, and by such respectable authority, we cannot resist the temptation of giving it at length, as it also bears some relation to the topography of the place we are treating of.

“ At the confluence of the Yare with the Waveney, says he, three miles from Yarmouth, the little village of Reedham, the seat of the Berneys, appears just out of the marshes, having its name from its reedy situation; but by the miraculous arrival of Lothbroc, a noble Dane, equally celebrated and unfortunate. I will revive the melancholy tale—This Lothbroch, of royal race, after he had begotten two sons, Hinguar and Hubba, and was alone some time in a boat, hawking for birds, by the islands near Denmark, was driven by a sudden tempest over the breadth of the sea, and is carried into the mouth of the river Yare, as far as Reedham. The inhabitants brought the stranger, as they had found him alone with his hawk, to Edmund, king of the East-Angles, whose palace was at Castor, ten miles from thence. The king is astonished at the man’s figure and fortune, and receives him with a countenance and manner so engaging, that Lochbroch’s affection for his own country was presently alienated. He is also delighted with the diversions of the courtiers, especially hunting; to be more expert in which, he associates with Bern, the king’s huntsman; and in so short a time excels his master, that, stung with envy, he privately murdered him in the woods, whither he had seduced him. While Lothbroch was missing the vigilant greyhound that he had kept, guarded the body of his murdered master; but being compelled by hunger, now and then visits the hall,

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and being observed by the king's servants, he is followed by them to the body. Bern is therefore found guilty, and by judgment of the king's court, is put into Lothbroch's boat, alone, and destitute of every instrument of navigation; and being committed to the waves and winds, it was his fortune to be carried into Denmark. The boat being there known, he is examined on the rack, concerning Lothbroch's death; and, in order to be delivered from the torture, pretends that he was murdered by Edmund, king of the East Angles. Hinguar and Hubba now vow the bitterest revenge; and having raised an army of 20000 armed men, with Bern for their guide, suddenly ravage all East Anglia. They soon after take king Edmund, scourge him, and afterwards wound him with arrows, behead him with a sword, and hack him in pieces, to be canonized. Thus the kingdom of the East Angles expired with its king, in the year of grace 870, &c. &c."

What sir Henry Spelman would infer from this story, is, that Yarmouth was not in being at that time, and consequently that Reedham is more ancient than Yarmouth; *Magna Yermutha antiquiorem esse*, "For, says he. if Yarmouth was inhabited when Lothbroch was driven hither, there is no doubt but he would, with his cry, have implored assistance, and, wearied with hunger and fatigue, had proceeded no further up the river." This, however, supposing the story to be true (which requires a pretty large portion of credulity to admit of) does not yet amount to a proof; because it must strike any person, that a man half dead with the fatigue of such a voyage, and almost famished for long want of sustenance, on entering a broad river, with a rapid tide, could make but very feeble efforts to go to this or that place, and perhaps so far spent as to be scarce

scarce heard at a small distance, should he endeavour to call for assistance, so that it is as probable that Lothbroch should have been driven by the tide up the river, as far as Reedham, as that he should have made for either Yarmouth or Castor, or it is possible that he might have been driven up the river in the night, and so have escaped observation. I must needs think, therefore, that sir Henry's tale is more entertaining than his inference is conclusive.

“ It appears (says Mr. Ives) from the *Notitia Imperii*, that the *Præpositus Equitum Stablesianorum* was stationed at the mouth of the Yare; and from that circumstance this commander was stiled *Gariennonenfis*.—An assertion which carries such positive proof, none have been hardy enough to deny;—but the difficulty is, to fix the scite of his residence, to discover where he pitch'd his tents, and to inform posterity where the Roman banner, first display'd its Eagle on the Icenian shore.

“ In this research we are destitute of any assistance from the Itinerary of Antoninus, the great guide which leads us through Britannia Romana.—Respecting Garianonum it is silent;—nor have we any military way to direct our steps: the Ermine-street comes no farther east than Venta Icenorum; and whatever viciniary or occasional roads led to Garianonum, as they were not raised with that care and permanency as the great military ones, we cannot expect them to be obvious at this day.

“ The great father of our national antiquities, the venerable Camden, places the Roman Garianonum at Burgh Castle, in Suffolk: my learned countryman, sir Henry Spelman, an almost cotemporary writer, endeavours to fix it at Castor, near Yar-

G a mouth,

mouth, in Norfolk. Passing by lesser authorities as advocates for the latter opinion, let us consider the sentiments of the good old knight upon it, as his own words informs us.*

“ The great objection which sir Henry Spelman and the followers of his opinion make to Burgh as the Roman *Garianonum*, is its distance from the sea, being surrounded with marshes, and incommodiously situated for cavalry. The state of the country when the Romans built and sir Henry wrote, was very different;—had it been the same, his remark would have been just;—but during the revolutions of so many centuries, the appearance of every country is frequently altered, and suffers many changes.—Effects of this kind are produced from many causes:—some of them from the most latent, which distort the face of nature, and leave monuments of their operations for posterity to wonder at.

“ Upon observing the flat country for four miles, the distance between Caistor and Burgh (a considerable part of which is still water, and retains a Saxon appellation †) it evidently appears to have been once covered by the ocean, and the mouth of the Yare, at that time, an *Æstuary*, or arm of the sea: Tradition, the faithful preserver of many a fact which history has overlooked or forgotten, confidently and invariably asserts it.—To assist this opinion, Mr. Ives inserted the ancient map of *Garienis Ostium*, as it is supposed to have appeared in the year one thousand. The original remains is in a chest called the hutch, belonging to the corporation of Yarmouth, and was copied from one still more ancient (which appeared

* See page 66 and 67.

† Bradan, Brayden, signifying Broad-end, or Broad-water.

appeared to be in a perishing condition) about the time of queen Elizabeth.

“About the time of Edward the Confessor, the sea retreated from the sand at the mouth of the Æstuary on which Yarmouth now stands;” “and then there were two channelles for shippes and fishermen to passe and enter into that arme of the sea for utterance of their fishe and marchandizes, which were conveyed to diverse partes and places, as well in the countye of Norfolke as in the countye of Suffolke, by reason that all the wholle leuell of the marshes and fennes, which now are betwixte the towne of Yermouthe and the citie of Norwiche, were then all an arme of the sea. entering within the lande by the mouthe of Hierus; and this was aboute the yere of our Saviour MXL. and longe before*.”—When this sand became inhabitable, and a considerable town formed upon its banks, the course of the sea being altered, the rivers and marshes settled in the manner we now find them.—The Romans followed the course of the Æstuary as their Icenian conquests multiplied, and after Garianonum founded the Vente Icenorum; to the south the station ad Taum, on that branch of the river called the Tesse; and advancing by the northern stream, arrived at Elmham, where a station was placed also.

“One circumstance attends our opinion of Burgh-Castle being the ancient *Garianonum*, which carries it above conjecture. In the marshes which lay between the two shores, and even at the walls, have frequently

* MS. cui Tit. “Greate Yarmouth; a Booke of the foundation and antiquitye of the sayde Towne,” &c. fo. 1560, penes me.

frequently been discovered parts of anchors, rings, and other pieces of iron, which, however uncouth in their appearance, could have been of no service but for maritime uses, and must either have belonged to the vessels of the garrison, or have been left there by those unfortunate navigators who, in early times, visited this dangerous coast.

“ It is also to be remarked, that every where round the walls of the camp, are found immense quantities of sea-shells, particular those of the oyster, forming a strata several feet deep, and scarcely admitting a doubt of the nearer approach of the sea or *Æstuary* of the Yare to this station, at the time of its Roman inhabitants; for it is hardly to be supposed, that the garrison, whatever might be their number, could consume so considerable a quantity of that fish, as their exuvia plainly inform us were there deposited.”

It is said, that after the Romans had evacuated Britain, and the Saxon adventurers had carried the news of their good success here, into Germany, this place was found to be very commodious for landing of troops, and as new adventurers were daily pouring into the kingdom, Cerdick made the first descent in these parts, and, as above related, gave the name to it, which it bears at this time, and which according to Brompton, is our Yarmouth. For when the Saxons had got solid footing in England, and had firmly established their own government, as things began to wear a more peaceable aspect, and trade and commerce began to rear their heads, such a situation as this, so well adapted to foreign and domestic commerce, navigation and trade; could not long escape the penetrating eye of the Saxons; who (as Camden has observed) built a new town, in lieu of the old

Garianonum,

Garianonum, on the west side of the river, till the unwholesomeness of so moist a situation, and other inconveniences, induced some of the inhabitants to remove to the opposite bank (Cerdick shore) already increased in bulk and firmness, and there laid the foundation of GREAT YARMOUTH.

Hence is evident the futility of some accounts of the origin of this town, which would have it, that in the time of Canute it was a sand in the sea; that it only began to be seen at low water in Edward the Confessor's time, and to be dry land from 1040 to 1090, when it was no longer overflowed; that then fishermen began to resort hither, and build tents, in which they resided, at least, during the time of their fishing for herring, &c.

But, however the circumstances of these accounts may be founded in truth, the anachronism is a glaring error, as is plain, from the state of the town, at the grand survey of the Conqueror, 1086, as it is preserved in that authentic record of this kingdom, Doomsday book, where we find this account of it.

Hundred of } King Edward held Yarmouth.
East Flegg. } There were always seventy bur-
 gesses. It was then valued, with two parts of the
 soc of three hundreds, at 18l. by tale, and the earl's
 part was 9l. by tale. The king's two parts are now
 17l. 15s. 4d. blancs, and the earl's part is 10l.
 blancs; and the sheriff has four pounds and one
 hawk, given *gratis* and in friendship."

In the same, "Almarus the bishop had, in King Edward's time, a certain church of St. Bennet; William, bishop of the diocese, has the same now, and is valued at 20s. The whole pays 12d. gelt."

"What

“ What these burghesses were (that are mentioned in the above extract) the survey itself, says Dr. Brady, makes no mention; but in a controversy that happened between the burghesses of Yarmouth, and the tenants of the manor of Lothingland in Gorleston, and Little Yarmouth, in the 12th of Henry III. 1228, about lading and unlading of goods, &c. it appears that they were merchants and traders at sea. That the kings of England had kept this burgh in their own hands, and received, by their officer, the profits of the port, untill the 9th year of the reign of king John, 1208.” Hence it is observable, that long before that king’s incorporation charter, Yarmouth was call’d a burgh, and the merchants and traders burghesses. And it is remarkable that Doomf-day book makes no mention of villains, borderers, servi, &c. whence it might be inferred that the burghesses of Yarmouth were always free, though not in so extensive a manner as after the grant of king John’s charter, which gave them liberty to buy and sell without molestation, exempted them from toll, released them of that uncertain custom of rent, &c. and granted them several other immunities, which they had not before.

Of the Magistrates and Government of Great Yarmouth.

HAVING already endeavoured to convey some idea of the origin and ancient situation of Yarmouth, we shall now endeavour to trace the government of the town from its first formation down to its present state.

To do this we must recall to mind what has been before insinuated, that the scite of Great Yarmouth was originally a sand in the sea; that some time before the landing of Cerdick, in the year 495, it began
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by degrees to lift its head above water, and was at length out of the reach of the tides.

At this time the fishermen of the Cinque-Ports, who were the principal fishermen of the kingdom, resorted hither, with others from France, Flanders, and the Netherlands, annually, from about Michaelmas to Martinmas, to catch herrings, with which the sea at that season abounds. The inducements for their making use of this particular spot were many. It was a place newly emerged, as it were, from the sea; and as nobody thought it worth claiming, it was consequently unoccupied; finding it, therefore, so convenient a situation both for the landing and preparing the fish, the drying of their nets, and the enjoying of a temporary residence, they erected booths or tents to suit their present occasions, in defending them from the weather, and exposing their fish to sale; whither they were soon resorted to by the merchants of London, Norwich, and other places, and as soon as their business was done, they struck their tents and returned to their several habitations. But finding it at length a place very commodious for a longer residence than the fishing season required, they began to form themselves into societies, and to build houses, which, in process of time, increasing in number, and being formed into regular streets, acquired a respectable aspect, and grew into a flourishing town. Here, then, we are to look for the origin of the *government* of Yarmouth.

As the herring fishery had drawn hither such numbers of natives and foreigners, for the purposes of catching and selling of fish, as well as others who came to purchase, and all limited, by the nature of things, to about six weeks time, it may naturally be supposed the concourse of people must have been

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considerable.

considerable. Such a mixed multitude, too, could not be supposed to preserve any order or regularity, without some chief, or superintendant, nor would it have been prudent to have made the experiment. The barons of the Cinque-ports, therefore, wisely considering these circumstances, deputed several officers, called bailiffs, to superintend and govern this fair or mart, from Michaelmas to Martinmas day. In these bailiffs, then, we are to view the first magistrates, and thence derive the idea of the first mode of government of Yarmouth.

The precise time of these commissioned officers being first sent to their temporary government, does not appear; but it is generally believed to have been long before the Conquest: for it is certain, that, as soon as the fishery was so firmly established, and the situation found to be so convenient for its several purposes, as to induce them to build houses, an association was immediately formed, for their mutual defence and support, and a burgh founded in consequence, agreeable to the custom of those days. This burgh was at first governed by reves, then by provosts, elected by the king, afterwards by bailiffs, and at last by mayors, as at present; and was so increased at the grand survey of the Conqueror, 1086, that it appears then to have contained seventy burgesses, as we have before observed.

Hence it is evident that the inhabitants of the Cinque-ports were the principal founders and first magistrates of Yarmouth; and it appears that they continued their prerogative during the annual free-fair, long after the founding of the burgh, their bailiffs being admitted into court, to hear and determine causes, in conjunction with the magistrates of Yarmouth.

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The reason of their founding a burgh here, seems to have been this: the situation they had made choice of, though convenient for the purposes of trade, was too much exposed to the depredations of pirates and other free-booters, to admit of certain security of their property, without some kind of fortification which the word *burgh*, according to sir Henry Spelman, seems to imply; (for he says) *Nusquam occurrit appellatio BURGI, nihil innuens antiqui muniminis, &c.* “Whenever the term burgh occurs, it signifies an ancient fortress; such as a city, castle, tower, trench or rampire; but most commonly, as we apprehend it, a castle, town, or city.” And it is most probable that Yarmouth was at first fortified with a trench, perhaps with a wall, as *the old wall* is frequently mentioned at the building of the new one, and is said to have furnished part of the materials of the new wall.

The first buildings are supposed to have been on or near a place called Fuller’s Hill, so called from one Fuller, as is reported, who was principally concerned in founding them. These buildings afterwards extended northerly, for the convenience of being near the north haven, then their principal haven, which seems to account for bishop Herbert’s having built the chapel so far north of the present town, then probably the most populous part; as sir Henry Spelman says, *Capellam in hac arena condidit, pro salute animarum illic appellentium*; “he built a chapel on this sand, for the salvation of souls arriving there.” But about the Conquest, the southern channel becoming the principal, the town began to stretch to the south, and the northern buildings were deserted, and fell into decay. Bishop Herbert then, being enjoined to build a church here, and considering the ease and advantage of the inhabitants, founded

one near Fuller's Hill, which he dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of fishermen; *ecclesiam perrillustrem* (says sir Henry) *S. Nicolao dicatum, piscatorum vero ditatum oblationibus et dotatum; i. e.* "A very famous church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, enriched and endowed with the offerings of the fishermen."

However, the north channel being at last entirely flopped up, the inhabitants kept building so fast to the south, that had not the town been walled in, when they thought proper just to include the church, it is more than probable that St. Nicholas church had been left standing alone, as well as the chapel. But to return to the magistrates.

We have before mentioned the government of Yarmouth by reves, who seem to have been only a kind of vice-governors; for it appears that the kings of England had usually granted this burgh to some earl, who constantly deputed a reve, or portreve, to collect the customs, determine controversies, and administer justice to the burgeses, agreeable to the custom of ancient burghs. But these reves, from the nature of their office, had but limited prerogatives in comparison of the officers appointed immediately by the king. The first of these that we meet with, is in the 9th of Henry I. 1109, when, on account of the vast increase of the inhabitants, in fishermen, merchants, and traders, as well from Flanders and Normandy, as from many parts of this kingdom, that king was pleased to make a formal appointment of a proper magistrate, to reside in and govern the town, by the title of *præpositus*, as they termed him in Latin; *le provost*, according to the Norman dialect, at that time much used; and called at present, from the latter language, *the provost*.

The

The office, and probably the residence of this magistrate, was in or near the Conge, which at that time was the principal place of trade, and so continued as long as Grub's haven was navigable to the sea. And the key opposite to the Conge, sometimes called the king's Conge, was denominated the lord's Conge, which title it first acquired when the burgh was under the earl, and retained it for many centuries after.

This mode of government continued for a hundred years, when king John, amongst other towns incorporated by him, granted the burgeses a charter in his 9th year dated at Marlborough, March 18, 1208, by which this was created a *free burgh*, and many liberties and immunities invested in the burgeses, who were to hold the town in fee-farm for ever, paying to him and his heirs an annual rent of 55*l.* which they were to raise by the customs arising out of the port, and not by any goods sold on shore, in their market, as appears by the charter; the original of which (in Latin) is still preserved in the Guildhall, and is for the most part yet legible.

By this charter the town was still to be governed by a provost, chosen by themselves and approved by the king, and so probably continued till the reign of Henry III. in whose 56th year, 1272, we find the burgeses laid before that king, under their common seal, a set of articles, or bye-laws, by which they solicited to be governed, and which he confirmed by his letters patent, dated October 26, in the said year.

By these articles they were to elect for their first magistrates, four wise men of the town; or, in other words, four bailiffs, as appears by the 6th

article; though it is certain they had been governed by four bailiffs, before the said year, as may be seen in the list of bailiffs.

These four wise men, or bailiffs, were to be assisted by twenty-four jurats (called afterwards aldermen) as is set forth in the 8th of the said articles.

The jurats, or aldermen, were annually chosen by the commonalty, and the bailiffs were elected by the jurats. The 6th article says "chosen by the town," which means no other than the jurats, who were indeed the town, by delegation and representation, which is also confirmed by an ordinance of the corporation, made in the 10th year of Richard II. 1387, in which it is said "that the seid 24 shall chose the officers belongyng to the seid comonalte, &c." These officers were the bailiffs, chamberlains, churchwardens, &c.

In consequence of repeated confirmations of the above-mentioned articles, under the great seal of England, the twenty-four jurats, in the reign of Edward I. compiled a code of laws and customs of Yarmouth, the original of which is now lost, but a translation is still extant, entitled,

"The cōpy of the olde boke of the laws and customes of **Y**ermouth, translated out of **F**rensch and **E**nglish, by **T**homas **B**anyard, **S**tyward ther, the year of our **L**ord **G**od **M**CCCCLXXXIII. in the time of **C**hristopher **H**oy and **J**ohn **B**edingham, bailies."

In the same year (1491) the burgesſes firſt made an ordinance to prohibit the re-elecion of the ſame bailiffs, without an intermediate ſpace of time from their laſt ſerving the office, to their being again eligible; as the electors had frequently, before this, choſen the ſame gentlemen for two, and ſometimes three ſucceſſive years. But by the 3d article of this. “ it is ordeynyd and eſtablyſhed, that from hens forward he that is balye one yere ſhal not be balye tyl V yer aſtyr be fully ronne and complete,”

The election of four bailiffs ceaſed in the 4th of Henry VI. 1426, when Robert Elys and William Oxneye were elected the two bailiffs for the year enſuing, and the town continued under the government of two bailiffs, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common-council-men till the 36th year of Charles II. 1684.

In the 2d year of Charles I. 1626, a formal complaint was made, at a corporation aſſembly, holden the 17th of July, that ſeveral of their ſociety had projected a ſcheme for altering the mode of government, from the chuſing of two bailiffs to that of a mayor, &c. But on a motion being made, the majority appeared againſt the intended alteration, and a reſolution was accordingly agreed to, “ that if any one of that ſociety ſhould for the future preſume to preſent any ſuch project, or have any hand therein, he ſhould be immediately diſmiſſed out of the ſaid ſociety, as one adjudged to be an unworthy member thereof.”

This occaſioned a diviſion in the corporation, and a diſmiſſion of ſeveral of their members. Amongſt theſe was Mr. Jeffrey Neve, alderman, who was expelled at a full aſſembly, holden the 22d of September,

in the same year, and Thomas Green chosen in his stead. Which being represented to the king, he addressed his letter "to the bailiffs and aldermen," dated July 12, 1627, informing them that, "Our will and pleasure is that forthwith, upon the receipt of these our letters, you restore the said Neve unto his former place, and remove that person so irregularly chosen in his room, &c." The party, therefore, that espoused the proposed alterations, dismissed Green and replaced Neve; but being only a smaller part of the body, this was not esteemed a corporation act, and the opposite party strongly remonstrated against it; producing, in their answer to the king, many allegations to prove the rectitude of their conduct, in Neve's dismissal, and representing him "as a designing, unprincipled, litigious person, and so profligate a spendthrift, that he had brought many persons to poverty and ruin, who had been credulous enough to trust him;" soliciting, at the same time, that the king would grant a re-examination before "some gentlemen of trust;" for that the case of Neve had been much misrepresented to him, thro' the impartiality of those employed in laying it before his majesty, who only examined such witnesses as favoured the cause they had embarked in.

Thus the matter was laid before the lords of the privy-council, who referred it to a committee, the result of whose enquiry, and re-examination of the premises, was an order of privy-council, in which their lordships leave the business to be ordered by the town, according to the orders and constitutions of the place. Upon which the dismissal of Neve, after some opposition from his party, was confirmed, at an assembly holden February 29, 1628, and Green, of consequence was declared *duly elected*.

The

The whole of this business, and Mr. Neve's expulsion, appears to have originated rather on account of his being one of the projectors of the new mode of government, than from any demerit of his, in his official capacity, though that was a pretext urged with much plausibility.

The scheme of choosing a mayor, &c. instead of two bailiffs, had been some time in agitation, but the party that favoured it had not had an opportunity of bringing it to maturity, till some time after it had been formally complained of in a corporation assembly, as before mentioned; and it is very probable that the rigorous methods pursued by the majority of the corporation against Mr. Neve, and others of that party, did not a little contribute to spirit them on their favourite project, which had succeeded, but for the violent opposition of the other party.

In the 4th of the said king, therefore (1628) at an assembly holden the 30th of December, it was "Ordered, That Mr. John Dasset (being a free burgess of this burgh, and sworn to maintain the franchises, the good customs, usages, and ordinances thereof) shall within five days now next ensuing, bring and deliver unto Mr. bailiff Buttolph, a true and full copy of the petition which is reported he exhibited unto his majesty, against or concerning the town, without the consent of this house; which if he shall refuse to do accordingly (having notice given thereof) it is thought fit that all such as be of this society, and have subscribed their names to the certificate, which is said to be only for the alteration of the manner now, and time out of mind, used in the choosing of bailiffs for this burgh, should disclaim what they had so done and subscribed unto." Instead of a compliance with this order, Mr. Dasset, and

and others, on the 27th of January following, preferred a complaint to the king of the disorderly and factious government of the town, which his majesty referred to the lords of his council, who sent a letter to Mr. bailiff Cooper, requiring that the assembly books, and the chamberlain's books should be sent up to them; which letter, together with a copy of the petition and complaint, was laid before a public assembly, holden the 2d of February, when Mr. bailiff Cooper demanding the delivery of the said books, agreeable to the request of the lords, they were accordingly delivered to him, and by him and Mr. Hardware, were taken to London, they having previously procured a certificate from under the hands of many of the corporation, by means of which they artfully intended to promote their main purpose, though they had insinuated that their intention was only to procure an established succession of the senior aldermen to be bailiffs, when in fact they made it the foundation of their petition to the king in favour of their grand scheme.

The corporation having information of this, at an assembly holden the 18th of March following, ordered that " Henry Davy, Thomas Johnson, and Robert Norgate, or any of them, should be appointed and authorized to exhibit a petition, in the name of this house, to the right honourable the lord keeper of the great seal of England, or any other, shewing that the said Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hardware had not any authority or consent from this house to do any thing wherein they have intermeddled, and that the town do utterly disapprove and condemn all their proceedings. And also to petition his Majesty, if need require, that the truth to his majesty may more fully appear; and also to signify to the lord keeper, that whereas Mr. Cooper did send up a
certificate

certificate under the town seal of admiralty, which was shewed in chancery against the town, that it was altogether without the consent, knowledge, or approbation of this house (he having the sole custody of that seal, and only used in maritime causes, and not otherwise) and so abused that honourable court, and also this town, &c."

Upon this dispute the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty were subpœna'd, in the penalty of 100l. each, by a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought against the town, to appear in the court of King's Bench, or in the Crown Office, to make answer before sir Robert Heath, attorney general, upon such matters as he should object against them on his majesty's behalf.

Hence an order was made to depute Mr. bailiff Buttolph, sir John Wentworth, Miles Corbet, esq., and alderman Johnson, or either of them, to appear and defend the town, by every eligible means. And on the 25th of May following Mr. Buttolph made his report concerning the obstacles that had been thrown in his way, on his appearance to answer the said writ. The substance of which was, that Mr. Cooper and Mr. Dasset having made a formal acknowledgement of the forfeiture of the town's charters, and submitting, in the name of the town, to the king's mercy, the king's attorney had demanded the seizure of the charters, and for want of authority under the town's seal, no attorney of the Crown-office dared appear for the town; but that on consulting council, it was found that a warrant under the passport seal was sufficient authority, and that the delivering up of the charters had been refused, and a day fixed on for the town to give in their answer.

A sub-

A subscription was now set on foot, in the town, for the support of the cause, and the defence of their charters. And on the 11th of June, Mr. George Hardware, alderman, was disfranchised and deprived of his office, for supporting the new form of government, "as an enemy to the public good of the town, and tending to the seizure of all the rights, privileges, customs, liberties, and charters of the town," and Mr. Thomas Crane was elected in his stead.

As this dispute was still depending, and the time of electing new bailiffs drew near, the king, by his letter dated the 10th of July, 1629, interfered in their choice, and forbade any election of bailiffs for the next year; but, of eight aldermen named by the town, he would recommend two to be bailiffs for the year ensuing, "or until, for the better government of the town, we shall otherwise order the same."

July 29, the lords of council did finally order, "that whereas George Hardware had been disfranchised, he shall be forthwith restored, and redintegrated, and be every way, in regard of his place, *statu quo prius*." And likewise that all parties "shall from henceforth forbear all traducing, reproaching, and factious proceedings, and live together quietly and peaceably, attending the issue of that course which his majesty hath been graciously pleased to appoint for the redress of the aforesaid disorders."

His majesty's letter of August 23, points out the two aldermen to be elected bailiffs, "Thomas Meddow and Robert Norgate, of whose ability we are well informed, &c."

In consequence of these letters, the corporation thought proper to restore Mr. Hardware, and to elect the two aldermen for bailiffs recommended by his majesty, though one of them (Mr. Norgate) was then ineligible on account of his having served the office in 1625, when there had been a standing order of the corporation, for many years past, that there should be eight years between any person's going out of that office and the time of his being again eligible. This order, however, as well as the privilege of choice in the election of bailiffs, the corporation ordered to be *suspended* for one year, not daring to contend with so powerful an adversary as the king. They nevertheless petitioned the privy council, on the behalf of Mr. Crane, (elected alderman on Mr. Hardware's dismissal, and displaced on his restoration) who, on considering the matter, permitted the corporation "that the said Thomas Crane (notwithstanding his dismissal from the place of alderman) may continue and sit in his seat *in the church*, and be restored to the next place of alderman when it shall become vacant."

Thus the matter rested till the corporation elected, November 30, 1629, the earl of Dorset, then one of the lords of the privy council, to be High Steward of Yarmouth, who being much pleased with the office, and wishing to ingratiate himself with the leading people, did all in his power to set this affair of the projected change of government in a clear light, which had hitherto been *artfully* conducted by its abettors, and which, by his means, was afterwards laid open to the town.

It appears that Mr. Cooper and his associates had so far succeeded in their plan, that in the beginning of the next year, 1630, the charter was drawn up and lay

lay ready for passing the great seal, which occasioned Mr. Buttolph, in the town's name, to prefer a petition to lord Dorset, another to the keeper of the great seal, and another to the king, praying to postpone the passing of the said charter, which they obtained, and the king referred the matter to the enquiry of the lord keeper, the lord treasurer, lord Dorset, viscount Dorchester, and the bishop of London, to shew the reasons for the proposed alteration, and their authority for soliciting it. The result of this enquiry was, that the attorney general had drawn up the charter † at the instance of Mr. Cooper, but it appearing contrary to the sentiments of the majority of the body corporate, it was set aside; and the corporation, to punish Mr. Cooper for his opposition, dismissed him from their body; but on his representation of it to the privy council, they were *commanded* to restore him, and received a severe reprimand for their conduct.

This the town endeavoured to evade, but to no purpose, and they were at length *obliged* to restore him.

Thus ended the contest in which the town was then, and had been for some time, torn to pieces by the violence of the two parties; and though the prosecution of the *Quo Warranto* and the new charter continued some years after this, the opposing party at last got the better, and preserved their ancient form of government.

This

† By this new charter it was intended that there should be a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common council-men; a sword-bearer and two serjeants at mace, to go before the mayor, and other officers as before.

This, however, did not continue above fifty years, for Charles II. in his 36th year, 1684, granted them a new charter, and incorporated them by the name of "the mayor, aldermen, burgesſes, and commonalty of the burgh of Great Yarmouth," being modelled nearly upon the plan of that contended for in the reign of Charles I. and it was to conſiſt of a mayor, eighteen aldermen, and thirty-fix common-council-men; but this mode continued a very ſhort time, the ancient form of government being reſtored four years after, by a general proclamation of James II. 1688.

But as ſoon as queen Anne came to the crown, the corporation was as anxious to change their bailiffs, for a mayor, &c. as they had been before violent in oppoſing it. Upon which they came to a reſolution to preſent a petition to the queen for a new charter, "for a mayor, eighteen aldermen, and thirty-fix common council-men," and a confirmation of all their ancient rights and privileges.

Upon the reception of this petition, the queen referred the matter, by an order of council, dated at St. James's, December 3, 1702, to the attorney general, and ſolicitor-general, to examine the matter of the ſaid petition, and to report to the council the reſult of their examination, together with their opinion thereon.

Accordingly the committee attended the attorney and ſolicitor-general, who, on a due representation of the matter, agreed that a new charter ſhould be made out, upon certain heads, the propriety of which being admitted by the ſaid committee, they were formally ſettled, and produced the new charter, dated at Weſtmiſter, March 11, 1703, which, as
it

it established the form of government at this time existing, we are desirous of giving to our readers at large, but that it contains only a confirmation of the charters granted by Henry VII. May 16, 1494; by Elizabeth May 26, 1559; by Charles II. Jan. 8, 1663, and Feb. 10, 1668; and appointing Benjamin Engle, esq. "the first and modern mayor;" Francis Long, esq. sub-steward: Benjamin England, Peter Caulier, Samuel Fuller, Nathaniel Symonds, Thomas Godfrey, Anthony Ellis, senior, and Gabriel Ward, esqrs. justices of the peace.

"And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do confirm and constitute, all and singular the modern officers, and ministers of the burgh aforesaid, in their respective offices (the aforesaid late bailiffs and justices of our peace excepted) to be continued in the same offices, according to the use and custom of the burgh aforesaid, and in as ample a manner and form, as if they in these presents, by their respective proper names, had been nominated, constituted and confirmed."

And, "do grant that it may and shall be lawful for every mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, to elect and take to himself, from time to time, one officer, who shall be, and shall be called *Enfifer*, in English, the sword-bearer, of the burgh aforesaid, which said office called the sword-bearer, one sword in a scabbard every where within the burgh aforesaid, the liberties and precincts thereof, before the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, or his deputy for the time being, shall carry and bear, and may and can carry and bear, and shall continue in his office aforesaid, during

" during the good pleasure of the mayor of the
" burgh aforesaid, for the time being.

" Moreover, we have given and granted, con-
" firmed and ratified, and by these presents, for us,
" our heirs and successors, do give, grant, confirm
" and ratify, to the aforesaid mayor, aldermen,
" burgeses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid,
" and their successors, all and singular so many, so
" great, such, the same, such like, and the very
" like courts of record, and other courts, jurisdic-
" tions, lands, tenements, messuages, escheats,
" goods and chattels, deodands, treasure-trove,
" wrecks of the sea, flotsom, jetsom, legan, liberties,
" privileges, franchises, quittances, powers, autho-
" rities, immunities, customs, constitutions, court-
" leets, views of frank-pledge, fines, issues, amer-
" ciaments, recognizances, custom, murage, tron-
" age, measureage, groundage, laccage, anchorage,
" pierage, keyage, pilotage, driage, ballastage,
" profits, commodities, emoluments, forfeitures,
" fairs, markets, exemptions, rights and liberties,
" by land, sea, ports, and fresh rivers, approve-
" ments, goods, chattels, things, hereditaments,
" reversions, remainders, interests, and demands,
" whatsoever, as and which the bailiffs, aldermen,
" burgeses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, lately lawfully had, held, used and enjoyed, or which any of them, or their predecessors, by whatsoever name or names, or by whatsoever incorporation, or by the pretext of what incorporation soever, before this time, have lawfully had, used, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, use, or enjoy, by reason or pretext of any charters, or letters patent, by any of our progenitors or ancestors, late kings or queens of England, by what lawful means soever, before this time granted,
I made,

" made, or confirmed, or by what other lawful
 " means, right, title, use, custom, or prescription
 " soever heretofore used, had, or accustomed, and
 " which, in or by these presents, are not altered
 " or changed, to have, hold and enjoy, to the afore-
 " said mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty
 " of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors FOR
 " EVER."

N. B. The fine of our lady the queen, in her hanaper to be paid, is taxed at ten marks sterling.

By this charter, as we have before observed, the town received its present form of government, the expences in procuring which amounted to four hundred and twelve pounds, nine shillings and tenpence; and of the act for confirming the town's rights and privileges to ninety-four pounds, thirteen shillings and eight-pence. In all 507l. 3s. 6d.

We shall conclude this chapter with an authentic list of the mayors of Yarmouth, from the 36th of Charles II. 1684, to the present year, 1779.*

* Mr. Parkin, continuator of Blomefield's "*Essay towards a History of Norfolk*," has given us a list of the bailiffs, &c. from the 53d of Henry III. anno 1269, to 1775; and Mr. Swinden, the laborious author of a "*History of Yarmouth*," from the same early period to 1771; but we purposely omit them as tedious and uninteresting, till the 36th of Charles II. 1684.

MAYORS

MAYORS of GREAT YARMOUTH.

C H A R L E S II.

A Mayor by charter, instead of two Bailiffs.

A. D. A. R.

1684 36 Sir Thomas Medowe, knight

J A M E S II. Mayors continued.

1685	1	Thomas Bradford
1686	2	Samuel Fenn
1687	3	Mitchell Mew
1688	4	John Albertson, esqrs.

Bailiffs again by general proclamation.

To November 8, 1688 George Ward, Tho. Gopfrey, esqrs. thence

To September 29, 1689 Benjamin England, John Gayford, esqrs.

W I L L I A M and M A R Y.

1689	1	Thomas England, Gabriel Ward
1690	2	John Andrews, Anthony Ellys
1691	3	Richard Ferrier, Robert Bernard
1692	4	John Robins, Thomas Lovell
1693	5	Nathaniel Symonds, Benjamin Engle
1694	6	Joseph Cotman, John Carlowe
1695	7	Anthony Elys, jun. Geo. Spillman, jun.
1696	8	Thomas Godfrey, Richard Ferrier
1697	9	Benjamin England, Thomas Artis
1698	10	Samuel Fuller, John Spurgeon
1699	11	Anthony Elys, William Spooner
1700	12	Gabriel Ward, James Artis

1701 13 William Brown, Henry Barrett, esqrs.

Queen A N N E.

1702 1 Benjamin Engle, John Davison, esqrs.

Mayors again, by charter.

Benj. Engle, esq. this year to Sept. 29.

1703 2 Benjamin England

1704 3 Joseph Cotman

1705 4 Anthony Elys, jun.

1706 5 Richard Ferrier

1707 6 Samuel Fuller

1708 7 Anthony Elys

1709 8 William Browne

1710 9 James Artis

1711 10 Henry Borrett, and on his death Samuel
Wakeman

1712 11 John Spurgeon

1713 12 William Spooner, esqrs.

G E O R G E I,

1714 1 Andrew Bracey

1715 2 George England

1716 3 John Ireland

1717 4 Thomas le Grice

1718 5 Jonathan Pue

1719 6 Anthony Elys

1720 7 Richard Ferrier

1721 8 Christopher Brightin

1722 9 William Pacey

1723 10 John Pearson

1724 11 Richard Ferrier, jun.

1725 12 Henry Lombe

1726 13 Nathaniel Symonds, esqrs.

GEORGE

GEORGE II.

A. D. A. R.

1727	1	Samuel Artis
1728	2	George Ward
1729	3	Robert Ward
1730	4	John Bird
1731	5	Anthony Taylor
1732	6	Thomas Cooke
1733	7	William Brown
1734	8	Barry Love
1735	9	Samuel Wakeman
1736	10	John Parson
1737	11	Thomas Milles
1738	12	Thomas Horsley
1739	13	Thomas Ellys
1740	14	Christ. Bernard, and on his death George Ward
1741	15	William Harmer
1742	16	John Cotman
1743	17	Joseph Neech
1744	18	William Browne, sen.
1745	19	Joseph Cotman
1746	20	Samuel Killett
1747	21	Thomas Martin
1748	22	William Browne
1749	23	Robert Abbon
1750	24	Robert Ferrier
1751	25	James Ward
1752	26	Christ. Taylor, and on his death Giles Wakeman
1753	27	William Butcher
1754	28	Richard Baker
1755	29	John Cotman
1756	30	William Browne
1757	31	Joseph Cotman
1758	32	Giles Wakeman

A. D. A. R.

1759	33	Joseph Cotman
1760	34	John Ramey, esqrs.

G E O R G E III.

1761	1	Thomas Martin
1762	2	John Barnby
1763	3	John Goslin Love
1764	4	Richard Moyse
1765	5	John Norfor
1766	6	William Fisher
1767	7	John Fisher
1768	8	Robert Lancaster
1769	9	Richard Baker
1770	10	Colman Manclatke
1771	11	Anthony Taylor
1772	12	Henry Gooch
1773	13	John Ramey
1774	14	James Fisher
1775	15	William Taylor
1776	16	Thomas Pitt
1777	17	Nathaniel Symonds
1778	18	John Ramey
1779	19	James Turner, esqrs.

Representatives in Parliament since the 7th of George I.

1721	The Hon. Charles Townshend and the Hon. Horatio Walpole.
1727	His Excellency Horatio Walpole and the Hon. William Townshend.
1734	The Hon. Wm. Townshend and the Hon. Edward Walpole.
1754	The Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and the Hon. Charles Townshend.

- 1756 Charles Townshend, of Honingham, esq. in the room of the Hon. Charles Townshend.
- 1761 The Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and Charles Townshend, esq.
- 1768 Charles Townshend, esq. and the Hon. Richard Walpole.
- 1774 The Right Hon. Charles Townshend and the Hon. Richard Walpole.

Certain ancient Usages and Customs of the Burgh of Yarmouth, observed and kept by the Burgeffes Time immemorial.

THE following articles are fully exemplified in the ancient records of the burgh, which appear to be founded on the particular grants to, and privileges of the burgeffes, who are strictly enjoined to as inviolable an observance of them, in every respect, as of any of the articles of their charters, without connivance or partiality to any person whatsoever.

Article I. Deeds enrolled in the court-roll of the burgh, to be valid, the same as if enrolled in any of the king's courts at Westminster.

II. Examination of married women, before one or both bailiffs, upon transferring their right.

III. Releases enrolled debar the releasor.

IV. A woman's release of dower, &c. enrolled, debars her for ever.

V. A wife to have her thirds, enfeoffed in houses, &c. by her husband, if not released,

VI. A will enrolled within a year and a day is a good title to all the claimants, the widow having her dower.

VII. Eldest son to be heir, or daughters co-heirs, if no son.

VIII. A woman may sue for dower in the burgh court.

IX. Burgh court to be kept once a week, and adjourned at the bailiffs will.

X. The bailiffs in court may take recognizances for debt from one person to another.

XI. Upon action for debt, judgment to be for the debt only, and 12d. per pound to the town.

XII. Of the Foreign court.

XIII. Of the declaration, condemnation, appraisement, disposal, &c. of goods attached.

XIV. Strangers being masters or owners of vessels trading here, if they contract a debt with a townsman, and it be not discharged on the bailiffs application to the magistrates of the place where the vessel belongs, the next vessel from thence may be seized.

XV. For making and revoking bye-laws, ordinances. &c. and for the observance and penalties for non-observance thereof. Also what constitutes a common-council and assembly,

On these articles we shall only remark, that the 14th is the only one which has entirely grown into disuse

disuse. The custom there claimed is certainly very extraordinary, and subject to many objections, with respect to the eligibility of such foreign claims, and the difficulties the town might possibly have been embroiled in by such as might be refractory, and refuse an implicit obedience to their privilege, which on a deliberate view, seems to be not altogether unnecessary to its being enforced, in some circumstances. However the burgeses found their end in it, and did frequently put it in execution, as appears by the court rolls.—In the reigns of Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. &c. we find it in use.

An instance of the execution of this article, we find in a memorandum in the 12th of Edward I. 1284.

“ John Gerberge caused to be arrested *the men of Ostend*, for a default of justice in those parts, for a debt of 4l. 1s.

A similar use of this prerogative was attempted to be made in the 27th of the said king, 1299, by authority of the king's writ, in a matter in which the burgeses of Yarmouth were not in any wise concerned; and its failure was only owing to the irregularity of the proceedings, as will appear in the subsequent relation.

During the time the king was in Flanders, one of his servants, named Nicholas de Montpeliers, had his ship robbed and carried off by four Zealanders, with some other unknown accomplices, which being laid before the king, this extraordinary mode of restitution or satisfaction by reprisal, was recommended to be adopted by his writ; upon receipt of which, *twelve Zealanders, then at Yarmouth fair*, were arrested
and

and committed to prison, though none of them were actually concerned, or had any interest in the said robbery, or connection with the robbers.

Upon the trial the defendants were acquitted, on account of the irregularity of the proceeding, in not having first applied for redress to the "magistrates or head officers of the place, &c." where the Zealanders belonged.

Of the seven Havens of Yarmouth.

THOUGH we meet with no records prior to the reign of Edward III. that can lead us to ascertain the many and great difficulties and expences attending the haven of Yarmouth, yet, from the nature of the thing itself, as it has since appeared, it is a very reasonable conjecture that the burghesses had frequently to encounter with them, even from the first foundation of the town.

In the 20th of that king, 1340, however, we find the bailiffs, burghesses, and other inhabitants of Yarmouth, presenting a petition to the king, for liberty to cut a haven nearer to the town than their then channel, on a supposition that it would be more advantageous to the navigation in and out, and less liable to many inconveniences they had so lately experienced. For it appears that the north channel, called Grub's haven, between Yarmouth and Castor, had been so filled up, that it was rendered unnavigable, and the rivers, for want of sufficient passage for their disemboguing into the sea, by this channel, had necessarily diverted their course to the south; an event, however, of no small importance to the landed interest, which, by this diversion of the channel, had gained many thousand acres of meadow
and

and marsh land, which had before been constantly overflowed by the sea, but which, in a short time after this, became good pasturage for cattle, and are of very great value to the proprietors at this day. A very different consequence was felt by the navigation; for the channel kept still shifting to the south, till it had got nearly four miles to the southward of the present haven, between Corton and Lowestoft, and having by the united obstructions of wind and sea formed in itself many shelves and sand-banks, navigation was in danger of being at a stand, as few ships of burthen could enter in, or go out with safety.

This appears to be the state of the haven, when the inhabitants presented their petition to the king, who immediately granted their request. "To the charge whereof, says Mr. Manship, the king himself was very beneficial, in regard that in the 14th year of his reign, at Sluys in Flanders, commonly called the battle of Swine, the townsmen of Yarmouth did him most worthy service." This worthy service was indeed considerable, there being not less than fifty-two ships that year in the king's navy.

The new haven, thus obtained, was at best but a temporary relief; for notwithstanding the very great expence it was to the inhabitants to keep it in order, we find that in the 46th of Edward III. 1372, a term of only twenty-six years, it was so blocked up with sand and gravel, that no ships could enter it, so that they were under the necessity of unlading their goods in the road adjoining, called Kirkley-Road, or very near the mouth of the haven, which being represented to the king, he was pleased to unite Kirkley-Road to the town and port of Yarmouth (after

(after a suit of six years continuance, and great opposition to the contrary) on paying him and his successors 100s. per ann. and to grant to the burgessees full power to receive the like duties there, as at the port of Yarmouth for ever.

The cause of this opposition to the union of Kirkley-Road, was on account of the great advantages that attended the unlading the ships there, to Lowestoft and other neighbouring towns; the owners of the ships refusing to pay the ancient customs due to the town of Yarmouth, which occasioned the burgessees to apply to the king, who thereupon granted a writ of *ad quod dampnum*, in his 44th year, 1370, directed to the escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk, and two inquisitions were accordingly taken, and on Aug. 22, 1372, a charter was granted for uniting Kirkley-Road to the liberties of Yarmouth; which power the burgessees have continued to enjoy ever since, notwithstanding the many efforts made by Lowestoft to wrest it from them.

The recompence made to Yarmouth by this charter, does not appear to have been long thought adequate to the loss of the navigation in their silted haven; for not more than twenty years after, in the 16th of Richard II. 1393, the burgessees again petitioned the king for permission to make a second haven, still nearer to Yarmouth, opposite the Horse Ferry; which, by the old trench, appears to have been in a line from the north end of Gorleston, or South Town, over the Danes, the place where the foot ferry, called South Ferry, now is.

This petition was likewise granted them, as appears by the subsequent charter of that king, dated at Westminster, May 14.

Towards

Towards defraying the expences, and to contribute to the support of this new haven, the burgesſes obtained a grant of that king, dated the following day, “to levy and receive for every laſt of freſh
“ herring to be ſold in the haven aforeſaid, and liberty of the ſame, of the ſellers of the ſaid herring, twelve pence, during five years immediately
“ following the date of theſe preſents.” And as a further proviſion for the completion and maintenance of the haven, the corporation in their “*Orders pour le Nouvelle Havene,*” appoint commiſſioners to levy certain duties on each laſt of herrings bought by any deniſon or burgeſs of Great Yarmouth.

Notwithſtanding this encouragement given to the burgeſſes, and the troubles and expences they met with in the making this ſecond haven, it was not more than ſixteen years after that they found it in the ſame predicament with the former, and navigation was again at a ſtand. In the 10th of Henry IV. 1409, therefore, we find the burgeſſes petitioning a third time for liberty to make a third haven near Newton Croſs. That king not only granted their requeſt, but, in conſideration of the many and formidable difficulties they had to ſtruggle with, very liberally contributed towards the expence of it, out of his cuſtoms at Yarmouth, 100l. per ann. for the ſpace of five ſucceſſive years. But this grant, which was to be paid out of the moneys “to be received out of the ſubſidy of 3s. for a ton of wine, and of 12d. for a pound, in the ſame port, by the hands of the collectors of the ſubſidy aforeſaid there, for the time being,” met with ſome difficulty in the execution, for the treaſurers and barons of the Exchequer reſuſed to diſcount with the collectors the firſt 164l. paid to the burgeſſes in the 12th and 13th of that king, on pretence that the ſubſidy out of which it

was paid, continued no longer than the feast of St. Michael in his 11th year. The king, therefore, by his letters patent, dated May 27th, says, "We, willing that our grant aforesaid be duly executed, of our special grace, have granted to the same burgessees the said hundred, sixty and four pounds, paid by the said collectors in form aforesaid, to be had, of our gift, in relief of the making of the haven aforesaid."

This third haven, with increasing trouble and expences, served the burgessees for near a hundred years, when the charges became so intolerable that they were obliged to apply to Henry VI. in his 31st year, 1453. for further relief and assistance; when they obtained a remittance of fifty marks, parcel of their fee farm, for the term of six years, for the use of the haven.

At this time, indeed, the town appears to be in a declining state. The great expences levied upon the inhabitants for the support of the haven, occasioned the loss of a considerable part of the herring trade, which had been upon the decline ever since the reign of Henry V.

To these heavy contributions was principally owing the emigration of many of the inhabitants, who retired to other less expensive places; so that those who remained in the town were so few, and so over-burthened with poor, that they were exempted by act of parliament in the 24th, 27th, and 31st years of the reign of Henry VI. from the common subsidies of government, fifteenths and tenths, which were granted to the king in those years, not being able to raise them.

This appears likewise to have been the case in the 4th and 8th years of Edward IV. the 3d, 5th, 7th, and

and 12th of Henry VII. and in the 3d, 5th, 7th, 26th, 32d, and 37th of Henry VIII. in which latter year 1546, that king acquitted them of all the fifteenths and tenths which should be granted to him during his reign.

Some of these remittances were made by acts of parliament, others by letters patent.

Edward IV. by two different grants of ten years each, continued Henry VI's. release of fifty marks of their fee-farm for twenty years, and added an exemption of fifteenths and tenths when granted, as above observed. In the 10th year of his reign, 1470, he granted them two thousand marks, with an additional release of their fee-farm of 17l. 10s. 10d. during the space of ten years, for the reparation and support of their haven; and in his 22d year he granted them a further release of the fifty marks for twenty succeeding years.

In the 1st of Richard III. by an act of assembly, it was unanimously agreed, "for the co'e weel and the reparation of the haven, that every shipp shall be paie to the same reparation, for every viage goyng oute and comyng into the haven, or comyng in and goyng out IIIId." also 4d. on each last of herrings bought, and 4d. on each last cured.

And Henry VII. in his first year, 1486, granted the burgessees a confirmation of the release of Edward IV. for twenty years, the grant of that king expiring in the 18th of his reign. He also, by several letters patent, which were triennially renewed; continued the additional abatement of 17l. 10s. 10d. till the 15th year of his reign, which reduced their payment into the Exchequer to 9l. 2s. 6d.

In the 17th of Henry VII. 1502, on a petition of the burgesſes to the king at Richmond, he was pleaſed to make a further remittance in their favour of fifty marks, for the term of five years.

About the 24th of that king. 1509, however, all theſe aids, grants, and releaſes ſtill appear to be inſufficient for the purpoſes of preſerving the haven navigable, and the burgeſſes again petitioned the king for leave to cut a *fourth haven*, much nearer to the town than the former. This being granted, with the remittance of their fifty marks for twenty years longer, they did accompliſh its preſervation, with their own united labour and expences, for the twenty following years, when it became ſo decayed, and the inhabitants ſo overburthened with almoſt unremitting coſts and charges, that they were obliged to become petitioners for the fifth time, for permiſſion to make a *fiſth haven*, in or near the place where it is at preſent.

This Henry VIII. granted, with a further releaſe of the fifty marks fee-farm for twenty years more. And about the 36th of his reign, 1545, on their further complaint, he continued the releaſe for ten years longer, for the ſupport of the haven; beſides acquitting them of all fifteenths and tenths which ſhould be granted to him during his reign, as we have before obſerved.

This haven, according to Mr. Manſhip, coſt the inhabitants 1500l. ſterling, and was executed under the direction of the maſter of Mettingham college, “ a man in thoſe days in water-works holden very expert.”

“ But

“ But the stormy wind and sea prevailing, the mouth of that haven also, which had cost great sums of money, was thereby choaked and stopped up; by means whereof they were so impoverished in their particular estates, that they were utterly unable to continue any longer so unsupportable a charge.”

In order, therefore, to effect a *sixth haven*, it was agreed, in the 2d of Edward VI. 1548, that the money, plate, ornaments, robes, vestments, tunicles, albs, amesses, &c. belonging to St. Nicholas's chapel in Yarmouth, should be disposed of, in order to contribute to this necessary purpose. These, with the rents of houses belonging to the church, the disposal of the bells in the steeple, voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Yarmouth, those of Norwich, and the reverend fathers of Christ's Church, raised a supply of 1816l. 9s. 7d. besides some weekly contributions, of which the *four and twenties* agreed to pay two shillings, and the *eight and forties* one shilling a week each, for the space of ten weeks following.

The particulars of the aggregate sums, which amounted to the above 1816l. 9s. 7d. are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Coined gold and silver, and other utensils belonging to St. Nicholas's church	782	8	3½
Plate sold — —	58	19	11½
Bell-metal — —	71	1	10
Copes, &c. — —	40	8	5
Another parcel of copes, &c.	24	14	0
Contributions of the <i>four and twenties</i>	138	6	8
Ditto of the <i>eight and forties</i> —	82	16	8
Houses, rents, &c. of the chauntry or charnel, at the entrance of St. Nicholas' church-yard —	192	11	5
The commons in the four south wards	33	18	4
K			The

The commons in the four north wards	31	8	0
The city of Norwich, July 5, 1550	133	16	0
The dean and chapter of Norwich	20	0	0
Strangers, and goods of the hospital	206	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1816	9	7

This sum was partly collected in 1549, the 3d of Edward VI. the same year in which Kett and his rebel party made an insurrection in Norfolk.

Having obtained that king's permission, the burgessees then began to cut their *sixth haven*, over the Danes, about a quarter of a mile from the south gate of the town, the trench of which is still visible, and known by the appellation of *the old haven*.

For the more effectual carrying on this work, king Edward, by his letters patent, dated the 9th of January, 1548, released to the burgessees, as his father and grandfather had done, all fifteenths and tenths, and gave them a commission to take up carts, carriages, labourers, workmen, and all other things necessary for the execution of it.

The principal director on this occasion was one Mr. Thompson, chief engineer of Dover, who, as Manship says, was master or governor of the almshouse, or God's house, in Dover. He was brought hither about three years before this by the duke of Norfolk, by whom, as well as by some others of the privy-council, he was principally recommended. He was in high favour with Edward VI, by whom he had been well rewarded for his skill and services at the pier of Dover. He was very conversant in things of this kind, and had therefore been much recommended by the portsmen resorting hither.

On

On the 16th of January, 1549, after a solemn procession of the townsmen, and a sermon preached before them by sir John Bland, minister of St. Nicholas's church, on a subject adapted to the occasion, Mr. Thompson took upon him the charge of the work, which was then begun, and in which were employed an hundred men every day.

Nature had hitherto been the greatest enemy of the town; but now the brutal fury of rebellious ignorance contributed to their distress, for the work had not long been continued ere a party of Kett's adherents advanced to the town, who, finding the inhabitants not at all inclined to favour their infamous designs, destroyed all the materials provided for the haven, and in the night villainously laid all that had been done in ruins. This obliged the workmen to take up arms instead of tools, and, with the magistrates, to keep watch and ward, as well to defend the town against the rioters without, as to curb their adherents within, who, though less numerous, were not less dangerous. Hence the work was discontinued for that year.

The next year, however, they pursued it again with resolution and vigour; but though they were prepared with ships and expensive engines for casting out the water, the work went on but slowly, the water springing up so fast that they could not get clear enough of it, to procure a good foundation.

These extraordinary expences exhausted their stock before they had finished their work, which obliged them to depute Mr. Betts, one of their bailiffs, and Mr. Harborne, to solicit an aid of the city of London; but it does not appear whether their deputation was attended with success.

Another fatality, to which they chiefly attribute the miscarriage of their work, was the loss of their engineer Mr. Thompson, who died about this time.

To supply his place, by an act of assembly, in the 7th of Edward VI. 1553, Mr. Candish was sent for, who inspected the work, and gave directions for its continuance.

Upon which one hundred dozen baskets, two hundred shovels unshod, and one hundred and ten dozen shod, were immediately sent for to London, on the 8th of June in the same year, two days after the death of Edward VI. for the carrying on the work, which was now continued with such vigour, that on St. Peter's eve, in the next year, 1554, it was agreed in common-council, that every one of the *four and twenties*, (aldermen) should find two men, and every one of the *eight and forties*, (common councilmen) should find one man, till the haven should run forth into the sea, or else to pay ten-pence a day for each man; but on the eve of St. Paul following, on the discussion of a motion, at a full assembly, *Whether it were better to proceed or not?* it passed in the negative, and was resolved, "that the work should cease for that year; that the crane newly built for that purpose should be taken down, and laid up safely till further occasion; and that the succeeding bailiffs the next year should proceed in the work, under the penalty of 100*l*."

Accordingly, in 1555, many workmen were employed, two overseers appointed, a ship was sunk at the mouth of the haven to stem the tide, and after all, the work was relinquished for that time. The next year they began again, and so on for eight successive years from the beginning; when, finding
every

every trial unsuccessful, and above six thousand pounds of their own cash sunk, besides their annual fifty marks, and all the fifteenths and tenths released during the life of queen Mary, they gave it up in despair, having, from dear bought experience, justly concluded, that Nature so powerfully opposed them, as to render any lasting relief from Art utterly impracticable.

From some extraordinary act of loyalty to this princess, the inhabitants of Yarmouth were emboldened to solicit a release of their fifty marks fee-farm *for ever*, as appears by their petition; and though she did not think proper to grant their request, she extended the term to a greater number of years than had been done before.

These aids still proved ineffectual, as their schemes were abortive, so that we find them, agreeable to the advice of skilful workmen, on the 17th day of November, 1557, stopping up the haven with furze, bound together in bundles called kybes. "But yet, says Mr. Manship, within fourteen days following, upon a great rage then happening, the wind, being at west, brought down the back-waters out of the marshes so vehemently, that it ran over the keys into the dwelling-houses, insomuch that men might row up and down the streets, to the no little damage and heart sorrow of all the inhabitants." It appears, too, on this occasion, that some ships were obliged to be drawn over the Danes with capsterns and windlasses, others lost their voyages; labourers and artificers were almost reduced to poverty, for want of employment; every person wore the appearance of distress, and every thing bore evident marks of confusion.

In this deplorable situation things remained, till the 8th of January, 1560, in the 2d of queen Elizabeth, when it was agreed to tempt their fate again, and cut a *seventh haven*, in the place where it had been thirty years before, and where it now is.

This was done at another considerable expence, as appears by a memorial, dated 1559, which says, "The inhabitants of the towne of Greate Yarmouth * * * * * righte over against the parsonage of Gorleston eastwarde, did cut a newe haven into the sea; and there with greate costes did stoppe uppe the old haven, by reason whereof the whole level of the marshes from Yermouth unto Norwich was all over flowen, and keles and boats passed over them. And there uppon some of the countrie came downe to help to digge the haven, and yet the charges of this newe cutte and the stoppe, not reckonenge the contynuall labours of the inhabitants, which were dailie bestowed aboute the same, nor yet the charge of the countrie, which wrought two or three days, did amounte, as per the periculus appereth thereof, to the sune of 250*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*"

This seventh haven, however, met with some opposition, with respect to the place in which it was to be cut; some being for the old haven by the town, others for the place where it is at present. Whereupon a committee of eight persons was appointed, Jan. 8, 1560, as above-mentioned, "To go downe to vewe and appoynte where the havyne shall be cutte ought at thys tyme, and then there to come ageyn to fertesy unto Mr. Balys and the howse where it shal be cutte and stoppyd." At the same time also, a deputation of four gentlemen was appointed to wait upon sir Thomas Woodhouse, "to request Mr. Mayor of Norwich, and his brethren,

thren; and the worshipful of the shire, to have their benevolence toward the mending of the haven, &c."

The above committee having taken a survey of the place, came to an agreement, and made their report, "That the most proper place for constructing or making another haven, would be at or near the place where it had been in the year 1529, against the east end of the parsonage house of Gorleston." At an assembly, therefore, holden the 2d day of March, in the 2d of Elizabeth, it was agreed, "That all the inhabitants of the town, and handicrafts men, (except shypwryghtes) be at the haven Sunday, Monday and Tewesday, and there to helpe to conveye the manure there, and to make the haven dyppe, to the intente yt may by Godes helpe rune."

In consequence of this order, so anxious were the people to forward so useful an undertaking, that there appears to have been near a thousand persons, including women and children, employed about the work; so that on the 4th of March following, the haven seems compleated, the water had passage to the sea, and there were ten feet at low water, to the infinite satisfaction of Yarmouth, and the neighbouring country.

The next day, March 5, it was ordered, "That the carpenters should be employed to make a defence, or *stop*, to keep the current from running to the southward, in the old channel, where formerly it used to run;" and on the 12th of the same month, by another order, it was to be more strongly fortified; for the more ready dispatch of which, it was agreed, on Friday next after the Annunciation of St. Mary, "That the rubbish and

“ stones belonging to the church, commonly called
 “ Our Lady’s church, in South-town, on the west
 “ side of the road leading to Gorleston, should be
 “ conveyed to the haven’s mouth, for the use of the
 “ said *stop*,” which was accordingly done; but the
 expences proving too great for the inhabitants to bear
 of themselves, they drew up a petition to the queen
 and her privy-council, in order to obtain a com-
 mission for the support of the said haven. Upon
 which Mr. Adrian Harrison was sent down to make
 an estimate of the charges of building a new haven,
 which he calculated would cost 5510*l.* to be made
 where it then was, and 4273*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be made
 where it was at first dug. Either of these sums ap-
 peared too considerable for the privy-council, and
 Mr. Harrison’s estimates were of no effect.

The city of Norwich, on application made by the
 burgessees, granted them 200 marks; and sir William
 Woodhouse sent them an experienced person from
 Embden to conduct the work, but nothing appears
 to have been done by him. To their own industry
 was principally owing the temporary successes of
 their tedious and expensive enterprize; and though
 they did for some time confine the current to the li-
 mits they had prescribed for it, their want of proper
 assistance sometimes distressed them very much; so
 that at a common assembly, on the 21st of April,
 1563, in the 5th of Elizabeth, they were obliged to
 order, “ That one quarter of the towne shall be call-
 “ yd owte by the constables, every day, to go to the
 “ haven, &c.” notwithstanding which, in 1567, af-
 ter sinking 2603*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* the water broke through
 all their works, and made for its old channel towards
 Newton Cross.

In March following they began again to work on the north side of the haven, under the direction of Joyce Johnson, an experienced Dutchman, brought over for that purpose, who, by driving down piles on either side of the channel, and bracing them together with large planks, kept in the current, and forced it to pursue a north-east direction. But having, in the first seven months, expended 561l. 6s. 8d. they found themselves no longer able to support the expence, and therefore, on the 8th day of October, 1567, the corporation agreed on the most visionary scheme for raising money that ever entered the heads of adventurers; which was nothing less than a solicitation of Fortune's favour, in the Virginia state lottery that year, 1567. Nay, so flushed was the whole town with the hopes of success, that they were elevated to the enthusiasm of poetry, and a distich was accordingly tacked to the several subscriptions, as follows:

To the fifteen pounds of the Town's money.

"Yermouth haven, God send thee speede,
"The Lord he knoweth thy great nede."

To the fifteen pounds collected amongst the Four and Twenties, and Eight and Forties.

"Yf Yermouth great in Fortune's favor be,
"The greteste lott may chanse to fall to me."

To the seventeen pounds ten shillings collected by the commons.

The Gentlemen's Posy.

"The fyrste, ne second lott I crave,
"The thyrde yt ys that I wolde have."

The

The Ladies' Posy.

" A small stocke with good successe,
 " May shortly growe to good increffe."

In the 19th of James I. 1621, that king directed his commission to the bishop of Norwich and others, to enquire into the state of the haven and piers; and in the next year issued his letters patent for a general collection throughout the kingdom, for their support; which, however, did not raise above 500*l.* whereupon the king directed his letter again to the bishop of Norwich for further contributions, and to assess the adjacent low grounds, marshes, &c. in obedience to which the city of Norwich contributed one hundred marks.

In the same year the king permitted them to export four thousand tons of beer, duty free, which at 9*s.* per ton raised them 1800*l.* and was wholly employed in the reparation of the haven and piers.

In the 2d of Charles I. 1626, a similar patent was granted them for one thousand tons, which brought them 450*l.*

The same year they renewed their solicitations for their herring exportation, which at the instance of the Trinity-House, some merchants and fishmongers of London, and the Turkey Company, was refused, except in English bottoms. The next year, however, they procured an order, that unless the Turkey Company would purchase all their herrings, at a reasonable price, before the last day of October, they should then be at liberty to sell the six hundred lasts to strangers; yet they were not to be laden in foreign bottoms before the 12th of November, " to the
 " and the English may have the priority of the
 " market,

“ market, in places whither they use to carry
“ them.”

In 1628, and 1629, they obtained leave to export one thousand lasts on the same terms, notwithstanding the Trinity-House had previously prevailed on the privy council to issue their orders to the contrary. This was occasioned by the Turkey Company's refusing to take the principal part of their herrings. The annual licences were continued to 1637, when one was granted for ten years on payment of 50*l.* per ann. by which there was an annual saving to the burgessees of 100*l.* and this was the last aid of the kind; for at its expiration in 1647, though frequent application was made, they could not get the licence renewed.

In 1637, four years after the expiration of their fee-farm release, the town petitioned Charles I. for a renewal of it, which was granted them for forty succeeding years.

During the contest between Charles II. and his parliament, the town petitioned the parliament (in 1650) for some of the lead upon Norwich cathedral to build a work-house, and repair the haven; and purchased of them the same year the perpetuity of their whole fee-farm rent for 306*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1656 they petitioned Oliver for money, but he had too much need of it himself to grant them any. They therefore sold the town's gunpowder that year for 100*l.* and the year following sold the island of Cobham for 530*l.* and the houses and lands called the Grey-Friers for 2600*l.* all of which went to the support of the haven and piers.

In 1660 the town addressed Charles II. and made him a formal return of the fee-farm purchased of the parliament, with the arrears due; and the more certainly to ingratiate themselves with the king, they presented him with 500*l.* as a mark of their loyalty.

We cannot help remarking here how much the pliant and politic disposition of the good people of Yarmouth resembled that of the vicar of Bray. The parliament they addressed thus; "We cannot but in all humility acknowledge the great and unspeakable goodness of God in raising this honourable house to repair the breaches of many generations, and to recover our almost lost liberties and religion out of the hands of those that studied nothing more than to enslave both souls and bodies of the whole nation: but our God hath broken the snare, and we are delivered, &c." To the king, with a most easy effrontery, they observe the great mercy of God, not only in preserving your sacred majesty in so continued and eminent dangers, but in restoring you to the possession of your rights and dominions, and us thereby to the enjoyment of our birth-rights, laws, and liberties (so long trampled upon by a treasonable usurpation) do account it our greatest duty to return all possible praise and thanks unto our gracious God, &c." But to return:

The charges of making new havens and repairing old ones, were so considerable, that in the space of 64 years (from 1549 to 1613) there appears to have been disbursed 31,652*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* an enormous sum for so early a period.

In 1667, notwithstanding the town had sold houses and lands to the amount of 400*l.* a year, obtained various supplies from government, besides private
aids,

aids, it appears then to have been in debt 9400*l.* on this distressing account. At an assembly, therefore, holden on the 4th of July, they appointed a committee "To consider of a way to raise money for the maintenance and repair of the haven and piers:" in consequence of which application was made to parliament, and a bill brought in to provide for their support; which after various difficulties and much opposition from the city of Norwich, was effected in the beginning of 1670; but not without a private contract made at its passing the House of Peers, for Yarmouth to pay to Norwich 50*l.* per ann. so long as the act continued in force. In the latter end of the same year the commissioners (two persons each for Norfolk, Norwich, Suffolk and Yarmouth) appointed by this act, granted the corporation 12,000*l.* for the repairs of the haven and piers, to be raised by virtue of the said act; under which the work was conducted with expedition and success till 1677, when the town petitioned for a renewal of the act, which then expired. A bill was accordingly brought into the House in April, and a committee being appointed, it passed into an act, to commence the 25th of March, 1678, and to continue in force seven years; but on the expiration of that term, the duties raised by the act appearing still insufficient, the town was about to petition Charles II. for his assistance, in 1685, when his death put an end to their design. In the 1st of James II. 1603, however, they obtained a third act, to continue in force for fourteen years; but the stile of the corporation being altered by proclamation, a fourth act was made in the 1st of William and Mary, 1689, principally to explain so much of the former act as might be controvertible from that alteration.

On the expiration of that act in 1699, the town made application for a fifth act, which was opposed by the city of Norwich on account of three years arrears being due to them from Yarmouth, of the 50l. annuity, secured to them on passing the first act; but these being paid, and further security given by the corporation, this bill again passed into an act, which was to continue for twenty-one years, so that they were secured by parliament now for a much longer term than they had ever been before. The charges of this act amounted to 88l. 16s. 2d.

The stile of the corporation being again altered, another explanatory act was passed in the 1st of queen Anne, 1701.

In the 9th of George I. 1723, a seventh act was passed, to continue for twenty-one years, as the former had done; and in the 20th of George II. 1747, it was only revived, and continued for the term of two years, and to the end of the then next session of parliament.

But in the 23d of George II. 1750, the duties payable by virtue of that act were to cease, and a ninth act was passed by which other duties were to be paid in lieu of them. The term of this act was also twenty-one years.

The union of Kirkley-Road with Yarmouth, &c.

HAVING had occasion to mention before the causes of *Kirkley-Road's* being united to the port of Yarmouth, we shall here say something more on that subject.

In

In consequence of the charter of Edward III. in his 46th year, 1372, which we have before-mentioned, several people of Lowestoft and the neighbourhood were indicted at Yarmouth, in the following year, for refusing to pay the customs of that port, for ships lading or unlading in Kirkley-Road, agreeable to the injunctions of the said grant. But the Lowestoft men, not choosing to trust to the impartiality of a Yarmouth court, in a Yarmouth cause, brought their writ of *Certigrari*, and removed the suit into the court of Chancery, where they had the mortification to find the matter determined wholly in favour of the burgeses of Yarmouth.

But in the 50th of that king, 1376, the Commons of England, in the then parliament, as well as the people of Lowestoft, petitioned the king for a repeal of the said charter, as contrary to the common profit of the kingdom, and it was accordingly, in the same parliament, entirely repealed.

King Edward dying soon after this repeal, the burgeses sued out a commission of *Ad quod dampnum*, in the 1st of Richard II. dated April 12, by virtue of which an inquisition was taken at Yarmouth, on Friday next after St. Faith's, in the 2d of that king, and another at Lowestoft the day following, by which it was found, that though the uniting of Kirkley-Road to the port of Yarmouth was to the damage of the people of Lowestoft, yet it was more commodious than otherwise, to the king and his people.

These inquisitions were laid before the parliament, with a survey of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, taken by the commissioners; upon which their former grants were now restored, as well by a private ordinance of the parliament, as by a charter of Richard II. dated

dated the 24th of November, 1379. which so irritated the inhabitants of Lowestoft, that upon the proclamation of the charter there, by the under-sheriff of the county, (as was the custom before printing was invented) they caused a riot, and would not suffer him to proceed, threatening his life if he ever dared to come there again on any such business, and
 “ for fear of death he durst not execute the writ
 “ aforesaid. And they drove him then and there,
 “ with a multitude of rioters, with hue and cry, out
 “ of the town, casting stones at the heads of his
 “ men and servants, to the pernicious example and
 “ contempt of the lord the king, and against his
 “ peace.”

This victory did not continue long to the town without interruption; for in 1381, the commons in parliament, at the instigation of those of Norfolk and Suffolk, petitioned against the charter, alledging that a statute had been formerly made, and confirmed in the last parliament at Gloucester, “ that every subject of the realm might buy and sell without disturbance, in city, burgh, sea-port, and else where, throughout all the kingdom, and if any charters or patents were granted to the contrary, they should be holden void, notwithstanding which, a charter in the same parliament had been granted to the people of Yarmouth, that none should buy or sell within seven leucas of the town, &c. &c.” This occasioned a fresh parliamentary enquiry, in which the impartiality and veracity of the inquisitions taken in the 1st and 2d of Richard II. were called in question, and an order was given for a new commission, in which a more rigid observance of justice was expected; for the better conducting of which, the burgesses in the mean time were commanded, on pain of the house’s displeasure, to make no disturbance, nor offer molestation

lestation to those concerned in the execution of the commission,

The next year, therefore, on Monday next after St. Matthew the Apostle, the said commission was opened in Suffolk, and held by adjournment the Thursday after in Norfolk, by the lord chief justice of England, and other great commissioners, who surveyed the place, and took the depositions of certain knights and gentlemen of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; which being certified in Chancery, and laid before the parliament, an act was made to repeal those new grants for ever, not to be granted again; the charter was recalled and cancelled, the causes of so doing being written on it, and so remains in the Tower.

In June the year following, king Richard came himself to Yarmouth, and viewed the premises, which emboldened the burgeses again to renew their petitions for the regranting their late charter. Accordingly they once more were favoured with a new grant, dated the 20th of February, 1385, in his 8th year, to hold till the meeting of the next parliament, which was the year after, when by an ordinance of the same, dated the 8th of December, that grant was annulled, and the repeal in the 5th of that king confirmed; notwithstanding which the parliament held at Westminster the very next year, in consequence of another petition, restored all their former grants, which were confirmed by a charter under the great seal of England, Nov. 28, 1387, which having never yet been repealed, remains in full force at this time.

This formal confirmation of the liberties of Yarmouth seems to have given the decisive blow in this
L contest;

contest; for the burgessees after this collected their customs in Kirkley-Road as peaceably as in their own haven; and the Lowestoft people for some years after farmed them of the burgessees. But about the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. several officers and others belonging to Yarmouth, were indicted by the inhabitants of Lowestoft, on some occasion of collecting the customs, the suit was carried into Chancery, and the difference at last settled by that king and his council in the 2d year of his reign, 1401; after which peace being again restored, the burgessees collected their customs there as usual without interruption.

Of the various Suits and Contests in which Yarmouth has been engaged. respecting the rights and privileges of the town.

PRIOR to the charter granted by king John, we do not find that Yarmouth was of importance enough to be engaged in many suits about customs or revenues. It was then in the king's hand as well as Lothingland; but as soon as that charter had invested the burgessees with its numerous privileges, the town began to rear its head, and acquired a more respectable aspect; their trade and commerce wore a more flourishing appearance, and began to assume an importance which soon excited the jealousy of their neighbours. Little Yarmouth, consisting then of West-town and South-town, must have contained many inhabitants; and those joined to the people of Gorleston, equally envious of the good fortune of Great Yarmouth, and apprehensive of its future power and superiority, soon discovered themselves to be no less formidable rivals than implacable enemies, and accordingly omitted no opportunity of attacking
their

their privileges, and of endeavouring to turn some of their customs and franchises to their own account. We do not, however, find any material opposition till the 12th of Henry III. 1228, where Roger Fitzlobert, warden of Lothingland manor, took certain customs in the port of Yarmouth against the express liberties of the burghesses, which being represented to the king, he commissioned Martin de Pateshall and others to enquire into, and ascertain what customs belonged to the burghesses, and what to his said manor of Lothingland, whereupon an inquisition was taken at Yarmouth the same year, upon the oaths of twenty-two knights and others of Norfolk, and twenty-six of Suffolk, when a verdict was found that all wares ought to be sold and unladen at Great Yarmouth, and that all the haven belonged to the burghesses of that town; but that the lesser wares and victuals might be unladen at Lothingland, on the Yarmouth side, at the option of the owners or the importers thereof.

This determination, though much in favour of Yarmouth, did not prevent the burghesses from considering themselves as losers in the contest; since by that ships might unlade with victuals on the Lothingland side, and as their chief trade was fishing, they found themselves considerably hurt in an article whence arose their greatest profits. In the 40th of that king, 1256, therefore, they petitioned for and obtained of him a new charter, "that all merchandizes and wares, as well of fish as of other commodities, should be sold at Yarmouth, by the hands of the importers of them into the haven, whether found in ships or without; and that henceforth there be no brokers in the aforesaid town of Yarmouth, by whom the buyers and sellers may be impeded, to the detriment of the said town."

In the same year the burgesſes obtained of that king a *Non arreſtentur niſi*, or charter of debtor and creditor, by which it was ordained, “ that they and their heirs, burgesſes of the ſame town, through our whole land and dominion, as well by ſea as by land, ſhall have this liberty ; to wit, that they and their goods, in what place ſoever found in our dominion, be not arreſted for any debt, whereof they have not been ſureties, or principal debtors, except it happens the very debtors be of their commonalty and government, having whereof they may ſatisfy their debts wholly or in part, and the ſaid burgesſes have in juſtice made default to the creditors of the ſame debtors, and of this reaſonable evidence ſhall appear.”

Befides theſe conteſts, the burgesſes were ſubject to many others ; and in particular, on account of king Henry's exchanging the fee-farm of Yarmouth and Lothingland, with John de Baliol, of Bernard-Caſtle in the county of Durham, for certain lands in Cheſhire,

The ſaid John de Baliol dying in 1269, the fee-farm of Yarmouth and Lothingland became the poſſeſſions of John de Baliol, his ſon, king of Scotland ; who, as well as his father, had for many years taken tolls and cuſtoms in the port of Yarmouth, contrary to the charter, and injurious to the intereſt of the burgesſes, who had ſuffered theſe invaſions of their rights with impunity, from an apprehenſion of their inability to contend with ſuch powerful adverſaries. But after the ſaid king of Scotland had renounced his homage to Edward I. king of England, and in conſequence had forfeited all his Engliſh eſtates, this fee-farm of Yarmouth and hundred of Lothingland reverted to the crown.

Hence

Hence in the 34th of the said king Edward, 1360, the year in which he gave all Baliol's English possession to John de Britany, his nephew, the burgessees thought this the most eligible time to apply to that king for an explanation of Henry III.'s charter, which they alledged was couched in too vague and obscure terms, and solicited one that might be more explicit, by which their right and title to all customs in the port of Yarmouth might be rendered clear and indisputable. This the king, with the advice of his privy council, granted, in Trinity term, the same year, notwithstanding all the opposition made to it by the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston; by which it was secured to them, " that whatsoever merchandizes and wares, whether they consist of fishes or other goods whatsoever, which within the port of the town aforesaid, or to the same town, by land or by sea, on account of negotiating the same there, shall happen to be brought or carried, shall be, by the hands of the merchants bringing those merchandizes and wares, and willing to sell there, or of their servants, freely and openly exposed to sale at the same town of Great Yarmouth, and there sold and bought without any forestalling or brokerage, or other impediment whatsoever, so that no forestaller, broker, or other whatsoever, shall meet the merchants with fishes or other merchandizes, or other saleable goods coming towards the said town, by land or water, to buy any thereof, or to make forestallings, or brokerages thereof, under forfeiture of the commodity bought, whereby the said burgessees or any merchants bringing thither such merchandizes and wares, may be in any manner hindered at their buyings and sellings, to the detriment of the town aforesaid."

These privileges ever since the making of that charter the burgeses have enjoyed; and all ships bringing goods to the port of Yarmouth, whether they have belonged to the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth, or Gorleston, or elsewhere, have by virtue of the said charter, been unladen, and their cargoes exposed to sale, and sold in the said town of Great Yarmouth."

Notwithstanding which, there were afterwards frequent controversies between the burgeses and the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, who on many occasions continued their claim to, and did absolutely take some of those customs exclusively granted to Great Yarmouth. Moreover we find an inquisition taken in the 8th of Edward II. 1315, about the rights of John de Baliol, in his hundred at Lothingland, and the towns of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, he having taken for every foreign ship 18d.—for every English ship 4d. per ann.—for every loaded cart or horse one halfpenny.—for every last of herrings, by a foreign merchant 4d. the payage belonging to him was valued at 4d.—he used to take attachments of every ship anchoring on the Lothingland side, as far as the file of the water.

Another dispute happened in the 19th of the aforesaid king, 1326, between the burgeses of Yarmouth, and the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, about certain liberties and privileges granted by that king's progenitors, when it was finally determined in favour of Great Yarmouth. But in the 2d of Edward III. John de Britainy, earl of Richmond (to whom we have before observed king Edward I. gave the hundred of Lothingland) and his tenants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, presented

presented a petition to that king, claiming half the haven of Great Yarmouth, as being an arm of the sea, and belonging to him and his predecessors, lords of Lothingland; alledging also, "that he ought to have, and his ancestors to have had, the arriving, discharging, and lading of ships, goods and merchandizes, coming in and going out of the haven, and also a certain custom, as well of the said ships, as of the goods and merchandizes so being laden or discharged, together with a fair and market, and a free buying and selling by the said men and tenants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, with all the merchants and ships there arriving; and further, that the said earl and his ancestors, and the said tenants and their ancestors, have had the continual possession of these things, until a charter thereof was made and granted by king Henry III. unto the aforesaid burghesses and commonalty of Great Yarmouth; and that the said charter was not rightly granted, because the king was not then informed of the damage and hurt that might grow, by reason of the granting of the said charter."

To this the burghesses pleaded their charter of the 34th of Edward I. which we have before mentioned, and exhibited another record of the 19th of Edw. II. by which it appeared, that a new controversy had arisen between the said burghesses, and the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, before the lord chancellor, and the king's justices and council, at Norwich, because of the men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston having hindered and interrupted the said burghesses in their liberties granted to them by the aforesaid charter, and in such questions as were adjudged and decreed against them in the Exchequer, in the 34th of Edward I. but particularly on account

of forestalling, as well of fish as of other merchandizes coming within the said haven.

In answer, the men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston alledged, that they might lawfully do such things by *ancient prescription*; that the said half hundred of Lothingland is ancient domain of the crown, and that such things were done by the men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston in the time of Canute and Harold, and in other kings days after them, being owners of the said half hundred; and also in the time of Devergaile, of Baliol, and of John of Baliol, (king of Scots) also owners thereof; with many other reasons, to prove what they did to be *legal*, by prescription and possession, though in the very face of grant after grant, confirmed by different kings. The result was, therefore, an established decree in favour of the burgeses, that they should hold and enjoy the liberties granted to them by their said charters.

The burgeses also produced another record of the 34th of Edward I. wherein that king, by his letters patent, appoints five of his justices to make a special enquiry into, and determination upon such forestallments and abrochments made by the men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, to the prejudice and hurt of the aforesaid burgeses, contrary to the tenors of their said charters; and the said men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, being called before the commissioners, and having produced their reasons and allegations, the said commissioners adjudged that the said burgeses should recover their damages, against the said men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, for the forestallments and abrochments made as aforesaid.

To which the earl of Richmond and his said tenants made answer, that these things, *if any such were done*, were not prejudicial to them, but that they ought to have and enjoy their ancient liberties and customs *by prescription* used; upon which the Monday in the second week of Lent was fixed on a new for both parties to appear before the king and his council; and the burgessees had further orders to produce there the said three records.

Accordingly all parties appeared on that day before the king and his council at Leicester, when, after long pleadings and process, the burgessees produced their charters, together with the aforesaid records, under the seal of the Exchequer, and prayed a confirmation of their charters and liberties as therein set forth. But the said earl and his tenants alleged that they were then ready to inform the king of the damages and prejudices which have happened, especially to the king, since the grant of the said charter; and solicited that, notwithstanding the proceedings and matters of the aforesaid record, they might be permitted to set forth their reasons and allegations, for the revoking of the aforesaid charters; because they had petitioned against them to the king's parliament, from which their petition had been sent hither, for *justice* to be done.

The burgessees to this replied, that it was not in the power of the earl and his tenants to cause the king to revoke the said charters and liberties, nor could they make themselves parties concerned, and therefore they demanded judgment to confirm their said charters and liberties, and that they might have *justice* impartially administered to them.

Hereupon

Hereupon the king sent his writ, containing all the circumstances of the controversy between the said parties, to the justices of the king's pleas, commanding them to hear the causes, and determine upon them in right and justice ; or if any extraordinary difficulty should arise, to send the whole process of the said controversy again before the king and his council to his parliament.

At the same time also, the king issued his writ to the barons of the Exchequer, to search amongst the records there, for any thing that could be found to set the matter of these controversies in a true light. The said barons, therefore, in return, certified to the king, that a record was found by which it appeared that the king's commission had been issued to Salomon of Rolf, Walter of Hopton, Richard of Boyland, Robert Fuke, Thomas of Suddington, and Walter of Sturthesly, the king's justices in Eyre, and that it was presented and found before the said commissioners, that Gilbert Foderingay, sometime bailiff of Deverguld of Baliol, did levy certain customs of ships at Little Yarmouth and Gorleston *wron fully*, and that there ought to be neither fair nor market there ; accordingly the said record was laid before the abovesaid justices of the king's pleas, before whom appeared the aforesaid earl and his tenants, as also the burgessees of Great Yarmouth, when the said causes were heard, but a final determination was not then put to them, on account of certain important matters, which the said justices deemed *undeterminable* at that time.

Another reference was made to the king at Northampton, also at York, and at Salisbury, which, however, had not the desired effect, as will afterwards appear.

The

The parliament, which was at Winchester in the 4th of Edward III. met with new difficulties, and it was once more adjourned to the ensuing parliament, which was held at Westminster the same year. Here all parties again appeared, when, amongst other things, the burgeses exhibited a certain record under the seal of the Exchequer, whereby it appeared, that in the 12th of Henry III. 1228, the king issued out his commission to Martin of Pateshall and others, (as before mentioned) by which a verdict was given, on the oaths of forty-eight of the principal gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, that the haven did *wholly* belong to the burgeses of Great Yarmouth, and for other matters there agitated, did determine in favour of the said burgeses; to this the burgeses added all their charters and other records, granted by the different kings, all which tended to confirm the said liberties and privileges.

All these did not appear conclusive to the earl of Richmond and his tenants, who solicited the king to order another commission, to enquire into the use of the said liberties, grants, rights, and privileges, in order to come to an investigation of the truth of these matters.

This the king granted, and assigned the bishop of Winchester, then lord chancellor of England, to go to Norwich, and there to make enquiry, upon the oaths of the best men of Norfolk and Suffolk, of the use of the said grants, and in whom these rights and privileges should be. At the same time, the king directed his writ to the sheriff of the said counties, requiring the bodies of twenty-four of the county of Norfolk, and twenty-four of the county of Suffolk, as well knights, as other good and able men, to enquire into the said matters, and to give
their

their verdict before the said lord chancellor. This respectable jury being summoned, impannelled and sworn, upon hearing of the said matters, gave their verdict in favour of the burgessees against the said earl of Richmond and his tenants, the men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, as appears by the record dated 23d of June, 1331, in the 5th of Edw. III.

A new day was then fixed on for the said parties to appear in Chancery, to hear judgment in the premises, and they meeting accordingly, the king moved the said parties to put all the said controversies to be heard and determined by such as he should appoint; which being agreed to, the king appointed the afore-said bishop of Winchester, lord chancellor of England, the lord John Stoneherd, and John of Cambridge, his justices, Robert of Ufford, and Oliver of Ingham, and Ralph Nevel, steward of the king's household, to be arbitrators in the said controversies, and appointed them also to come to Yarmouth, to view the premises, whence arose these controversies, and to settle peace and good understanding between the said parties.

Accordingly they came down, viewed the places, and heard the said causes and controversies, with the charters, records, and allegations of both parties; the result of which was, a *final* order and decree in behalf of the burgessees of Great Yarmouth, agreeable to their ancient grants and charters; which decree being certified to the king, he immediately granted the said burgessees a new charter, in *full confirmation* of their former rights and privileges; dated at Woodstock, the 10th day of July, 1332, in the 6th year of his reign.

It was with much propriety this charter recommended, and endeavoured to enforce, *tranquillity and quiet*; for the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, in defiance of the king's proclamation, and other means used to restrain them, were guilty of the most daring insults to the burgessees of Great Yarmouth, raised mobs, and committed riot after riot; the consequence of which was, not only a deprivation of the rights and properties of the burgessees, but life itself, as appears by authentic records; and though they did find means to escape justice for several years, the greatest part of them were at last taken; some of whom were tried for murder, some committed to the Marshalsea prison, and some were submitted to the king's determination.

In the 3d of Edward III. 1329, six men of Gorleston were tried for taking away, by force, herrings and other goods, to the amount of 20l. the property of Richard Rose, of Great Yarmouth; and the next year the said Richard Rose again prosecuted five other men of Gorleston, for carrying away his vessel by force and arms, value 10l.

In the same year also, Henry Randolph impleaded fourteen men of Gorleston, for taking away 30l. of his cash, and beating, wounding, imprisoning, and otherwise cruelly treating John Whynhowe, his servant, so that he was deprived of his services for a long time.

In the 5th of that king, 1331, amongst other cases, John Elys impleaded eleven men of Gorleston, for a similar offence. And in the same year many men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston were judged, for murdering a man in one of these riotous conflicts.

However,

However, by the above charter, the rights of the burgesſes being more clearly determined, and more ſolemnly ratified, theſe daring aſſaults and conteſts in proportion ſubſided. And in that king's 7th year, 1333, he granted the burgesſes an aid towards the payment of their ſec-farm rent, by another charter, in which ſeveral liberties and privileges are confirmed to them and their ſucceſſors, eſpecially that they “ ſhall ever have in the town aforeſaid, the *tronage*, and ſhall receive and have the profits thence ariſing, towards payment of their farm of the town aforeſaid; and that they ſhall be for ever quit of toll, anchorage, pannage, paſſage, picage, murage, kayage, carriage, and rivage, through our whole kingdom and dominion, &c.”

Thus matters continued, without any material interruption, till the 12th of queen Elizabeth, 1570, when the earl of Richmond, and his tenants of South-town, or Little Yarmouth, raiſed a conteſt about the ground on the ſouth ſide of the haven's mouth.

In 1571, by an order of aſſembly, certain perſons were appointed “ To take all ſuch horſes as ſhall be “ ferried over at Gorleſton, upon Yarmouth com- “ mon, and impound the ſame horſes; and to cauſe “ the owners thereof to replevy the ſame.” This was in conſequence of ſome diſputes about the ferries, the bridge being then rebuilding.

Other differences ariſing from theſe, the whole matters in diſpute were referred to the arbitration of ſir Chriſtopher Heydon and ſir William Butts, as appears

In camera stellata, coram dom' regina. &c. i. e. "In the Star-Chamber, before our lady the queen and her council there, on Friday the 1st day of February, in the 14th year of the reign of our lady queen Elizabeth."

By an "Order and decree, made and set down by commission from the lords and others of her Majesty's council, directed out of the Star-Chamber, upon fundry controversies moved between the bailiffs, burgeses and commonalty of the town of Great Yarmouth on one part, and sir Henry Jerningham, knt. and his tenants and men of Gorleston, of the other part, exemplified under her Majesty's broad seal." The differences subsisting were settled, privileges ascertained, and award given, under certain articles, dated at Westminster, May 19, 1572, most of which are still in force, particularly, that "Sir Henry and his heirs, shall enjoy their foot-ferry over against Gorleston, for ever, as hath been used, and now is."

Thus this controversy, which might have been carried through all the tedious processes of their disputes with the earl of Richmond and his tenants, was judiciously referred to two worthy knights, whose award, in a few plain articles, was more conclusive and satisfactory to both parties, than perhaps all the determinations of all the courts of justice they might have appealed to.

Notwithstanding this, about six years after, in the 21st of Elizabeth, 1579, when that queen was at Norwich, upon a tour, an old dispute having been revived concerning the sale of "fish and other merchandizes at the town of Gorleston," the burgeses obtained a letter addressed to the sheriff and justices of Suffolk, from her majesty's privy council, some
of

of whom had viewed the premises, forbidding “such fair, market, buying, selling, &c.” Upon which the men of Gorleston, Lowestoft, Aldborough, &c. petitioned for a repeal of that prohibition, which occasioned the burgessees again to produce their charters, &c. in their justification: and a decree was made by the lords of the privy council, “that the saide towne of Greate Yermouthe, and the bailiffs, burgessees, and commonaltye thereof, shall stande possessed of, and quietlie holde, and enjoy the saide libertye by them cleymed, &c.” dated the 24th of February, in the 21st of Elizabeth, 1579.

In 1616 the bailiffs petitioned for an extension of their privileges to the west side of the haven, but we do not meet with any instance of their power there, till the 20th of Charles II. 1668, when South-Town was incorporated with Great Yarmouth. This was in consequence of a bill brought into the House of Commons by sir Robert Paston, knt. on behalf of himself and the men of South-Town, or Little Yarmouth, in the 16th of that king, but from the opposition of Great Yarmouth, the incorporation act did not take place till 1668, when the burgessees thought proper to make a virtue of necessity, as the bill had been already passed three years, and settled the terms of their incorporation with sir Robert Paston, when the two towns were accordingly incorporated. And in the 36th of that king, 1684, a new charter, confirming the said incorporation, with an addition of privilege, was granted to Great Yarmouth; which being further strengthened by a charter afterwards from queen Anne, the said town remains so incorporated to this day.

But this union, had sir Robert’s scheme succeeded, would have proved the heaviest stroke the town ever
received

received from any competitor; for as soon as Little Yarmouth, or South-Town, was entitled to the same privileges as Great Yarmouth, fir Robert had printed proposals dispersed through the kingdom for building a new town on the west side of the haven, and had caused maps and plans of the intended town to be made, with models of the houses intended to be built. In these proposals fir Robert expatiated largely on the conveniences of the situation, the advantages that were likely to be gained by the inhabitants, superior to those of Yarmouth, having the same privileges, without the inconveniences of that town.

Yet all this display of probable emolument, and apparent convenience, does not seem to have had any other effect than the disappointment of fir Robert's hopes, and the disconcerting of his plan; for, whether the public had entertained an unfavourable idea of the situation, from the frequent quarrels of the two towns, or whether the advantages set forth in fir Robert's proposals were viewed in a visionary light, it does not appear that any houses were built; so that Little Yarmouth is in much the same situation at present as it was at that time.

In the same year, 1684. the burgesſes, at an aſſembly held the 21ſt of March, came to a reſolution of formally ſurrendering to Charles II. all their charters, freedoms, liberties, and franchises, as a ratification of their profeſſions of loyalty to him, and to wipe off the ſtain of their attachment to the parliament, which we have before had occaſion to mention. This, however, was not done without “ the tender of their moſt humble duty to his majeſty, and aſſurance of their ſtedfaſt reſolution to ſerve his majeſty with their lives and fortunes, humbly praying his majeſty that he would vouchſafe to regrant them ſuch

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liberties,

liberties, privileges and franchises, as to him in his princely goodness should seem most fit."

This surrender had the desired effect; and a new charter, again incorporating Great and Little Yarmouth, confirming their old privileges, and investing them with new ones, was accordingly granted; by which the stile of the corporation was changed from bailiffs, &c. to that of "the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the burgh of Great Yarmouth."

The obtaining of this charter was looked upon (as very well it might) in so important a light, that the day on which it was to be brought into the town, a grand cavalcade of three or four hundred horsemen, besides a number of coaches, and people on foot, met it on the road, and accompanied it into town, where it was delivered to the mayor elect, George Ward, esq. amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants; when, after duly swearing in all the officers, &c. of the corporation, the whole company partook of a magnificent entertainment provided by the new mayor, where many loyal healths were drank, accompanied by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, bonfires, music, &c. the whole of which was conducted and concluded with becoming decency and decorum.

This form of government, however, did not remain long to them; for James II. in his 4th year, 1688, revoked their new charter, and put them, with every other town in England, upon the same footing they were on before their surrender to Charles II. but the incorporation of Great and Little Yarmouth still remained, which being confirmed by another charter from queen Anne, and the title of
mayor,

mayor, aldermen, &c. being again restored, the same has continued ever since.

Hence a period was put to their numerous disputes and contentions; for as these chiefly originated from a desire of superiority, and a jealousy of each other's privileges and prerogatives, their liberties and franchises no sooner became common, than quarrels and controversies gave place to peace and unanimity.

But these contests we have been treating of, were not the only ones the town was engaged in. Castor, in Flegg hundred, was frequently an object of their contention, and embroiled them in litigious disputes.

The origin of these seems to have been *Grub's Haven*, or *Cockle-Water*, which had been a haven in Edward the Confessor's time, and was then esteemed the boundary between Yarmouth and Castor; but afterwards it was choaked up with sand and gravel, rendered unnavigable, and became at last pasture land. In process of time (scarce any vestiges of this haven being left) many disputes arose, in either town, concerning the ascertaining their true boundaries.

In the 28th of Edward I. 1300, many inhabitants of Yarmouth were attached to shew cause, why they had taken away goods and chattels found at Castor, to the value of 40l. belonging to Hugh Bardolph, then lord of one of the manors of Castor, and others at Castor; and though the issue of this suit does not appear, yet it is presumed, from several circumstances, that Yarmouth obtained a verdict, and that this determination reconciled, for a time, all similar disputes.

But in the time of Richard II. we find several amercements of the men of Caſtor, for driving off Yarmouth common, and impounding at Caſtor, ſeveral beaſts, &c. And in the 12th of that king, it appears that “Godfrey Harvey and John Berd, of Caſtor, have found a piece of wax worth ten marks, within the liberty, caſt aſhore by the ſea, as wreck, and carried it with them out of the liberty to the town of Caſtor, and not delivered it to the bailiffs, &c.” Upon which the finders were held to bail, and a ſuit commenced; but how it was determined does not appear.

Several ſimilar conteſts happened in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry VIII. on which Mr. Manſhip ſays, “Many ſuits, and troubles, were moved by either party in the vehementeſt manner that might be, each chacing and impounding the other’s cattle, as extremities of law would permit them; Yarmouth not ſparing the very bailiffs themſelves, if at any time they were remiſs in maintaining their liberties.” And indeed we find the bailiffs have been amerced, for not making their annual perambulations, in order to commemorate, by marks, &c. the true limits of the town, by land and water.

This neceſſary memento, however, had been ſo long neglected, that in the 15th of Henry VIII. January 20, 1524, the inhabitants of Caſtor, (at the inſtance of ſir William Paſton, then lord of both the manors) were emboldened to enter and take poſſeſſion of this diſputable piece of ground, containing about 400 acres, ſituated between Grub’s Haven on the north ſide, and the ſtone croſs on the ſouth; and on the 27th of February, thirty or forty people came and carried off from the ſame ground, ſeveral pieces of ordnance, which were wrecked at ſea; a
privilege

privilege which Yarmouth had before claimed and enjoyed.

Other instances of this nature occur, the determinations of which disputes do not appear, both parties continuing equally firm in the support of their separate claims, till the year 1545, when the burgesses made application to the duke of Norfolk, then on a commission to survey the fortifications of Yarmouth, who promised his intercession with the king that this point might be settled.

Accordingly, a commission was ordered the next year, the result of which was, a tripartite indenture, dated the 30th of April, by which it was concluded, That the boundaries of the two towns should be ascertained by rails and a ditch, to be made twelve feet wide, in the middle between the cross and Grub's Haven; for which purpose, two men of Yarmouth, and two of Caistor, were to extend a line from one to the other; and that Yarmouth should maintain the east, and Caistor the west part, for ever. This work the burgesses began on the 12th of May in the same year, and compleated it in eight days, when a cross was dug on the common, on either side of the fence, which crosses were to be kept open as marks of their separate boundaries, and actually continued till the making the present road between Yarmouth and Caistor in 1712.

Thus this disagreeable controversy was decided equitably, and to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, who were now no longer liable to violent outrages and vexatious litigations, in order to determine what was and was not their property, their limits being now fixed beyond dispute; and that they might not find a bone of contention in the boundary

itself, the decree ordains the ditch to be kept in repair by sir William Paston, the rails by the burgesſes.

Besides theſe diſputes we have been treating of, it appears that in the 12th of Henry VI. 1434, the burgesſes were engaged in a conteſt with the citizens of Norwich, concerning a demand of cranage from the ſaid citizens, on the exporting and importing their goods, which they reſuſed to pay, and there-upon brought a writ out of Chancery, alledging the illegality of the demand; upon which a return was made to the diſadvantage of the citizens. But tho' they failed in their principal object, they obtained a verdict againſt the burgesſes with reſpect to a new crane they had then erected, and obliged them to remove it to a more convenient place.

It may not be improper to cloſe this account with an obſervation on the cauſe and origin of many of theſe controverſies, which ſeem to have owed their riſe to the many grants and indulgencies claimed by individuals and communities on ſeveral accounts. The tenants of lands held in demean of the crown, claimed a general exemption, and of courſe reſuſed to pay the tolls demanded here for their goods exported or imported. Another cauſe of contention aroſe from privileges and franchiſes granted to different communities, by charters of later date than that of king John, with which they very frequently claſhed; as it often happened that the liberties granted by one charter to one community, were incompatible with, and contradicted thoſe of another charter, claimed by another community. And here priority of date does not always ſeem to have been regarded by the parties concerned, who were generally ſo attached to the letter of their grants, that there appeared

peared no other probable means of settling their disputes, than by referring them to others, and deciding them by arbitration.

*Of YARMOUTH FREE FAIR, and the various
Disputes and Contests between the Cinque Ports and
Yarmouth relative thereto,*

WE have before had occasion to mention the annual concourse of people to the spot where Yarmouth now stands, for the several purposes of catching, curing, and disposing of herrings, whence we inferred the origin of the *free fair*; in which it appears the fishermen of the Cinque-Ports were principals, and thence claimed and actually undertook, the government of that annual resort. We shall here, then, resume the subject, and, for the better information of the reader, relate such particulars of the Cinque-Ports as may be a necessary elucidation of their connections, and consequent disputes with Yarmouth.

Les Cinque Ports, that is, the *Five Ports*, from their eastern situation on the coast of England, immediately opposite to that of France, had acquired the reputation of sending out the most expert mariners of any in the kingdom, and were accordingly much confided in by the kings of England, from whom they obtained a particular policy and jurisdiction of their own, were nominated, by way of eminence, the Cinque-Ports, and were governed by some noblemen bearing the title of Lord Warden.

The five principal towns, from which they are denominated, are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney,

and Sandwich, to which several members were added.

Camden says, that William the Conqueror first appointed a warden of the Cinque-Ports, who, from the several customs and privileges granted them, continues to have the authority of an admiral, and issues out warrants in his own name. This officer, or *limenarcha*, the same author adds, seems to have been created in imitation of the Roman *littoris Saxonici comes*, or *tractus maritimi comes*, the earl of the Saxon shore, or earl of the sea-coast, an officer with nine sea-ports under his charge, established for the defence of the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent.

Their grand privileges came from king John; who being distressed to fit out a fleet of ships for the recovery of his Norman dominions, lately lost, indulged them with a charter, on condition "that they should provide for him fifty-seven ships for forty days, at their own charge, as often as the wars he was engaged in should give him occasion to demand them."

Amongst their liberties, the barons of the Cinque-Ports had some privileges granted at Yarmouth, or rather they were confirmed; for they had holden them by prescription long before. But these privileges interfering with some of those granted to the burghesses of Yarmouth, by the same king, occasioned such confusion, discords, outrages, and domestic wars, as perhaps were never before known, for so long a time, between any two communities in the British dominions; and which were sometimes carried to such horrid extremities, that the whole nation was alarmed at their mutual depredations.

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These seem to have originated from the idea that each entertained of their own importance from these newly acquired grants, and a consequent tenacity of their particular privileges, at that time, perhaps, scarcely ascertained. And this appears the more probable, if we consider that (as we have before intimated) the sole management of the fair, whence the town arose, was originally in the Cinque-Ports, though afterwards in conjunction with the king's provost, and after the incorporation, with the bailiffs of the town.

At the time when our kings had real, as well as nominal possessions in France, the fishermen from the coasts of France, Flanders, Holland, Zealand, &c. as well as those of England, resorted to this fair, together with a great number of merchants and traders from most of our capital inland towns; whence the several orders, dities, and decrees, issued from the throne, for the mutual advantage of the bailiffs of Yarmouth and the Cinque-Ports, will not appear extraordinary.

That the Cinque-Ports first sent bailiffs to Yarmouth, to superintend the fair, we have before observed; and though that parade has been a long time discontinued, a short account of it may not be unentertaining.

The number of bailiffs sent was not always the same. In the 13th of Edward I. 1285, we find ten in commission; but it is to be observed that only the five ports and the two ancient towns (Rye and Winchelsea) were concerned in sending them, the members being exempted. In that year, we find Hastings sent one bailiff, Dover one, Hithe two, Rye one, Romney two, Winchelsea two, and Sandwich

with one. They were generally preceded, in their formal entry, &c. by four sergeants; the two first carrying white rods, the next a banner, or standard, the other a horn.

After Yarmouth and the Cinque-Ports had obtained their respective charters, the frequent riots and dissensions between them, on account of their liberties and privileges, occasioned the granting that famous ordinance, called "*The Dice*," whereby Edward I. in his 5th year, 1277, confirmed *den* and *strand* to the Cinque Ports, at Yarmouth, and granted them several other liberties there, which he further confirmed in his charter to them the following year. And by a special pardon granted to Yarmouth by that king, in his 10th year, 1282, it appears that several trespasses and damages were done to the ports upon the sea coast, as far as Shoreham and Portsmouth, by the people of Yarmouth, for which they were fined one thousand pounds; nor does this appear to be the first instance of that nature.

In the gift of that king, it appears, upon the oath of twenty good and lawful men, that Yarmouth had sustained damages by the portsmen to the enormous amount of 20,13*l*. a prodigious sum at that time.

It was also recorded by Hollingshed in his Chronicle, that in the 23rd of the said king, "That king passing into Flanders, to the assistance of the earl thereof, being no sooner on land, but the men of the ports and Yarmouth, through an old grudge long depending between them, fell together and fought on the sea with such fury, that, notwithstanding the king's commandment to the contrary,

“ contrary, twenty five ships of Yarmouth, and their
“ partakers, were burnt, &c.”

But Manship observes, that in the town's record of that year, he did not find that so many were burnt; but by a complaint and presentment made to his majesty, it appears that thirty-seven ships were greatly damaged by the portsmen, 171 men killed, and goods to the value of 15,356l. were spoiled and taken from them, “ of which, continues he, a grievous requital was not long after made by the men
“ of Yarmouth against the portsmen.”

These disturbances continuing till the reign of Edward III. that king, in his 10th year, made another ordinance for the preservation of peace between them; which proving yet ineffectual, further agreements were made in his 31st and 33d years. These still had not the desired effect. The calms of peace succeeded the storms of riot and confusion, only to make way for a succeeding one, often more fatal than the former, till the 10th of Richard II. 1387, when these enormities had arisen to such a height, that they not only involved whole families in all the calamities of ruin and distress, deprived the poor of their comfort, and the rich of their possessions, but interrupted the affairs of the public, and were alarming to the whole nation.

In that year, therefore, the king made another agreement between them, which he commanded to be proclaimed throughout all his dominions, both at home and abroad, and to be kept under a grievous penalty to be inflicted on the first offender. By means of this proclamation, a more peaceable conduct was observed to each other for some time, but scarce a year passed without some little contest or petty disturbance,

turbance, till matters were finally settled to their mutual satisfaction in the reign of queen Elizabeth, at least for that time.

But to return. In the 31st of Edward III. 1357, the *statute of herrings* was enacted; at which time we find the whole legislature interested in these alarming disputes, and deliberating on, and making laws and ordinances for their better government. The original of this statute is in French, a translation of which, we apprehend, would be thought by most readers neither instructive nor entertaining.

In the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, 1575, a fresh contest arose between Yarmouth and the Cinque-Ports, concerning *prenomination* in the proclamation and stile of the court. To determine which, with some other controversies, both parties had agreed to a deputation in London; but that of the Cinque-Ports not appearing according to agreement, the burgesses write to them a letter, dated at Yarmouth, Aug. 20, 1575.

Amongst many schemes for effecting a more perfect and permanent reconciliation between these contending parties, at this time in agitation, it was proposed to make Yarmouth a member of the Cinque-Ports, as appears by a motion made for that purpose by the bailiffs of the Cinque-Ports, the 16th of October, 1574, in the 16th of Elizabeth, to which the major part of the corporation of Yarmouth assented. And on the 29th of the same month, it was agreed at an assembly then holden, “ That the two following
 “ things be remembered at the parliament, viz. to
 “ make this town a member of the Cinque-Ports,
 “ and that the setts on the waters be granted to the
 “ town in fee.” But whether this was ever brought
 before

before the house, or by what means it was not effected, does not appear.

In the 18th of Elizabeth, 1576, however, all matters were finally settled by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and an award published, to the satisfaction of both parties, in ten articles.

According to the indorsement of these ten articles, the first alternate prenomination after was in the Cinque Ports, determined by the two commissioners appointed, by casting lots.

After this we do not find any thing material upon record, contrary to peace and good order, till 1634, when Edward Owner, one of the bailiffs of Yarmouth, refused the ports bailiffs their usual seat with them, and otherwise insulted them, which caused them to petition to the earl of Arundel and Surry, then earl Marshal, who accommodated the difference, and recommended a more courteous carriage and friendly demeanor, in future.

All animosities, at least of any import, seem here to have terminated, there being nothing upon record contrary to that supposition. But in 1662, for what reason does not appear, the annual composition of 3l. 6s. was not paid to the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, nor does it seem that the Ports sent any more bailiffs in a public capacity after that time. Some of their fishermen, indeed, called by the people of Yarmouth, *West countrymen*, did continue to come, in different numbers, as occasion required, till 1756, since which time not one of them has come to the fair.

From

From some time in the reign of queen Elizabeth, till the above-mentioned year, when Yarmouth discontinued payment of the composition, the Ports had only sent two bailiffs to the fair.

Manner of electing, sending, and receiving the PORT-BAILIFFS.

THE two bailiffs that were sent to Yarmouth were distinguished by the appellations of *bailiff of the East-Ports*, and *bailiff of the West-Ports*.

Under the denomination of East-Ports were Sandwich, Dover, Hithe, and Romney; that of the West-Ports, Hastings, Rye, and Winchelsea.

Hastings and Dover sent together one year; Hithe and Rye another; Hastings and Romney next; then Sandwich and Winchelsea. So that from the want of another port, Hastings sent two, in the rotation, to the other's one.

They were generally elected in June or July by the common assemblies of the particular towns whose turn it was to send, and were presented to the general assembly of the Cinque-Ports, and the towns of Rye and Winchelsea, on Tuesday after the feast of St. Margaret, to be by them approved, acknowledged, confirmed, and deputed, the representatives of the Cinque Ports at Yarmouth free-fair. And if any objection appeared to either of the persons elected, an order was given for another to be elected in his stead. The persons chosen were jurats of the particular towns where they are elected, and have their commissions sealed, one by the common seal of the East-Ports, the other by that of the West-Ports.

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The day before Michaelmas day was the time fixed on for their coming to Yarmouth, to a house hired for that purpose; and with them came their learned counsel, a town-clerk, two serjeants bearing white rods, one French-horn man, one standard bearer, carrying a banner of the arms of the Cinque Ports, and a jailor. When arrived they were waited on at their house by the body corporate of Yarmouth, in their formalities, who gave them welcome, and entertained them that evening.

The next day the Port bailiffs repaired to church to hear divine service, when they were invited by the bailiffs of Yarmouth to take place with them in their seat. This was mere courtesy, for the Ports bailiffs could not claim such honorary indulgence by right.

After service was over they took leave, and the bailiffs of Yarmouth, with their brethren in their scarlet robes, directly proceeded to the toll-house, where the bailiffs elect, having taken their charge, and the inferior officers being chosen and sworn, sent for the Port bailiffs, who generally on their first entrance made a short speech, purporting the nature of their office, and desiring to be received and respected accordingly; at the same time exhibiting to the bailiffs of Yarmouth their two commissions from the East and West-Ports, which being read in open court, they were then, and not before, admitted to take place with the bailiffs of Yarmouth.

After this the names of them and their attendants were recorded by the recorder of Yarmouth, or his deputy, in the court book for the following year. Then they all viewed the prisoners in Yarmouth goal, and agreed upon the holding of the first fair-court; whence they adjourned to the hall, where the
Ports

Port bailiffs were entertained at dinner by the senior Yarmouth bailiff, and at supper by his copartner; the whole day and evening passed in social mirth and festivity.

On the first court day, a jury of twelve men, six from Yarmouth and six from the Ports, were summoned, and called the *quest of the free-fair*. These were to enquire into offences and misdemeanors committed during the free-fair, and to deliberate on several other matters, expressed in articles delivered to them; agreeable to whose verdict offenders were to be punished.

On the second court day (which was generally in the following week) the junior bailiff provided an elegant dinner for the Port bailiffs, to which were also invited the aldermen of Yarmouth, their brethren, wives, &c.

In return for these civilities, the Port bailiffs kept open house, in a manner, during their stay; for all the principal gentry of the town and neighbourhood found a welcome at their table, and their own countrymen in particular looked upon their house as their proper home. To contribute, in some measure, to these entertainments, the Port bailiffs, generally brought with them sixteen or eighteen hogsheds of excellent beer, an article which in such perfection they could not so conveniently meet with in these parts.

But a more immediate compliment was made to the people of Yarmouth, by a splendid feast made in the third week by the Port bailiffs, for which all the delicacies of the season were collected and profusely spread on the tables, and to which not only the

the bailiffs, aldermen, &c. were invited, but all the principal gentlemen and ladies of the place.

A few days after this, the port bailiffs took their leave and returned home, where they made a formal report of their proceedings at the free-fair to the whole brotherhood assembled; which proceedings were by them duly recorded, and for which they received the commendations or discommendations of the said brotherhood, according as they approved or disapproved of them.

Hence we may perceive, that their stay at the fair was seldom much more than three weeks, though by charter they were to remain there forty days; but it was by mutual consent of both parties that they separated so soon, otherwise their liberties were in danger.

ARTICLES for the better regulation and government of the fair, as they were weekly proclaimed, during the time of the fair, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

I. “ We comaunde you, in the q. majesties behalfe, and on the behalfe of the q. majesties balifes here presente, that have the peace to keepe, and fulle power of assize, that none be so hardye to make anye assault, affraye, or ryottes, neyther anye other thinge, agens the peace, werebye the fayer maye be distourbed and lette, under the payne and perrylle that shall ensewe.

II. “ Also, that no personne, of what estate or condition he be, beare anye armour upon him agens the peace, under the like payne and perrylle.

III. " Also, that every master of everye shippe or boate, have his whole fellowshippe within the shippe bourde, from the goenge downe of the sonne unto the sonne arisenge, as he wille answer for them, under the payne and perryllc aforesaide.

IV. " Also, that no shippes chardge, nor discharge in anye place within seven lewkes, but on-lye at the towne of Greate Yermouthe, under the payne and perryllc of the losse of their shippe and gooddes, accordinge to the statute in that behalfe made.

V. " Also, that every baker keep the affize of breade in the fourme of the statute, and that theye felle fower loaves for a pennye, two loaves for a pennye, and one loafe for a pennye, and that everye baker have his proper signe on his breade.

VI. " Also, that no taverner of wyne felle nor doe to be foulde, corrupte wyne, uppon payne and perryllc abovesaide.

VII. " Also, that no brewer felle, nor doe to be foulde, a gallon of the beste ale above two pence, a gallon of the second ale above one pennye, uppon payne and perryllc abovesaide.

VIII. " Also, that taverners and brewers have their measures signed and sealed, uppon like payne and perryllc.

IX. " Also, that no butcher felle, or doe to be foulde, unholsome fleshe, under like payne and perryllc.

X. " Also

X. “ Also, that no cooke doe felle enye fyshe or fleshe but that which is good and helthsome for mannes bodye, under like payne or perrylle.

XI. “ Also, that none, of what condition he be of, nor felle by bushell, gallon, yard, elle, or with anye other measure, by onlye with suche as accorde with the standard, under like perrylle.

XII. “ Also, that no forestallor or regrator, forestalle or regrate anye victualles comenge to the market, wherebye that vitayle is the derer to the common people, under like payne, &c.

XIII. “ Also, that none, of what condition soever he be, felle, nor doe to be soulded, enye manner of corne before a certen hower; that is to weete, before they heare a certen belle in the market sounded, and ronge, by the ordinance of the saide balifes, under payne of forfetinge all the corne soulded contrary to that ordinance.

XIV. “ Also, that nothing be encroched upon the strond and denne in the said towne of Yarmouthe, to the anoyance of the barons of the Sinque Portes, under the like payne and perrylle.”

Of the Fortifications of Yarmouth, from the first foundation of the walls to the present time.

THE situation of Yarmouth being, as it were, the key or grand entrance, by sea, into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, it is not to be wondered at that, after it had acquired some degree of importance as a sea-port and commercial town, it should be thought necessary to provide for its safety by some

more substantial means than the adventitious advantages so open a situation could naturally afford. Accordingly we find in the year 1260, in consequence of the burgesſes petition, that Henry III. by his letters patent, granted them leave to build a wall and make a moat round the town.

It does not, however, appear that the walls were then begun, notwithstanding the voluntary contributions of many of the principal inhabitants tended thereto; which was chiefly occasioned by some domestic quarrels and private animosities amongst themselves. Nor is it certain that they were begun before the 13th of Edward I. 1285, and even from that time, so slow was the progress they made, there appears a term of 101 years when the walls were yet unfinished, which is evident from the will of John Rayle, of Yarmouth, dated 24th of September, 1386, in which is this clause; *Item, do et lego ad muros claudend' xxs. &c. &c.* i. e. "Also, I give and bequeath, towards the finishing the walls, 20s. &c.

In this long interval, it must be acknowledged, the work was not progressively carried on. Many accidents contributed to its delay, and particularly a terrible plague in 1349, which carried off most of the inhabitants of Yarmouth and the neighbourhood, reducing their trade to a very low ebb; whence it may naturally be inferred, that having less to defend, they were less anxious for its defence, and of course neglected their walls, for the more important concerns of reviving their trade.

In order to assist the inhabitants in carrying on this work, they had a grant from the king, empowering them to collect a custom called *murage*, which was levied upon ships arriving at that port; but about

two years after, in 1262, the walls not being yet begun, and it being yet undetermined when they actually would be begun, the merchant strangers preferred a complaint against the town for the imposition, upon which the custom was annulled, and the monies already collected on that account, ordered to be refunded for the king's use. This seems to have been a principal reason why they were neglected so long as the reign of Edward I. as we have above intimated.

This grant of murage had only been allowed for a limited time, renewable at the king's pleasure, the rates of which were collected by four wardens, called *muragers*, annually elected.

In an account of the monies collected by this grant for one year, from the 16th to the 17th of Edward III. 1343, intituled *Muragium Magne Ferne-muthe*, (the murage account of Great Yarmouth) the aggregate sum of the six rolls it contains, appears to be 66l. 7s. 11d. halfpenny.

This was no inconsiderable sum for the produce of one year at that early period, and it may not be amiss to observe, of what importance to the town the fishery and free-fair was, since there was nearly three times the money collected in the three months in which the fair happened, that there was in all the remaining nine months.

The town wall consists of ten gates and sixteen towers, and is about 2238 yards in circumference. It is probable that the north-east tower in St. Nicholas's church-yard was the first part of it that was built, as it was begun on the east side, and thence proceeded southward. This is the more probable,

as we find them in the 11th of Edward III. 1337; employed at the south end of the town, about the Black-Friars, and thence trace them to the north end, which in all probability was last finished.

Tradition says, the north gate was erected at the expence of those who had been employed in the dangerous and shocking office of burying the multitudes of dead in the time of the plague, by which they had gained great sums.

The building of the wall was succeeded by the sinking of a moat all round the town, over which bridges was thrown at every gate, and which proved a great convenience to the inhabitants, as it was navigable for boats, whence they could unlade their goods at any part of the town, agreeable to the convenience of the inhabitants. The magistrates were likewise very attentive to its preservation, as we find several fines levied on persons for throwing in rubbish, &c. tending to fill up the moat. It is now visible in very few parts.

Thus fortified, the town was deemed impregnable to all the warlike engines of those days; but afterwards, when the more powerful effects of great guns were experienced, in sieges, &c. these fortifications were deemed insufficient to their safety, without additional outworks.

Upon the declaration of war, therefore, in the 36th of Henry VIII, 1545, against France and Scotland, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was directed, by special commission, to examine the fortifications; who, upon his arrival here, ordered all the gardens, &c. adjoining the walls, to be laid open, and a great part of the east part to be strengthened with a rampire

pire of earth, heaped up against it on the inside. This he effected by ordering all those little sand banks, which the sea and easterly wind had raised on the Danes, to be brought by the inhabitants and laid there, for that purpose; and in about fifteen weeks, the town was thence supposed to be sufficiently fortified against both enemies.

In the 5th of queen Mary, 1557, the inhabitants further improved this additional work, in which they were employed more than three months, working three days in every week. This rampire, however, was not entirely finished till the 29th of Elizabeth, 1587, the year preceding the grand armada of Spain, which was to have invaded England. It then appears to have been compleated (from the Black-Friars to the market-gate) quite to the top, making a strong rampire of earth and other materials, to the breadth of forty feet from the walls. This was further rendered an object of pleasure and convenience, at the particular instance of Mr. Greenwood, one of the bailiffs, who ordered the rampire to be connected at all the gates, by means of brick arches thrown over the road; so that several persons may walk a-breast along the rampire, having an extensive sea view from an agreeable elevation; a circumstance that affords much satisfaction to the inhabitants, and all strangers visiting Yarmouth.

The year following the Spanish invincible armada approaching the coast, the Black-Friars and priory were also rampired, and by the direction of sir Thomas Leighton, a ravelin was formed on the east side of the Black Friars, and was for some time kept in repair by the town; but it has been long since levelled, and at present no vestiges remain.

In the same year the moat without the south walls was compleated, and a boom was constructed and put up across the haven, between the two jetties at the south chain, and two men appointed to take charge of it, to shut and open it at convenient times, according to the tides, but by no means to leave it open in the night, or set it open before day light. The charge of this was 107l. 15s.

For their greater security, the inhabitants in 1590 raised a mound of earth much higher than the walls, west of the south gate, and east of the boom, on which were placed several large pieces of ordnance, so as to command the river and the Danes. This cost the town 125l. and is called the *South Mount*.

But to return to the year 1588; the lords of the council then addressed their letter to the deputy-lieutenants of Norfolk and Suffolk, recommending them to levy certain sums on those counties (as being, from their contiguous situation, deeply interested in the fate of Yarmouth) for the better fortification of the town. In this they were to be assisted by the county magistrates, &c. and the money to be paid into the hands of the bailiffs of Yarmouth; "nevertheless (say the lords) we do will that this charge may rather grow of a voluntary contribution, and good care they have of the common safety, of themselves and the realm, than by any taxing or forcing imposition."

Upon this the deputy-lieutenants and the justices met, and assessed the sum of 1355l. 4s. 9d. on the county of Norfolk, proportioned as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Lynn to pay — —	26	13	4
Yarmouth — —	23	6	8
Norwich — —	333	6	8
The County — —	971	18	1
	<hr/>		
	1355	4	9

It also appears, that the inhabitants of Yarmouth did not only interest themselves in their own particular defence, but fitted out a man of war to join her majesty's fleet, called *The grace of God*, captain Musgrave commander, who was to have 45l. per month for himself, and 13s. 4d. per month for every man's board that served under him. If any prizes were taken by him, the town was to have a third part, the ship a third, and the company a third, provided no part of it were embezzled before it was duly presented to the town.

So much in the spring of the year was a descent upon Yarmouth apprehended, from this *invincible armada*, as it was falsely termed, that the whole circumjacent country was obliged to lend their assistance with carts, pioneers, &c. to strengthen and extend the fortifications, by rampires, mounts, ravelins, trenches, &c. in the execution of which the utmost diligence was pursued, the inhabitants working by two wards at a time daily, one in the north, the other in the south end. Besides a thousand soldiers sent into the town, for its defence, by the lords lieutenants, the whole town was, in a manner, converted into a militia. All that could bear arms were employed, and commerce was at a total stand. Some learned the military discipline, shooting at butts, providing ammunition, &c. others prepared to serve in the royal navy. St. Nicholas's steeple was used

as a watch-tower, where four discreet persons were appointed to attend every day, to give intelligence to the town on the appearance of the enemy*.

Queen Elizabeth had, long before this, thought the preservation of the town so much a national concern, that a parcel of military stores had been sent for its defence, and that of the adjacent country, the bailiffs and burgesses being bound to keep the same constantly fit for service; and indeed there are several instances where the town's ordnance has been of much service against public and private enemies in Yarmouth Roads.

In 1625, in consequence of an order from the Lord lieutenant, a survey of the fortifications was made, and a report delivered, under the hands of sir John Corbet and sir Francis Mapes, the purport of which, as it points out the most judicious mode of defending the town, we now give.

“ For the better securing the ships in the haven from firing by shallops, or flat-bottomed boats, sent from the enemy, a jetty should be made of timber on either side the haven, with a boom across, to open and shut at pleasure, like that erected in 1588, now decayed, the expence of which will be about 120l.

“ That 12 feet return of the wall be made in the town, on the side of the haven, by which a convenient place will be made at the foot of the wall for the

* If the present crisis (1779) is fraught with consequences still more alarming, ought not, at least, the same zealous exertions be opposed to the dangers of a *combined* French and Spanish Armada.

the planting of two good culverins; or sakers, to command the haven sea-ward, and the Danes, by the haven's side, to the great danger of any attempt made in that quarter. The charge about 10l.

“ That three pieces of large ordnance be planted upon the Mount*, by the boom, for the guard of the haven's mouth, &c.

“ That a *murdering* piece be planted on the east tower of the south gates.

“ That the towers between the south gates and the new mount†, be rampired with earth; that in the three which are called the Friars tower, the south-east tower, and Harris's tower, there be placed a good piece of ordnance each, the situation being commodious for scouring the walls from tower to tower, and for commanding the Danes sea-ward, and ships in the roads.

“ That upon the new mount be planted three good pieces of ordnance, and upon the bulwark beneath sea-ward be mounted five other pieces of cannon, three to be best culverins, for commanding ships in the roads, and two small pieces.

“ That two pieces of ordnance be mounted on the market gates, where formerly there had been ordnance.

“ That upon king Henry's tower be planted two good pieces of ordnance, for commanding the enemy land-ward.

“ That

* The South Mount.

† The Chapel Mount.

“ That a piece of ordnance be planted on either side of the end in the wall, north of king Henry's tower.

“ That on the tower west of the north gates, a piece of ordnance be planted, to command that end of the town, and the haven's side.

“ That 24 pieces of ordnance are thought necessary for the defence of the town, of which there are in the town at this time 13 pieces, five brass and eight iron.

“ That part of the walls are unrampired, the charge of remedying which would be very considerable.

“ That the sixteen towers on the walls should be rampired up with earth, and the tops even with the walls, &c.

“ That two pinnaces are necessary to attend on the coast, to give notice of any intended descent.

“ That they have licence to erect an artillery yard, like those of Norwich, Bury, &c. for the training the men, and preserving the arms ready for service.

“ That the situation of this town is of such importance, that it ought to be made capable of both offence and defence; and that if measures are not immediately taken for its better fortification, a small force might take it by surprize, to the great detriment of the adjoining country, and to the diminution of the revenue in the custom-house, to the amount of 5000l. per annum.”

Soon

Soon after this survey, the town had their ordnance augmented to thirty pieces, and received, by order of the lords in council, fifty barrels of powder at the government price.

This relief was the more seasonable, as they had been so harrassed by the *Dunkirkers* for two years past, that they had lost, in goods and shipping, to the amount of upwards of 25000*l*. Besides that it had cost them the last year in powder and repairs of the fortifications 300*l*. not to mention the expence of 100 musketeers watching nightly, for fear of a surprize from these invaders, *who were always within a few hours sail of them.*

Upon the receipt of the proclamation of Charles I. in 1642, at the commencement of the civil wars, with the contra-declarations of the parliament, the town determined in favor of the latter, and immediately prepared to fortify themselves against the royal troops. Hence a committee was appointed, to enquire what additional fortifications might be necessary to their defence.

The result of this enquiry was, That there be added a ditch, or moat, before the north gate walls of sixty feet wide, and eight feet deep, from the narrow river without the north gates, to be carried through the town's closes, (now gardens) and through part of the Danes, before the north walls, the church-yard walls, and priory walls, as far as Pudding-gate, for the defence of that part of the town, then thought to be most exposed to danger. This was accordingly executed with the greatest expedition.

After this they applied to the parliament, and obtained several large pieces of ordnance, and other ammunition

ammunition, with a promise of an order for a county-rate, to reimburse them for the expences they had incurred in these reparations.

In the reign of James II. all the brass, and several of the iron ordnance were taken away. After this this there is nothing material recorded on this subject, and the number of cannon remaining is only twelve; none of which are fit for service, being either spiked up, dismounted, or broken.

Of the part Yarmouth took in the troublesome times of Charles I. and II.

HAVING given an account of the fortifications of Yarmouth, with such matters as naturally occurred in the relation, it may not be immethodical to pursue the military subject, and shew the conduct of the town during those unhappy commotions, which stain the annals of English history with English blood.

Charles I. being at variance with his parliament, dissolved it on the 10th of March, 1629, and for several years governed without it; but being distressed for want of supplies, his attorney-general, Mr. Noye, suggested to him the idea of ship-money, a species of tax, which he was to levy on all the maritime counties of England and Wales. for which purpose he issued out his writs in 1634; against which petitions were presented from several parts, on a just supposition of its being an unconstitutional measure; but *necessitas nullam habet legem*; money was wanted, and no mitigation or exemption could be obtained.

Agreeable to the king's writ, the county of Norfolk was enjoined to find a ship of 800 tons burthen;
and

and 260 able sea-men, with necessary ordnance, small arms, ammunition, provision, &c. This writ was directed to the bailiffs, mayors, burgessees, &c. of Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, and Wisbich. A meeting of the gentlemen concerned was, therefore, convened at Norwich, the result of which was, that "upon reading of his majesty's writ, for preparing such a ship of war as in the said writ is mentioned, it is first propounded, Whether such a ship as is mentioned in his majesty's said writ, can be provided in the county of Norfolk, *Yea* or *No*; and it is generally conceived that there is no such ship to be had."

It further appeared to this meeting, that the charge of such a ship would be at least 5860*l.* and a petition was, in consequence, agreed to be presented against it. The reasons urged on the behalf of Yarmouth, against the measure, were, "That the town consisted of several thousand poor fishermen, who, notwithstanding the great plenty of fish, were obliged to remain indebted for the provisions of their voyages, till their return from sea and disposal of their fish; that they were at very great expences in the repairs of their haven, piers, fortifications, bridges, &c. were much in debt, the interest of which, joined to the said expences, with a very heavy poor rate, amounted to 2550*l.* per annum, for the discharge of which they had no lands, but were intirely dependent on their own industry, and the providential assistance of a maritime trade; and finally, that they were so much distressed by the frequent depredations of the Dunkirkers, their losses by ship-wrecks, their sufferings by the late grievous visitation, &c. that in the space of eight years they had lost 25000*l.*"

This

This petition, however, had not the desired effect, and another was presented, which was referred to the lords chief justices and the attorney-general, but still without effect.

Soon after the bailiffs of Yarmouth received a certificate from the high-sheriffs of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, requiring them to raise the sum of 940*l*, being their particular portion of the general assessment; but as this appeared afterwards insufficient for the purposes required, they were further assessed in the sum of 200*l*. more, and after received letters from the lords of the council to hasten the payment.

The bailiffs then petitioned an abatement, by means of assessing the towns and villages on the rivers, which had a proportionate benefit of their commerce. This was more successful, and the collection was accordingly made and paid in.

Several other similar impositions were levied, till on a second parliament being summoned and met in 1640, the question of ship-money was debated, and it was resolved *nemine contradicenti*, "That the charge
 " imposed upon the subjects for providing and fur-
 " nishing of ships, and the assessments for raising
 " of money for that purpose, commonly called ship-
 " money, are against the laws of the realm, the sub-
 " jects right of property, and contrary to former resolu-
 " tions in parliament, and to the petition of right."

And on the 7th of August, the next year, 1641, an act for abolishing ship-money received the royal assent, and so terminated that unwarrantable stretch of royal prerogative.

The

The following year, 1642, the town having declared for the parliament, as we have before mentioned, they received an order from both houses, not to receive or billet any soldiers in the town, without the consent of parliament, and that if any should otherwise be attempted to be forced on them, that they might resist the same. And about a month after they were ordered to muster their militia, and put themselves in a proper state of defence. Hence all the buildings, &c. adjoining to the town wall were immediately taken down, the gates which were not rampired were locked up, and the east leaf of the bridge was drawn up every night.

At this time the whole kingdom was in arms, and the queen, who was in Holland, endeavoured all in her power to support the king, by sending him over considerable supplies of men, arms, ammunition, &c. In this affectionate employment, one of her ships, having received some damage at sea, was obliged to put into Yarmouth, where she was seized, the officers and soldiers confined, and an account of the transaction laid before the parliament. This was afterwards formally adjudged to be the town's property, and was accordingly afterwards fitted out for sea, and employed by them in the service of the parliament.

In 1643 the town received an order to furnish out eighty dragoons, which, on their allegations of inability to Lord Gray, was remitted, only on condition of their raising an adequate sum for that purpose. This was included in their portion of the weekly sum of 1250*l.* levied soon after by parliament, on the county of Norfolk, of which they were to pay 34*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Norwich 53*l.* Lynn 27*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*
O
Thetford

Thetford 5l. 11s. 9d. and the rest of the county 1129l.

Towards the latter end of this year the earl of Manchester informed the town, that the town was to have a military governor, colonel Russel, which being generally disapproved, they represented the same to the earl, who thereupon informed them, "That he was no ways desirous to burthen the town, but to secure the same, and the islands adjacent, and in that respect thought it necessary to send colonel Russel hither, as governor, &c." The colonel accordingly came, by virtue of the earl's commission, which the town looked upon in so dangerous a light, as to their particular liberties, that they used every endeavour to annul it. In this they did not entirely succeed, but obtained a qualification of it, by which the colonel, in conjunction with six other gentlemen, was invested with the same powers, which it was otherwise intended he should have exercised *alone*.

In 1645 breast-works, plat-forms, &c. were built near the sea side in several places, for the placing of the town's large ordnance, as occasion required, to annoy the enemy. And the year following the parliament ordered the town to lend the state 150l. at eight per cent. for the use of the forces employed in the siege of Newark upon Trent.

In 1648 the town received letters from lord Fairfax and others, about putting a garrison in Yarmouth, by the friends of the royal party, and therefore the parliament seemed inclined to anticipate their design by making it a garrison town themselves; but the burgeses having represented their disapprobation of the measure, they were permitted to remain *in statu quo*, provided they would raise of themselves sufficient

cient forces for their own defence, which was immediately agreed to, and an augmentation of their forces made accordingly.

But after Cromwell had dispersed duke Hamilton's army, and taken him prisoner, the *independant* party prevailed, and the bailiffs received a letter from the commissary-general Ireton (an independant, and son-in-law to Cromwell) informing them of something he had to communicate to the town, and desiring a conference at sir John Wentworth's house, at Somerlitown in Lothingland; which being complied with, he told them that the lord-general had ordered the town either to be ungarrisoned, or to have the walls and forts demolished, and a fort built at the haven's mouth, to secure the town against enemies at sea. Of this the deputation was to determine on in a few hours; but they only requested his forbearance of sending in the troops, till messengers could pass between them and the lord-general, and if that could not be complied with, that his producing the lord-general's commission, would insure obedience on the part of the town.

Accordingly colonel Barkstead's regiment was admitted to be garrisoned in the town, which also advanced 400l. to furnish the soldiers with a month's quarters, &c. And in order to prevent free-quarters, the aldermen and constables of the wards went about with the officers to see the mens quarters duly paid.

After the decollation of king Charles, the next year, the proclamation, forbidding to proclaim Charles Stuart, prince of Wales, or any other, to be king of this realm, was openly read and agreed to. And towards the latter end of that year, the engagement,

appointed by parliament to be taken and subscribed to, was tendered by the bailiffs to those who were present at an assembly then holden, but many refused to comply with it.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1658, a committee was appointed, and an address drawn up and presented to his son Richard, acknowledging him his successor, as *Lord Protector*, and offering their submission to his government; which, as it is a most curious specimen of abject servility, and fulsome adulation (not to say blasphemy) we cannot refuse to give part of it a place, disgraceful as it is to the annals of the town, and the principles of the progenitors of the good people of Yarmouth.

“ *To his highness* RICHARD, PROTECTOR, &c.

“ *The humble petition*, &c.

“ WE cannot without deepest, and most sad resentment remember that late dark dispensation of the most wise God, in taking out of this world your highness's most renowned father, the prince and leader of his people, in the three nations, translating from a temporal to an immortal crown; which we have great cause to lament, being smitten of God, for our many sins, and afflicted: so good, so great a man, the captain of the Lord's host, being fallen in Israel, and who is not made weak? But as that is far better to him, so it proves not so ill to us as was justly feared, our punishments being far less than our deserts; it pleasing our good God to bind up our wounds, and to heal the breach of the daughter of his people, by your highness's so immediate peaceful succession, after so many cursed plots of the sons of Belial,

Belial; and children of darkness, to cut him off before his time, so as he might not go down to his grave in peace, nor leave those nations a quiet habitation for his people to dwell in, under your highness's protection, &c. Then will our God say, I have found one, the son of my servant, *a man after mine own heart*, he shall fulfil all my will; and then shall Jacob rejoice, and Israel shall be glad, and not cease to pray for the precious things of Heaven above him, and of the earth beneath, and the fullness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelt in the bush. Let this blessing come upon the head of your highness, and upon the *top of the head* of him that is separated above his brethren. Of this assembly we are,

Thomas Lucas, }
John Woodroffe, } Bailiffs.

George England, John Albertson, &c, &c."

Two years after the presenting of this piece of sanctified cant, in (1660) the town changed hands, and presented a congratulatory address to Charles II. with a surrender of the fee-farm before purchased of the parliament, as we have elsewhere observed. And it was ordered, "That a former grant made by this house to Henry Cromwell, esq. of the high stewardship of this town, be from hence discharged, and that where his name stands recorded here, it be defaced, and *erased out of the records of this town*."

The town had the further grace also to order, "That the address made to Richard Cromwell (the late *pretended* protector) by this house, be utterly *disclaimed*, obliterated, and made void, and the ordinance made for the presenting thereof be defaced, to all intents and purposes."

After this they obtained of Charles II. a confirmation and renewal of their charters, as we have before related, and remained firm loyalists. The reason is pretty obvious. The king had ordered prosecutions against such corporations as to his attorney-general seemed meet.

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.

*Of St. NICHOLAS's CHURCH, its Donations,
Monuments, &c.*

We have before had occasion to observe, that this church was founded by Herbert Lofing, the rich bishop of Norwich, about the year 1123.

In 1251 it was dedicated, having been greatly enlarged the preceding year. At present it consists of three ailes, which together make a breadth of 108 feet. The middle aile is much smaller than the other two, both in height and breadth, but to the east extends further in length, being 230 feet within the walls. The height of the steeple is 186 feet, and is made of wood, covered with lead.

In the 53d of Henry III. 1269, the prior and monks of the Holy Trinity of Norwich held the church, valued at one hundred marks; and in the 14th of Edward I. 1286, the jurors say, that the prior of the Holy Trinity of Norwich holds the church of St. Nicholas, valued at 300 marks per ann. for his own use, &c. and that the said prior and his predecessors have holden it from time immemorial, &c.

Plita de lib. de Gern.—Plita coron, &c.

The

The said prior and monks had it given and appropriated to them by the founder for sixty marks per ann. and at the Reformation the dean and chapter succeeded them, by whom it is now held.

The founder also made this church a priory, as a cell subservient to Norwich. Three parish chaplains, and one deacon, usually officiated in it, and it appears that the prior was obliged to provide them; for in the 34th of Henry VI. 1456, the town received a fine "of the prior, for want of a parish chaplain, and a dean, 20s. and unless they be provided before the feast of St. Michael next ensuing, the aforesaid prior shall incur the penalty of eight marks."

The prior of Yarmouth held a messuage, &c. in Thurton, and paid out of it to the abbot of Langley, the lord there, 2s. 3d. per ann. and was afterwards possessed of other lands and tenements.

Against the wall, in the south aisle of the church, hung formerly a chronographical table, containing a short historical and descriptive account of Yarmouth, written in Latin, but has been taken down and defaced near two centuries ago. It appears to have been written before the Reformation by some ecclesiastic belonging to the church, which from the third article seems pretty evident. *In hac urbe unum est valde laudabile, quod nunquam in ea vir ecclesiasticus, qui de peccato carnis publice sic notus.* i. e. "In this town is one very laudable thing, that there never was in it an ecclesiastic, who has been publicly detected of the sin of carnality."

Such articles of this table as were thought worthy to be preserved, were transcribed, and placed in the Guild-hall.

The communion table stands in the east end of the middle aisle, where, before the Reformation, stood the high altar, and over it a loft, called the *rood-loft*, which supported a large crucifix, having a veltry behind.

This rood-loft, in the above-mentioned table, is stiled "the costly work about the great altar." It was erected at the sole expence of Roger de Haddiscoe, prior of St. Olave's, in 1370, and was very curiously ornamented and decorated with devices, &c. It was illuminated with lamps and candles, thence called *rood-lights*, and exhibited a very solemn and awful splendor to the spectator.

To these lights, placed before altars, images, &c. most people, who left legacies to pious uses, bequeathed something; their support was attended with great care and expence, and they had always a custos or warden to superintend them. This is evident from a memorandum which we find made in the 26th of Henry VI. 1448, by which it appears "that John Waston and Thomas Pond had undertaken to find the light for Corpus Christi in this church for the space of two years; and if any deficiency or negligence was proved therein, they were to be fined five marks to the bailiffs for every default."

Besides frequent legacies, these lights had certain annual rents of tenements, &c. which the wardens collected; and so zealous was the superstition of those times, that there was scarce a will made, but a bequest

a bequest was bestowed on this species of *Polish parade*

The said Roger de Haddiscoe also erected a neat chapel in the east end of the church, which he dedicated to the Lady of Arneburgh. This chapel was standing in 1545; on the north side was a fine organ, and to the west of that was the choir, furnished with eight priests, or monks, who composed a choir till the dissolution. They were sent from Norwich, and resided under the prior here, who, as often as he thought proper, replaced them with eight others.

We have accounts of no fewer than seventeen chapels in this church. In the reign of Edward III. they were so very numerous, that notwithstanding the spaciousness of the church, it was thought necessary to erect an additional aisle or chapel at the west end. This was begun, and was called the *new work*, but on account of the plague in 1349, which swept off the greatest part of the inhabitants, it was never finished.

These chapels had each its particular image, altar, light, &c. which were principally supported by a society, called a *guild*. They had most of them particular possessions of real and personal estates. They had each of them an alderman, who was accountable to two auditors for their respective transactions, which were therefore regularly registered; and their several members were permitted to make public processions through the town on particular occasions.

In two old church books, mention is made of several organs and vestries in the 14th and 15th centuries. There also appears to have been some pantomimical

tomimical machinery, in order to represent the star, as appears from these articles :

In 1465, Paid for leading the star, 3d. on the twelfth day.

———— Making a new star.

In 1506, ——— For hanging and scouring the star.

———— A new balk line to the star, and rying the star, 8d.

In 1512, ——— For a nine-thread line to lead the star, &c.

In 1465 also, there appear to have been several sums disbursed on account of the sepulchre, for setting it up, mending of angels, tending the light, &c. &c.

Several other memorandums of the 14th and 15th centuries also occur, amongst which are disbursements for covering images in Lent, hanging up the veil; for bells and bell-ropes; for making a ship to hang in the church; for setting up and taking down the paschal, painting it, a new *fore-lock* to it, &c. In 1485, a new pair of censers, containing 81 ounces, workmanship and gilding 14d. per ounce.

Inventory of the Church Goods in the New Vestry in 1502.

“ A principal vestment of cloth of gold, i. e. a chesapyll and a cope of one suit; eleven toneclys (tunics) of the gift of sir John Fastolf, knight.

“ A book for the prior, with a cushion of velvet and a cloth of silk.

“ A

“ A temple, silver and gilded, containing 168 ounces.

“ A $\begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \end{smallmatrix}$ with Mary and John, silver and gilded, containing 86 ounces.

“ Eight chalices, the best gilded, and weighs 46 ounces.

“ A relick of the oil of St. Nicholas, the gift of Dawn John Hoo, prior.

“ A relick of St. Margaret.

“ ——— St. George, in gold.

“ ——— the Holy Thorn, in silver,

“ ——— St. Maurick, in copper.

Before the Reformation, it was a custom for the prior and monks, and afterwards for the dean and chapter, or their farmer of this parsonage, to provide a breakfast for the inhabitants of this town every year, on Christmas-day, which custom continued till the 21st of Elizabeth, 1279, when, on account of a grievous plague which carried off two thousand of the inhabitants in one year, and on consideration of the ruinous condition of the parsonage-house, it was agreed that Thomas Osborne, who was then farmer of the parsonage, should pay five pounds a year to the church-wardens, for the use of the town, in lieu of the said breakfast,

After the plague had ceased, the breakfast was re-assumed and continued, as usual, till the reign of James I. when William Gostling, then farmer, absolutely

solutely refused to provide it, or to pay any equivalent composition. Upon which the town preferred a complaint to the dean and chapter, who promised not to countenance him in such a non-conformity to the terms of the lease by which he held of them.

Mr. Gostling's allegations on this occasion were specious enough, but it is to be imagined that his motives were less moral than interested, notwithstanding the plausibility of his reasons; which, however, did not appear sufficient to exculpate him to the lords of the privy-council, before whom the matter was brought; for they obliged him to sign an agreement, whereby he engaged to pay yearly to the town, in lieu of the breakfast, ten pounds, which was distributed to poor fishermen, &c. and five pounds for his default in before refusing to provide the breakfast. This continued till the making of a new agreement, between the corporation and Mr. Gostling, of a grant of nomination and appointment of preachers and ministers in this town, since which it seems that both breakfast and composition shared the fate of all human institutions, and sunk into oblivion.

After the death of the said William Gostling, Charles his brother and executor, confirmed in 1624 an agreement formerly made by his said brother William with the corporation, on a complaint made by the latter to the dean and chapter of Norwich, "that the impropriate rectory of Yarmouth was not supplied with able and sufficient pastors or ministers;" the purport of which agreement was, "that the corporation should nominate and elect their own ministers, for the remainder of his lease."

At the time of the above confirmation, Mr. Wilkinson was minister of the church, who having pre-
ferment

ferment elsewhere, imagined the town would withhold from him, on account of his non-residence, their annual stipend of twenty-five pounds, in lieu of his offerings, and therefore without ceremony demanded them of his communicants, whom he threatened with exclusion from the holy communion, in case of a refusal; but upon an after-conference with the town, finding that they did not intend to deprive him of the composition, a reconciliation took place, and he returned the money he had already received of the people, intimating at the same time his desire of living upon *good terms* with them, so long as he should hold the living.

Mr. Wilkinson, however, left his cure soon after, and put a period to this formal friendship. At which time a vacancy ensued, on account of the dean and chapter's opposing the town's nomination and appointment of a minister, agreeable to the terms of their agreement with Mr. Gostling; and accordingly the lord bishop of Norwich, by letter to the bailiffs, appointed Mr. Gammon to officiate as minister in the said vacancy.

The receipt of this letter was also accompanied with an instrument of installation, which Mr. Gammon then produced; a peremptory and sudden mode of proceeding highly displeasing to the town, but which they thought proper to submit to, on account of Wilkinson's sudden departure, for a few days, and not longer.

A short time after, therefore, it was resolved to write to the bishop, "asserting *their right*, and assuring him of their resolution to maintain their privilege of nomination and election;" accordingly in April 1625, a letter of attorney was given to Mr. Edmund Grosse

Grosse and others, to present John Brinsleye, clerk, to be curate of St. Nicholas's church. At the same time the case was laid before sir John Suckling, knt. comptroller of the king's household, and one of the privy-council, who wrote to the bishop of Norwich, requesting him to cease his interposition, in an affair which appeared *to him* to be in favour of the corporation.

This had not the desired effect; for the dean and chapter soon after exhibited a bill in Chancery against the corporation, concerning the nomination and appointment of preachers and ministers to serve in the cure of Yarmouth; their principal allegations against the town being concerning the *separatists*, a dissenting sect; neglect of the lord chief justice's warrant; detaining the church books; holding assemblies in the church; a disrespect of king James's mandate, dated 30th Dec. 1624; disturbances in the church, &c.

In this year, 1624, Thomas Cayme, an *Anabaptist preacher*, was imprisoned by the magistrates, but afterwards released by an order from the lord chief justice. The penal laws were afterwards strictly put in force against sectuaries, at the instigation of the bishop of Norwich.

Mr. Brinsleye was also convened before the high-commission court of Lambeth, to be questioned upon matters not then known; who therefore obtained a certificate from the corporation, under their common seal, of his proper demeanor, official qualifications, &c. and afterwards the town voluntarily presented him with another certificate, in his behalf, containing additional clauses of recommendation.

But

But all was insufficient; a decree in Chancery was given against the town, on a certificate made by Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, on a reference made to him by the court, "That the nomination of curates, or ministers for Yarmouth, belongs to the dean and chapter of Norwich, and not to their farmers of that rectory."

Mr. Brinsleye was accordingly dismissed at Midsummer 1627, having served the cure two years, and was succeeded by Mr. Barker.

This controversy had irritated the bishop of Norwich against the town to such a degree, that every little frivolous thing was made the foundation of as many litigious and vexatious suits. But upon the petition of the late bailiffs, with Mr. Brinsleye, to the king, concerning several matters urged against them by the bishop, the affair was referred by the king to the lord bishop of London, justice Crook, justice Yelverton, the dean of St. Paul's, and sir Henry Martin; who accordingly directed their letters to the bishop, to appear at the house of the earl of Manchester, lord president of the privy-council, in order to hear the cause.

In the mean time, the bishop having had some intelligence concerning the petition, thought proper to address the bailiffs in a very friendly manner, expressing his wishes that they would recommend to him a fit person for a second preacher, which was accepted by the town, and seems to have been the first step towards a reconciliation.

Mr. Brinsleye, after his dismissal from St. Nicholas's church, preached in a place called the Dutch church (afterwards converted into a theatre)
till

till he was again silenced. But the town, being about to chuse a lecturer, who was also to be approved by the bishop of Norwich, made great interest to get Mr. Brinsleye into that office. Whereupon they addressed their letters to the bishop, who was willing to confirm their choice after being satisfied in these two particulars, viz. first, Whether their election of Mr. Brinsleye was unanimous, and if any were dissentient, to have their objections communicated to him: secondly, On account of the decree in Chancery having debarred him from holding the cure, whether it did not also exclude him from all ministerial function in Yarmouth; for his satisfaction in which, he solicited that the court might again be moved on that question.

To the first enquiry, the town returned a satisfactory answer in the affirmative; to the second they replied, that as the lecturer was paid out of the town's stock, and not out of any church revenues, they did not imagine that the decree could in any wise affect their election of him, nor did they conceive that Chancery interfered in matters of that nature, but that, for the bishop's satisfaction, they would send their recorder, Mr. Miles Corbet, to confer thereon with his lordship.

Another complaint, on oath, was alledged against Mr. Brinsleye in the court of Chancery, the principal of which was his interrupting the service, by going into the pulpit before it was finished. In opposition to which, a certificate, utterly denying the charge, was sent to him, signed by the bailiffs and principal people of the town.

Notwithstanding all the interest the corporation could make, Mr. Brinsleye, in consequence of a
commission

commission taken by order of the king and his council, "was forbid to exercise his function within the town and liberties of Yarmouth," of which he was thereby declared ineligible, but not of any other place, being lawfully called, and conforming himself to the church of England.

Soon after this the king gave permission for them to *nominate* their own lecturer, on their paying him his stipend; which nomination was to be confirmed by the lords of the council, to whom they were to present two, or more, for their choice of one of them; but if it appeared to them that neither was eligible, then they were to nominate others, and so on till one was approved. Agreeable to which Mr. Vincent, Mr. Norton, and Mr. George Burdett were presented to the board, who made choice of the latter.

The lecturer's salary was fixed at one hundred pounds a year, the instrument for the payment of which, sealed with the common seal, was to be sent to the board for their approbation: counter articles of agreement were also signed by the lecturer, for the satisfaction of the corporation.

For the final determination of the difference lately agitated between the town and the dean and chapter of Norwich, on the 19th of March, 1633, Matthew Brookes, minister, and George Burdett, lecturer of Yarmouth, with Thomas Johnson and Mr. Medowe, appeared before the bishop of Norwich, when articles were agreed to the satisfaction of both parties.

This agreement was not long effectual; for in July following Mr. Brookes cited Mr. Burdett to appear before the chancellor of Norwich, "for *not* bowing

at the name of Jesus." Mr. Burdett accordingly appeared, attended by several gentlemen of Yarmouth, who were ready to depose, upon oath, "that he actually *did* bow at the name of Jesus;"* and he himself in answer to the chancellor's demand, said that in that point he had, did, and would observe the canon. Mr. Brookes's letter, however, and his affirmation, joined to that of some of his friends, had sufficient weight with the chancellor to procure Mr. Burdett's suspension; which was removed, the following month, by the intercession of the bailiffs.

Still we find the ecclesiastical too much for the civil power; for in April 1635, Mr. Burdett having been again suspended in the high-commission court, he left the town precipitately, took his passage in a ship, and set sail for New England, leaving behind him a distressed wife and family, towards whose support the corporation generously allowed an annuity of twenty marks.

The said year the vicar-general came to town, and ordered several alterations and reparations in the church.

Amongst other instances of the misconduct of the clergy here, in times of popery, we find the following, which were presented by the jurors, and fines levied accordingly.

"51 Edward III. 1377, That Thomas, dean of Flegg and Yarmouth, took unjustly, for proving the will of John Ocle, 56s. above and contrary to the statute of the church.—Fined 6s. 8d.

"Also,

* This is, in Touchstone's phrase, *the lye direct*.

“ Also, that the said dean took extortionally, for proving the will of Simon Horner, 4s. and the said will did not contain any more than 14s.

“ Also, the said dean maliciously ravished (*rapuit maliciose*) Alice the wife of John Boys, of Norwich, in the house of John Lewe, in spite of her husband, contrary to the peace, &c. and keeps her in his adulterous embraces, and is a *common adulterer and fornicator*.—Fined 2s.

“ 3 Henry IV. 1402, That sir Richard, dean of Yarmouth church, *broke into the house* of Philip Glover, &c.—Fined 13s. 4d.

“ 4 Henry IV. 1403, Also that the said Richard, dean of St. Nicholas's church, and Thomas Walbot, parish chaplain of the same, are *common vagabonds* in the night.—Fined 4s.

“ 4 Henry VI. 1403, That the rector of Burgh church, dean of Yarmouth, *keeps and maintains fornicators* in the town, *taking of them bribes*, and does not correct them.—Fined 40s.

“ 9 Edward IV. 1469, That Thomas Aleyn, clerk, *keeps* and daily receives and entertains a *certain woman of bad character*, called Joan Flantyf, &c.—Fined 40d. *and to dismiss her under pain of 20s.*

And that Joan Barflet keeps and entertains *chaplains, friars*, and other strangers suspected in her house, with herself and other women *of bad behaviour*, day and night.—Fined 10d.

9 Henry VII. 1494, That Richard Ashley, chaplain of the hospital, and John the deacon, chaplain,
P 2 &c.

&c. are *common night-walkers* at unlawful hours. Fined 20d. each.

13 Henry VII. 1498, Received of Joan, the wife of John Crepon, because she *lay in the night with a chaplain*, as evidently was proved before the bailiffs. Fined 5s. 6d.

Several other instances are upon record of the shameful misconduct of these clerical gentry, which it is not our intention to recount with acrimony.

Many benefactions were given for oblations, and other religious purposes, as also towards the repairs of St. Nicholas's church.

Simon atte Gappe, of Yarmouth, left 6s. 8d. to the fabrick of St. Nicholas's church of South Yarmouth. Of this church there now remains only an old ruin, called Gortleston old steeple, which has for many ages past been an excellent sea-mark.

In the reign of Henry VIII. we find frequent disturbances made in this church concerning religion. Of this we have an instance in 1535, in which year, on Nov. 1, as Dompnus Robert Cotton was preaching a sermon, a great riot was made by twenty-four persons, with William Swarton, chaplain, at their head, who it seems were opposers of the superstitious doctrine of the Romish church, and publicly declared, "That no honour is given to the seynts, to the pictures and ymages of them within the church, with lights and suche other lyke thyngs; and that a christen man shall profight nothyng by makyng of intercessions and prayours to the seynts of hevyn, to be meditatours and meanes for him to Almighty God. And also that our Lady is not in Hevyn.

And

And that all holy water is *good sawce for a capon*, and other suche lyke sayings."

And in 1541, October 28, four merchants of Yarmouth came into the church together, in the time of divine service, and administration and elevation of Corpus Christi, and in a tumultuous manner spoke heretical words, and swore by all the members of Christ, to the great disturbance of the congregation, &c. but afterwards putting themselves on the king's mercy, by sureties, they were fined each 2s..

Having thus given an account of the most material things relative to St. Nicholas's church, we shall conclude with pointing out such monuments therein as seem worthy the reader's attention; but we decline the insertion of monumental inscriptions, as they seldom contain any thing but eulogiums, not at all interesting to posterity.

As you come in at the south door, in the south aisle of the chancel, to the right hand, on the wall is a neat white marble monument—*To the memory of Mary, the last survivor of five children of Robert and Mary Jackson, who was born at Yarmouth, Oct the 30th, 1709, and died at Ipswich, May 21, 1728, aged 17.* Behind this monument lie the four other children of the same parents.

On the same south wall, a little more easterly, is another white marble monument—*To Erasmus Jary, Gent. who died Aug. 7, 1766, aged 25.*

A little distance from the same wall, is a black marble on the floor—*To Marie Josephi Cotman, generous, obiit quinto die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1727, etat. 19, &c.*

East of this stone—*To Mary the wife of Thomas Clarke, Gent. Collector of their Majesties Customs in the port of Yarmouth, and eldest daughter of John Hasford, of Hasford in the county of Worcester. Gent. She died July 16, 1622, aged 50. Also Mary the daughter of the said Thomas and Mary Clarke. She died Dec. 28, 1696, aged 28.—Tho. Clarke, Gent. obiit 25 Aug. 1708, aged 68.*

More northerly lies another stone—*In memory of Eliz. Missenden, wife of the Rev. T. Missenden, M. A. She died April 18, 1751, aged 55.*

Still north of this stone lies another—*To Franciscus Cortenaye, nobili stirpe Courtenaica de Castro Powderham in Argo Devonicensi navis praesidiariae capitaneus, qui contra belgas pro rege et patria fortiter dimicans Lethali vulnere petitus, obiit vicesimo die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1673.*

Next to this, northerly, is one—*To Thomas Buttolph, Alderman, deceased the last day of Febrewarye, Anno Dom. 1614.*

A little more to the north, a stone to—*Richard Ferrier, Armigeri, obiit die quarto Calend Xbris. Anno Dom. 1728, aetat. 57, &c.*

Another stone at the west end of this—*The remains of Mrs. Sarah Leake, widow, relict of John Leake, Gent. nephew of sir Andrew Leake, Admiral of the Blue. She died on the 25th of March, 1743, aged 47 years.*

Another stone to the north to—*Robert Gallant, M. B. ob. Junii die 27mo. Anno Dom. 1746, aetat. 55.—Helena praedicti Roberti Gallant, obiit 23 Sept. 1756, aetat. 63.*

The

The next stone, still northward—*Georgius Hardwarr, May vlt. 1635, ætat. 66, migravit, quem Margareta uxor & amantissima, ætat. 62, sequuta est Oct. 2, 1638.* They had ten children, six of whom lie buried here.

A few yards from the south door—*Rose Huntington, late wife to Richard Huntington, who died Sept. 8, anno 1678, aged 57 years.*

Near the south-west corner of the same aisle, a stone to—*Richard Bathurst, Gent. who was the seventh son of Edward Bathurst, of Finchcocks, in the parish of Goudhurst, in the county of Kent, Esq. He died April 7, 1707, aged 58.*

On a neat white marble mural monument against the west wall—*Elizabeth, the widow of Mr. John Ramey, who was lost at sea in the 29th year of his age, in December 1718. She survived him near 40 years, and died Feb. 14, 1758, aged 64 years. For his posterity, her son, John Ramey, Esq. has caused this monument to be erected.*

We come now to the middle aisle of the chancel, in which, at the foot of the steps ascending to the rails before the communion table, is a black marble stone, thus inscribed—*John Manclarke, A. B. minister of this parish, died Nov. 8, 1770, aged 38.*

A marble stone next to this, westward, has four edges, which are cut asslant for the purpose of preserving the legend—*To John Cowldham, 4 tymes Bailiffe of this towne. He died Sept. 21, 1620, aged 84.*

Another stone, still westward—*To Margaret, sometime the wife of John Arnold, merchant, and once bailif*
P 4 of

of this towne, and lately the wife of the Rev. and famous William Bridge, Minister of the Gospel, and Pastour to the Congregationall Church in Yarmouth. She died Nov. 1, 1675, aged 76.

On another stone westerly—To John Albertson, formerly alderman of the corporation of Great Yarmouth, and bailiffe in the yeare 1655. He died Oct. 28, 1693, aged 71.

On another stone—Joannis Dasset, generosi, ob. Feb. 25, 1637, æt. 68.

On a stone towards the north side—William Burton the elder, who was twice bayliffe of this towne, and died the 8th day of April, 1673, aged 65.

And under this is—William Burton, M. D. obiit July 23, 1756, aged 53.

In passing towards the nave of the church, at the west end of the aisle, on the right hand, is an elegant mural monument to—Samuel Fuller, armigeri, obiit 19 Maii 1721, annum agens 75m. He was bailiff in 1679, and mayor of Great Yarmouth in 1707.

Beneath this, *Parentibus optimis Johannes filius natu secundus, regie majestati nuper ad Etruscus consul et in primo Georgii secundi parlamenti senator, et Rosa filia unica superstes marmor hoc mærentes f. MDCXXVIII.*

Near the middle pillar on the south side—To Mitchel Mew, Esq. twice bailiffe and once mayor of this town, obiit the 21st day of April, 1670, aged 71.

In the north aisle of the chancel is an elegant monument, of curious workmanship, upon a pillar at
the

the west end, having this inscription—*Ego Hanna Dasset virgo, juxta hanc steiam dormio at expegesham resurgam in eternum vivam, nam redemptor meus vivit. Migravi 18 die Augusti anno salutis 1631, æt. 27.*

Near the middle of the aisle, to the north—*To James Artis, Esq. bailiff, mayor, captain of militia sutableers of this town. He died Jan. 28, 1724, aged 68. Also his wife Mary, April 30, 1715, and their daughter Elizabeth, March 9, 1720.*

Towards the north-east of the above—*Elizabeth Wheeler, the only daughter of Abraham Wheeler, who died before she had fully accomplished the 19th year of her age, Nov. 8, 1636.*

A little distance from the north door—*To John Cooper, senior, who was one of the bailiffs in 1657, and died Oct. 3, 1684.*

In the north-east corner of the aisle—*Hic sita est Maria Thomæ Macro, S. T. P. X. Cal. Feb. anno salutis 1724, ætat. 33. Also to, Tho. Macro, hujus ecclesiæ per 21 annos pastor fidus, obiit 16 cal. Apr. A. D. 1743, ætat. 60.—Tho. Marco, A. B. filius unicus coll. Caii Cant. alum. & theologiæ candidatus, obiit Apr. 5, A. D. 1746, ætat. 23.*

On the south side, adjoining to this, is another stone—*Maria filia Samu lis Pake, M. D. et Elizabethæ uxoris, natu maxima, obiit Vto. Kalend. Junii 1714. Ad VI annos. et II menses nata reliquias egregii viri Sam. Pake, M. B. inter hæc marmoris claustra reconditas venerare lector. Obiit 4to Kal. Aug. anno Dni. 1743, ætat. 35.*

On the south side of the aisle—*To Elizabeth Hall, sister to the wife of Thomas Macro, D. D. who died December 28, 1746, aged 63.*—Also, *Mary Love, daughter of John Goslin Love, who died May 30, 1747, aged 3 years.*—*Johannes Goslin Love, armiger, natus 2 Feb. 1721, denatus 3 Oct. 1767.*

South of this—*Venerabilis Gulielmi Lyng, A. M. ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbiteri, parochialis etiam sancti vigoris de Fulburn, in com. Cantab' si. Anno Dom. 1719, ætat. 71.* Also to his wife, and some others of his family.

A stone further to the south—*To Mr. William Spooner, who was once bailiff and afterwards mayor of this town, obiit 2d Oct. 1722, æt. 67.*

Yet further southward one—*To William Browne, Esq. once bailiff and mayor of this town, who died Nov. 7, 1710, aged 46.*

There are likewise in the chancel two tables, containing the several benefactions to the corporation, to the church, to the hospitals, to the poor, &c. one being in the north aisle, the other in the south, against the west wall.

Near the north door of the cross aisle, as you pass out of the chancel into the church, on the floor, is a long Latin epitaph to the memory of the family of Hall.

Westward of the north door is a mural monument to—*Mr. Thomas Bradford, alderman, once bailiff, and afterwards mayor of this town, who died July 3, 1703, aged 74.*

On the same wall, more southerly, is a monument of white marble, thus inscribed:

Near this marble, his mother, and other relations,
Are interr'd the remains of Sir Wm. Gooch, Bart.
born in this town October 21, A.D. 1681.
He went young into the army, and behaved gallantly
during all Q. Anne's wars, at the end of which
he married
Mrs. R. Staunton, of Hampton, Middlesex, whither
he retired,
But not till after he had loyally assisted in,
subduing the rebellion in Scotland in 1715.
In 1727 the king made him lieut. gov. of Virginia,
And of him 'twas justly (& what could be better) said
that he was the only governor abroad against
whom inhabitant or merchant never once complained.
In 1740 he became colonel of an American regiment,
and was sent with them to the siege of Carthage, where,
tho' Providence remarkably preserv'd him,
his wounds and a bad climate greatly impaired him.
For this and his other services he was advanced
to the rank of brigadier, and major-general;
but these neither increasing his fortunes
nor restoring his health, he returned to England,
Where, after unsuccessful journies to Bath,
he concluded his life December 17th, 1751.
To whose memory his much afflicted widow
has erected this monument.

On the floor, further southward, on a black marble is the following—"James the son of James Hannot, died 5th Octr. 1754, aged 65 years. Also Mary, late wife of James Hannot, who died June 13, 1696, ætat. 37. Also the above-mentioned Mr. James Hannot, who died June 7, 1704, aged 50. Also, Ann, wife of Cha. Lovell, daughter of the above-said

saïd Mr. James Hannot, who died April 27, 1706, aged 21. And Sarah his daughter, wife of Mr. Isaac Spilman, ob. Sept. 12, 1742, ætat. 50.

As you pass into the north aisle, sometimes called the old chancel, to the west, under the arch, is the following—"The remains of John Brinsley, sen. M.A. and late lecturer in this place, who died Jan. 22, 1664, aged 64.

Within the saïd north aisle, northerly, is this—
Hic sita est Maria, filia Nath. Symonds, ad Garienis Ostium mercatoris, et Mariæ uxoris, obiit Sept. die 10, 1733, anno ætatis 34, et etiam Anna Mariæ prædictæ soror Edvardi White cler. A. M. uxor. ob. Aug. 23, 1734, aged 34. Edvardi White et Annæ uxoris filiolæ, ob. Oct. die 18 bimestris tantum.

To the west is this—"Here lieth the body of John Carter, who was twice bailiff of this town, and one of the elders, &c. Anno Dom. 1667, ætat. 73.

Near the north wall is this inscription—"Ann, the wife of Thomas England, daughter of Thomas Bulwer of Buxton, Gent. ob. April 26, 1682, ætat. 40, and Thomas her husband, second son of sir George and dame Sarah England, alderman, and twice bailiff of this town, ob. 11th of Sept. anno 1693, ætat. 48. Also eight of their children, viz. five sons and three daughters."

To the west of the stone preceding the above, is this—"In memory of Thomas Godfrey, twice bailiff and many years town-clerk of this burgh. And of Elizabeth his wife, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Major Thomas Wilde. He died April 30, 1704, aged 63."

A little

A little further to the west—" Thomas Bendish, of Gray's Inn in the county of Middlesex, Esq. descended from the very ancient family of sir Thomas Bendish, of Essex, Bart. who was ambassador from king Charles I. to the Grand Seignior. He married Bridget, the daughter of Henry Ireton, of Ireton in the county of Derby, Esq. some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Obiit 27 Apr. 1707, ætat. 61."

The next stone to the south is to—" Henry Bendish, late of Tempsford in the county of Bedford, esq. He died the 16th of June, 1753, in the 49th year of his age."

On a stone to the west—" Edmund Thaxter, alderman, and twice bailiff of this town, ob. 16 May anno Dom. 1690, æt. 72. Sarah Thaxter, relict of the same Edmund, before of John Fowle, of the city of Norwich, esq. and eldest daughter of sir George and dame Sarah England, obt. 13th May, A. D. 1696, ætat. 57."

Near the north wall is this inscription,

*Hic requiescit corpus Philippi Page generosi qui obiit
Ultimo die Januarii Anno Ætat. sue tricesimo septimo
Anno Domini Milefimo Sexcentesimo Octogesimo quarto.*

West of this is a mural monument to the memory of sir George England, who served the office of bailiff in the years 1657 and 1667, and was knighted by Charles II. He died Jan. 16, 1677, aged 59 years.

Beneath this, on the same wall, is a plate of iron, in which an inscription is cast in relievo to Joseph England, son of sir George England, knt. who died April 30, 1674, aged 25.

On

On the west side of this is a marble monument, with an inscription to—"George England, esq. eldest son of Sir George England, who died June 30, 1702, aged 59. He was recorder of this town, and several times member of parliament for the same, and a true friend to that, and the liberty of his country."

And on the east side of the iron monument is one to—"Benjamin England, esq. third son of the said Sir George England, knight, who died April 30, 1711. He was several times bailiff, mayor, and member of parliament for this town."

Near this, on the floor, is a stone to Walter Saltonstall, gent. who died May 8, 1750, aged 77.

On a pillar towards the west end is a very neat monument, and on a marble at the foot of the pillar is an inscription to—"John Hall, merchant by the old and new charter, and twice bailiff of this town. And in the same place, the body of Ann his daughter, aged 9 years, which was the 15th child that he buried. He died aged 61, May 7, 1684. Also, Mrs. Ann Hall, relict of Mr. John Hall, who died Feb. 15, 1703, aged 69."

In the middle aisle is an inscription to Henry Church, who was bailiff in 1670, and died in 1676, aged 60.

In the alley between the south and north door, near the font—"Christopher Spendlove, sen. M. A. late lecturer of Yarmouth, who died Dec. 10, 1665, aged 69."

Near the west door is this—"Here lieth interred the body of Seth Hawley, alderman, and once mayor
of

of King's Lynn, who in a desired voyage breathed his last in this town, buried here on the 25th of March, A. D. 1776, ætat. 78,"

On a handsome mural monument in the north aisle is this inscription:

Near
This place are
Deposited the Remains of
HENRY SWINDEN,
Author of the History and Antiquities
of
GREAT YARMOUTH,*
Who died 11th January, 1772, aged 55.
To whose Memory
This Marble is erected
by
JOHN IVES, F. S. A.

There are many other ancient stones, without inscriptions, in which have been fixed plates of brass of various forms, the matrices of which are still visible,

* Mr, Henry Swinden, with indefatigable accuracy, began and completed an actual Survey of the Town of Great Yarmouth; the manuscript plan of which, after his decease, was in the possession of his friend and patron John Ives, esq. jun. F. A. S. after whose death it was sold by Mr. Swinden's widow to the Corporation for the inconsiderable Sum of *Five Guineas*. In June 1779, Mr. M. J. Armstrong had leave to take a Copy, which he has since published in a correct and elegant manner, on one large sheet, at 3s. 6d.

Mr. Swinden was also Author of a very laborious History of Great Yarmouth; but dying whilst the last sheet was at press, it was published by Mr. Ives in 1772, in one volume, quarto, at 1l. 1s.

fible, but the brasses were all sent to London in 1551, by an order of assembly, to be cast into weights, measures, &c. for the town's use.

There is a chamber vestry in the north aisle, at the north-west corner, in which is a library of ancient books, consisting of above two hundred volumes, most of them in folio. There is also a curious desk, in which are shelves so contrived as to revolve, and present the books on either to your hand, with letting fall those on the other.

In the church yard are a prodigious number of grave stones, few of which are inscribed to persons of distinction, and are, therefore, not within the pale of historic-evidence: we cannot, however, but remark, that "Loving and Beloved" is an epithet which we find tacked to the name of most people interred here.

The following account of eminent men, natives of Great Yarmouth, we take from an ancient history of Norfolk, published in the *Magna Britannia*.

"In this town was born Arthur Wilton, esq. who wrote the life and reign of James I. with so much freedom, that he is often censured for it; nay more, is said instead of an history, to have written an infamous pasquil. He had an opportunity of knowing the transactions of that king, and his court, because he was an attendant for many years upon Robert D'Evereux, earl of Essex, and his friends, whom he favours very much all along in his history, as he does also Robert, earl of Warwick, whose steward he was after the earl of Essex's death. The great fault of his history is, that he hath in many things endeavoured to make the world believe, that king
James

James, and his son after him, were inclined to Popery, and designed to bring that religion into England; which to effect he is guilty of many misrepresentations of both speeches and actions, and built much upon surmises instead of authentic papers and records. He died at Felstead in Essex, anno 1652.

“ Thomas Whitfield, who was the author of divers books against Lay-Preachers—The Armenian Tenets concerning Election, Redemption, &c. printed at London, 1649—Of Liberty of Conscience—The Extent of God's Providence, printed *ib.* 1651, &c. was the minister of this town. He ran with the times, when the king and episcopacy were outed; but conformed at the Restoration of Charles II. when he obtained the rectory of Bugbrook in Northamptonshire. His son succeeded him in that living.

“ Dr. Thomas Soames was born in this town: He was the son of a fisherman, but descended of an eminent family of that name, his cousin John Soames being a man of so good an estate, that he paid a composition of 1430*l.* for it, and then dwelling at Burnham in this county. He was after he had passed his school education bred up in academic learning in Peter-House in Cambridge, where his uncle Robert Soames was master, and being admitted into holy orders, became minister at Staines in Middlesex, and prebendary of Windsor. He was, in the times of rebellion, a firm loyalist, and so much compassionated his majesty's want in his war with the parliament, that he was not mindful of his own, for he sent all he had to the king; so that when the rebels came to plunder him, they found nothing to take but himself; which they accordingly did, and imprisoned him first in Ely-House, then in Newgate, and afterwards the Fleet, because he had so much of the

primitive religion in his excellent sermons, and so much of the primitive practice in his looks, demeanour and life, being reckoned a blessing in those sad times to all the places wherever he came, by his fatherly aspect, zealous prayers, and divine, and in many things propheticall discourses. He died not long before the Restoration of Charles II. May 8, 1660."

Present State of Great Yarmouth.

At the bottom of an accurate plan of Yarmouth lately published by Mr. Armstrong, he has subjoined a short, but comprehensive account of this town, which we have *his* leave to insert here.

" GREAT YARMOUTH is situated at the mouth of the river Yare, where it influxes with the British ocean: in lat. $52^{\circ}46'$ long $1^{\circ}42'$. It lies in the hundred of East Flegg, at the eastern extremity of the county of Norfolk, where the river divides it from Suffolk; a part of which, called South Town and West Town, or Little Yarmouth, is within the jurisdiction of Great Yarmouth.

" It has sent two representatives to parliament since the 23d of Edward I. who are chosen by the burghers, being free-men by servitude, or inheritance. The town is governed by a mayor, annually elected August 29, and sworn into office September 29, who is a justice of the peace in this borough *for life*: the other officers of the corporation, are the high-steward, recorder, sub-steward, deputy-mayor, justices of the peace, eighteen aldermen, a town clerk, thirty-six common councilmen, two chamberlains, a water bailiff, &c.

" Yarmouth

“ Yarmouth stands on a peninsula formed by the sea and harbour, which being gained from the main ocean, was called *Cerdic Sand* or *Shore*. The river Yare or Garienis had issue into the sea by Caſtor, where the Romans had a ſtation: but changing its courſe by Gorleſton, the *Garianonum* of the Romans was conſtructed at Burgh caſtle, where the Stableſian horſe were ſtationed.

“ The town contains an area of 133 acres; is divided into eight wards, formerly four leets; lies north and ſouth, upon the eaſt bank of the Yare and Bure, about two miles from the haven's mouth, and near half a mile from the ſea eaſtward: is 1770 yards in extent from north to ſouth, and 603 from eaſt to weſt: has four principle ſtreets and 156 narrow lanes called *rows*.* It is encompassed with a wall 2240 yards in length, on which are ſixteen old towers and ten gates. The town extends along the river 2030 yards, which, with the wall, makes the whole circuit 4270 yards, or two miles and thirty-four chains.

“ Yarmouth is diſtant from London 123 miles, between which a ſtage coach paſſes thrice a week, each way: machines ſet out and arrive from Norwich (22 miles) twice every day, except Saturday. It is alſo diſtant from North Walsham, 25 miles; from Beccles 15; Bungay 20, and from Lowestoft 9. The town is ſaid to contain fifteen thouſand inhabitants, who carry on an extenſive maritime trade, for which purpoſe Yarmouth is very advantageouſly ſituated; having the benefit of the rivers Bure, Yare, and Waveney, navigable for keels of forty tons burthen

Q 2

then

* It is ſomewhat remarkable, that there is not in this town more than one building of any kind covered with thatch.

then. Besides the mackarel, herring, and north sea cod fisheries, there is a brisk trade to Holland, Norway and the Baltic, for deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all other naval stores, which are chiefly consumed in building ships in the dock yards here; the exportation of corn and malt, which is said many years ago to have amounted to 220,000 quarters a year; the shipping of the greater part of the stuffs manufactured at Norwich for foreign markets; the importation of coals, which is allowed to be 36,000 chaldrons annually, on an average, with other articles of merchandize from the North, and the heavy goods from London, consigned for Norwich, Beccles, Bungay, Aylsham, &c. all together occasion much business, and employ abundance of hands and shipping.

“ The quay, says Swinden, is allowed to be the fairest, largest and longest in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted, being 1014 yards from the south gate to the bridge, above which the quay, for smaller vessels, extends 1016: it is in some places 150 yards in breadth, and is by much the most agreeable part of the town.

“ The public buildings in Yarmouth are St. Nicholas's church, whose tower with a spire, 186 feet in height, is a noted sea mark, and appears crooked in whatever direction viewed, since the year 1683, when it was set on fire by lightning, and extinguished by one John Grice, for which service the corporation voted him their thanks, and a piece of plate worth ten pounds. This was the only place of worship for those of the established religion in this populous town, till the year 1716, when a beautiful chapel was built, and dedicated to St. George. St. Nicholas is a curacy in the gift of the dean and chapter of Norwich.

Norwich.† The fisherman's hospital, the charity and hospital schools, the workhouse, the goal, the guild-hall and Dutch chapel have nothing to recommend them to notice, but the several excellent purposes for which they are adapted. The new hall and assembly-house on the quay has an excellent appearance; and the new theatre lately opened is finished with taste and convenience.

“ Yarmouth was anciently one of the Cinque-ports, and had frequent contentions with the others: it had also controversies with the lord of the hundred of Lothingland, of the manor of Castor, &c. about rights and immunities, all of which were decided in favour of this town. The corporation has particular and extensive privileges; and here is a Court of Record and Admiralty. The liberties of Yarmouth extend to St. Olave's bridge on the Waveney, to Hardley Crofs on the Yare, and to Wey-bridge on the Bure; up to one of which there is a grand procession by water in July every year.

“ Though Yarmouth Roads, on the east of the town, are very safe, and the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London, and of other merchantmen, which are constantly passing and re-passing, still the coast is particularly noted for being one of the most dangerous and most fatal to sailors in Britain, a melancholy instance of which happened about the year 1692, when above 200 sail of ships,
Q 3
and

† In 1771 the Rev. John Smyth, D. D. and prebendary of the Cathedral church of Norwich, was licensed to the curacy of *Yarmouth Magna*, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Norwich. — The Rev. Edward White holds the curacy of St. George's chapel since 1734; and in 1779 the Rev. Mr. Turner was chosen by the corporation, lecturer.

and above one thousand persons were lost in one night.

“ Above eleven hundred vessels belonged to this port fifty years ago :—One hundred and fifty are employed in the herring fishery, and between forty and fifty in the exportation to Italy, Spain and Portugal. Fifty thousand barrels of herrings are generally taken and cured here in one year ; and no less a number than 30,000 mackarel have been sent to Norwich at one time, which sold for about a penny a piece in a few hours.—Besides fishing vessels, upwards of three hundred ships now belong to Yarmouth, and the seamen, as well masters as mariners, are justly esteemed amongst the ablest and most expert navigators in England. This town furnishes the sheriffs of Norwich with one hundred herrings every year, which are baked in twenty-four pasties, and by them delivered to the king. By this tenure the city of Norwich holds the manor of East Carlton. Red herrings cured here, are nick-named *Yarmouth capons*. The Dutch begin to fish off this coast September 21, annually.

“ Here was the station of the packet boats to and from Holland, till it was removed to Harwich. It has cost the inhabitants considerable sums, and much trouble in securing the beach and haven ; and near two thousand pounds is expended yearly to maintain the piers, and to keep the harbour clear of the sand and mud. At the entrance of the harbour, on a slip of land which runs down from the town two miles, is a small garrison and platform of two bastions called *the fort*, † which is all the security one of the greatest ports

† Captain Fisher and Mr. Greathead of the corps of engineers, have lately taken a survey of the high grounds opposite the

ports in the kingdom has; the great guns that were on the walls of the town being removed by Charles II. and the old works quite demolished.

“ From the month of May to the latter end of September, Yarmouth is much resorted to by the genteelest company from the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and even from London, for the benefit of bathing.—A commodious bath-house, into which the salt water is raised by a machine every tide, was erected some years ago; where valetudinarians, &c. of both sexes are attended with safety and decency for one shilling. There are also, bathing machines or carts, used, at six-pence each time.

“ During the bathing season, convenient and elegant lodgings may be had.—Here are two large inns, the Wrestlers and Angel; the markets on Wednesday and Saturday, are plentifully supplied; and the polite amusements of the theatre, assembly-room and concerts, renders the residence of strangers at this time, whether for health or pleasure, perfectly agreeable. Those who are fond of fishing, shooting, or sailing, may indulge themselves with much satisfaction in this neighbourhood. Fresh water, fruit, and vegetables are abundant here.

“ After viewing the public places, and the shipping in the Roads from the Danes, there is nothing more worthy notice, than the very extraordinary performances at Mr. Ramey's on the quay; who has furnished a parlour with drawings of Mrs. Ramey's execution *with a hot poker*, after capital masters. The neatness and minute accuracy with which they are

Q 4 *done*

the haven's mouth, by order of the board of ordinance, with a view, as it is imagined, of building a fort and barracks.

done are wonderful; and there is frequently a spirit in the strokes superior to the original prints.—Mr. Deverfon, collector of the salt duties, has made an elegant collection of shells, fossils, and other natural productions; and Mr. Boulter, in the Market-place, has formed a *coup d'œil* of every thing that is scarce and curious.

“ A cart of a singular construction, adapted to the *narrow rows* or lanes, and used in no other town in England, is made use of here, both for the purposes of business and pleasure: in it heavy goods are conveyed with ease, and persons with safety: it is drawn by one horse only, and dignified by the name of a *Yarmouth coach*.

“ Here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Anabaptists, &c. a Custom house, Excise-office, Post-office, and other places of public business.—Here is an handsome organ, said to be the best in Europe, except that at Haerlem in Holland.

“ A fair is annually held here on the Thursday and Friday in Easter week; and in the reign of Charles II. sir Robert Paston, of Paston in this county, was from this place created viscount, and afterwards earl of Yarmouth: this title becoming extinct, Amelia Sophia de Walinoden, who came into England in 1739, was advanced to the rank of baroness and countess of Yarmouth, by George II.”*

After the many attempts this town has made to improve the navigation of their haven, we cannot but regret that it still remains in a very precarious state. Mr. Charles Labelye took a view and survey in 1747, and seems to think the haven and river capable of great improvement. Mr. Samuel Bream

has

* Armstrong's Plan of Yarmouth.

has since published his thoughts to the same effect ; but the opinions of engineers are in most cases so opposite to each other, that it requires more penetration, and a stronger resolution to decide on *their judgment*, than comes to the share of the generality of people.

In a town, where the greatest inconvenience is daily felt on account of the difficulty and danger of passing carriages through the narrow streets and rows, we wonder much, that amidst the public spirit which so eminently distinguishes the inhabitants of Yarmouth, no effort has been yet made to remove so palpable an evil ; and which might be easily done, by opening a spacious street from the *Market-place*, along *Alms-row* to the *Quay*. The purchase of the old houses and ground would be amply repaid by the advance of rent on the new houses and shops.

MAGISTRATES of GREAT YARMOUTH, 1779.

Right Worshipful James Turner, Esq. Mayor.

Right Hon. George Earl of Orford, High Steward.

Hon. Richard Walpole, M. P. Recorder.

John Chamber, Esq. Sub-Steward.

Justices of the Peace.

Joseph Ramey, Esq.	Anthony Taylor, Esq.
Thomas Martin, Esq.	Henry Gooch, Esq.
John Ramey, Esq.	James Fisher, Esq.
William Fisher, Esq.	William Taylor, Esq.
Robert Lancaster, Esq.	Thomas Pitt, Esq.
Colman Manclarke, Esq.	Nath. Symonds, Esq.

Aldermen.

Aldermen.

Mr. George Thompson	Mr. John Reynolds
Wm. Palgrave, jun.	(Two vacancies.)

Common-Councilmen.

Mr. Thomas Whitton	Mr. Wm. Butcher
Thomas Adkin, Esq.	Benjamin Fielding
Mr. Christopher Sayers	Sam. Barker, jun.
Nath. Symonds	Dover Colby
Wm. Browne	John Sayers
George Riches	John Fisher
John Ives, Esq.	Rob. Lancaster, jun.
Mr. Robert Woolmer	Richard Miller, jun.
William Taylor	John Daniel
John Master	Parson Cufance
Thomas Dade	James Sayers
Thomas Manclarke	Samuel Tolver
Robert Thompson	Tho. Adkin, jun.
Robert White	Benjamin Costerton
Stephen Godfrey	Jonathan Symonds
W. Browne Wms.	Wm. Fisher, jun.
Rainham Moyse	James Fisher, jun.
Wm. Worship	Robert Cory.

Town-Clerk, Mr. John Spurgeon.

Church-wardens, Mr. George Thompson, and Mr. Stephen Godfrey.

Chamberlains, Mr. Samuel Tolver, and Mr. Samuel Barker, jun.

Water-Bailiff, Mr. John Burton.

Pier-master, Mr. Samuel Steele.

Post-master, Mr. Samuel Seaman.

A Chronological Epitome of the most memorable Occurrences.

About the year of Christ

- 491 or 5, Cerdic, a warlike Saxon, with Cenric his son. and a large body of men, landed from five ships on the shore where Yarmouth now stands.
- 1047, the 6th of Edward the Confessor, there were seventy burghesses lived here.
1100. William II. 13, the town was governed by a person called *le Provost*, appointed by the king.
- 1123, Henry I, 23, St. Nicholas church first built by Herbert Losing, the rich bishop of Norwich.
- 1209, John 10, first incorporation, governed by four burghesses, annually chosen.
- 1261, Henry III. 45, granted leave to inclose the town with a wall and moat.
- 1278, Edward I. 6. a cell of Carmelites, or White Friars, was founded by the king; afterwards burnt down in 1509.—In the reign of Edward II. the Minorites, or Grey Friars, were founded by sir William Gerbrigge; and in Henry III. Godfrey Pilgrim and Thomas Fastolf founded the Predicants, or Black Friars.
- 1287, Edward I. 15, the sea flowed into St. Nicholas church four feet deep.
- 1290, Edward I. 18, A very beautiful ship was built here, to convey the king's daughter from Norway to London.
- 1295, Edward I. 23, Fresh herrings sold for thirty-seven shillings per last.

1296,

1296, Edward I. 24, A pipe of red wine sold at twenty shillings.

1297, Edward I. 25, Simon Blaking, of Martham, a murderer and thief, took refuge in St. Nicholas's church; churches at that time being an asylum for such crimes.

Same year, fires, robberies, and other damages wilfully done, to the amount of one thousand marks.

1330, Edward III. 4, West end of St. Nicholas's church built; and in 1333 the office of water bailiff first instituted.

Edw. III. created John Perebourne, burgeess of Yarmouth, admiral of his northern fleet.

1337, Edward III. 11, The *Yarmouth* navy, consisting of twenty men of war, conveyed the king's plenipotentiaries to the court of Hainault, and took on their return two Flemish ships laden for Scotland, with the bishop of Glasgow on board.

1338, Edw. III. 12, The magistrates, &c. sent out their fleet to cruize for a month, at their own cost and charges.

1342, Oct. Edw. III. 16, The king embarked on board the *Yarmouth* squadron, on an unsuccessful expedition to Brittany.

Same year, the principal inhabitants fined 1000 marks, for irregularities committed on the sea coast.

1347, Edward III. 21, This port sent to the siege of Calais 43 ships, with 1075 mariners, which was *eighteen* ships more than London sent, and more than any other port, except Fowey.

1348, Edw. III. 22, 7052 persons died of the plague in Great Yarmouth.

1352, Edw. III. 26, The corporation granted, by charter, to the custos and college of the free school

school of St. George in the castle of Windsor. *one last of red herrings*, which was afterwards confirmed; to be delivered annually on St. Andrew's day, in lieu of which (since 1718) ten pounds is paid to the dean and canons.

- 1354, Edw. III. 28, Henry Fastolf, father of the renowned sir John Fastolf, was one of the bailiffs.
- 1368, Edw. III. 42, John Lauwes hanged for exporting seven sacks of wool out of Kirkley-Road, without paying the custom.
- 1381, Richard II. 4, A detachment of rebel archers or bowmen, under John Litterster, committed depredations, but were defeated, and many killed next day by the townsmen.
- 1382, Rich. II. 5, This year the king paid a visit to this town, amongst others, in June.
- 1385, Rich. II. 8, The staple of wool and hides was removed from Norwich and London to this port.
- 1386, Richard II. 9, Sir Henry Percy, and Fauzet Percy, were sent here, with 300 men at arms and 600 archers, to guard the coast; an invasion from France being apprehended.
- 1395, Rich. II. 18, Yarmouth, Norwich, and the coast-towns of Norfolk, fitted out a number of ships, to fight with some Danish pirates, that lay roving on the Norfolk coast, to intercept the English merchants, &c. but were defeated, with the loss of 20,000*l.* in specie.
- 1403, Henry IV. 4, Feb. 20, The king, with the consent of parliament, grants that the shipping of wool, fishes and skins, together with the packing and weighing of wools, &c. which then used to be at Lynn and Ipswich, should from thenceforth be at the town of Yarmouth,

Yarmouth, and no where else within the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, during the king's pleasure. This was in consideration of its being a frontier town, and liable to invasions by the enemy, &c.

- 1427, Henry VI. 5, The town governed by two burgessees only; and in the same year a bridge of eight arches was built across the Yare.
- 1440, Hen. VI. 18, The *freedom* of the burgh purchased for two marks,
- 1448, Hen. VI. 26, Ralph Wadifwyke was made comptroller of the customs, for taking lord Dolfemond, a French lieutenant, prisoner.
- 1454, Hen. VI. 32, This year John Bowyer, organist, with ten others, amongst whom was Richard Southwell, member for Yarmouth, received their freedom for 26s. 8d. each.
- 1463, Edw. IV. 3, John Pedle, labourer, of Yarmouth, for coining and uttering 18 groats, made of copper and lead, as good and lawful money of England, was tried, condemned and hanged.
- 1481, Edw. IV. 21, Cobholm Island farmed of the town at 4s. per ann.
- 1492, Henry VII. 7, A large porpoise sent from here as a present to the earl of Oxford.
- 1494, Hen. VII. 9, A charter granted for bailiffs, burgessees, &c.
- 1511, Henry VIII. 2, South-Town united with Gorleston.
- 1515, Hen. VIII. 6, The French queen, and Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, came here, and were entertained by the town three days. They were so pleased with the manners of the people, and the situation of the place, that they expressed their intention of endeavouring

vouring to prevail on the king of France to pay a visit to Yarmouth.

1528, Hen. VIII. 19. The first crane erected by Richard Bishop, to be excused serving the office of bailiff.

1541, Hen. VIII. 32, Thomas Alleyn, shoemaker, and Thomas Hamond, merchant, both of Yarmouth, were fined 2s. each, for merchandizing, bargaining, and selling a last of white herrings in the church, in the time of divine service, the 2d of November.

1549, Edw. VI. 3, A party of Kett's rebels surprized and conveyed to their camp on Moushold heath the two bailiffs.

Same year, many of Kett's rebels were slain, and 30 taken prisoners, with six pieces of ordnance, in attempting to reduce the town.

1551, Edw. VI. 5. John, duke of Northumberland, chosen high-steward.

1553, Edw. VI. 7. A draw-bridge made, and in 1570 it was carried away by a rapid tide, and the present one built.

1554, Mary, 1, This year fifty sail of ships were lost in one day and night.—The haven very bad, and a fire-beacon erected on the top of the castle.

1555, Mary, 2, The hermitage, on the west side of the haven, was this year given to the town.

1562, Elizabeth, 4, John Berry, one of the Eight-and-Forties, at an assembly holden April 29, was expelled the society, "for that he ys a whore-master, and lyveth ungodly with sundry women, as he hath openly confessed and sworne to the same."

1563, Eliz. 5, Herrings were so scarce this year, that green or fresh herrings were sold for 9l. a last and upwards.

1569,

1569, Eliz. 9, This year a last of herrings and a ton of wine were of equal value, either being sold for 8l. in this town.

Same year, the haven expences amounted to 123ol. 12s. 4d.

1570, Eliz. 12, June 8, Thirty of the Protestants who fled from the Netherlands had the queen's licence to settle here.

1578, Eliz. 20, August, Great preparations were made at Yarmouth for the entertainment of queen Elizabeth, who was expected there by the way of Suffolk; a silver cup, in form of a ship, which cost 16l. was made on purpose to be presented to her majesty; but she came no further than Norwich, whence the lords of her retinue came to Yarmouth, and were elegantly entertained in the priory, at the town's expence.

1579, Eliz. 21, A grievous plague at Yarmouth, which carried off there. between May and Michaelmas, about 2000 people. On this account the grammar school was shut up for half a year; and a letter was received Sept. 22, by the bailiffs, from the mayor, aldermen, and sheriff of Newcastle, forbidding the people of Yarmouth to come thither for coals, &c.

Same year, this town presented Sherringham and Beeston with five marks, towards building a pier on that coast.

1580, Eliz. 22, Two thousand lasts of herrings were brought into the haven *in one tide*; and in 1593, the *fishing nets* were valued at 50,000l.

1600, The Dutch chapel built, which has since been converted into a theatre.

1608, James I. made Yarmouth a free borough, by charter, by the title of Bailiff, Aldermen, Burgeses,

Burgeffes, and Commonalty; which charter, in 1683, Charles II. 35. was surrendered to the king, who next year, July 22, granted a charter of incorporation, by the name of Mayor, &c.

1610, James I. 8, This year the gutters and drains on the quay were neatly covered over, which contributed much to the convenience of the place, as they had before been a very great nuisance.

1611, James I. 9, A great scarcity of herrings this year, a last of Windsor herrings being sold for 15l. 5s.

1614, James I. 12, This year one hundred Jacobus's were presented to James I. by the town, as a mark of their loyalty and affection to him.

1625, Charles I. 1, On December 29 this year, an order was made that *no poor people should be married*, unless they should first procure the hand-writing of the alderman and chief constable of the ward wherein they lived, for that purpose.

1631, Cha. I. 7, An agreement made with the post-master of Ipswich, to pay him 20s. a quarter, for bringing and carrying letters to and from Yarmouth to London, for the use of the town.

1633, Cha. I. 9, The ordinance which had formerly been made, enjoining all the aldermens wives to wear velvet hats only, was this year annulled.

1637, Cha. I. 13, Thirty-four brewing-offices in Yarmouth.

1642, Cha. I. 18, The town collected 130l. for the relief of his majesty's distressed subjects in Ireland.

- 1653, Cha. II. 5, The 29th of August this year, General Monk, being in Alborough road, granted his warrant to free the Yarmouth fishermen in the herring fair from being impressed into the service of the states.
- 1659, Cha. II. 11, There having been a terrible fire at Southwold in Suffolk, April 20, by which three-fourths of the town was laid in ashes, and the inhabitants thereby forely distressed, Yarmouth humanely sent the poor of that place twenty combs of wheat, ten of rye, and 10l. in money.
- 1662, Cha. II. 14, At a sessions holden the 10th of December, one James Smith was fined 10l. and to be imprisoned till the money was paid, for speaking the following disrespectful words of sir Thomas Medowe, one of the bailiffs: "He is a fool, and I have killed a bull of 30s. that had better brains than sir Thomas have."
- 1664, Cha. II. 16, Died of the plague here this year 2500 persons; amongst whom were both the ministers of Yarmouth church.
- 1667, Cha. II. 19, This year the overseers of the poor got a die to coin farthings, at which the king was much offended; and therefore, in 1673, lord Townshend was prevailed on by the town to petition the king in their behalf, that he would be pleased to pardon the offence; the expences in which cost the town 50l.
- 1671, Cha. II. 23, On the 27th of September, the king, with the duke of York and many of the nobility, came to Yarmouth, and were elegantly entertained by the corporation, which cost them one thousand pounds. They presented the king with four golden herrings and

and a chain, value two hundred and fifty pounds. At the same time three of the corporation were knighted.

Same year, the sea made a great breach in the Danes against the town.

- 1672, Cha. II. 24, The duke of York's ship being in Southwold bay, the town sent him, as a present, a hoghead of white wine, two tierces of claret, six sheep, six lambs, a chest of lemons, and 100 fowls and fresh fish.

The 28th of May, this year, the English and Dutch fleets came to an engagement in the abovementioned bay, during which the report of the guns was heard at Yarmouth.

- 1674, Cha. II. 24, Viscount Paston, earl of Yarmouth, chosen high-steward of this corporation.

- 1675, Cha. II. 27, The haven expences this year were 2099l. 9s. 6d.

- 1677, Cha. II. 29, Captain Booth, for stabbing a seaman in the town, was executed here; and the town paid 3l. 13s. to the guard, which was thought necessary to attend his execution. This year also, the ground betwixt the walls and the east side of the town, from the market place along King-street to the Friar's-lane, was sold for 2265l. 17s. 6d. to sundry persons to build upon.

- 1681, Cha. II. 33, The whole body of freemen this year claimed a right of electing members for the town, and accordingly chose sir James Johnson, knt. and George England, esq. Before this the corporation had usually taken upon them this business, sometimes by a majority of the assembly, sometimes by an inquest of six aldermen and six common-coun-

cilmen. On this occasion sir James made his constituents a very patriotic speech.

1683, Cha. II. 35, St. Nicholas's steeple (being of wood and lead) was set on fire by lightning, and extinguished by one John Grice, for which service the corporation voted him their thanks, and a piece of plate of the value of ten pounds, for his activity; and in 1695 the said John Grice had four pounds paid him for taking down and putting up the vane of the said steeple

1685, James II. 1, May 1, Sir Henry Sheers, a skilful engineer, came this year to Yarmouth to survey the haven and piers. He had his entertainment at the Three Feathers inn, gratis, 100 guineas for his trouble, and 40s. a day for his coachman when travelling, 30s. when lying still.

1687, James II. 3, Aug. 12, Prince George of Denmark landed at Yarmouth the 12th of Aug. whence he went post, the same day, for Windsor.

1688, James II. 4, The haven expences this year, were 2323l. 5s. 4d.

1692, William III. 4, The king landed here October 18, and was elegantly entertained by the corporation, the expence of which was 106l.

The same year, this and all other boroughs, &c. were reduced by proclamation, to the same state of government as before the surrender of Charters to Charles II.

1702, March 11, Queen Anne, in her first year, renewed the old charter for mayor, &c. by which police the town is now governed. The
fishermen

fishermen's hospital for forty persons was built in the same year.

1706, Anne, 5, The haven expences this year were 2710l. 7s. 5d.

1709, Anne, 8, A Quaker had his burges's letter, on taking his solemn *affirmation* only.

1712, Anne, 11, Oct. 3, Near twenty persons in their passage hence, for Norwich in a wherry, were drowned in Braydon.

1718, George I. 4, It was agreed this year, that the two last, and every succeeding mayor, should receive 100l. each, in lieu of the fishing thousand.

1724, George I. 10, The charity schools for fifty boys and thirty girls, was built by subscription.

1729, George II. 2, A contribution of 50l. was raised by the town, for the relief of the English prisoners at Mequinez.

1734, George II. 7, This year a subscription was set on foot, by which were purchased a golden chain, and an appendant medal, having the arms of the corporation on one side, and a ship under sail on the reverse, to be worn by every mayor of the corporation during his respective mayoralty, for ever. The whole cost 166l. and 3d. but the medal was ordered to be sold Nov. 25, 1746, in order to purchase an additional length of chain with the money.

1737, George II. 10, The king landed at Lowestoft the 14th of January.

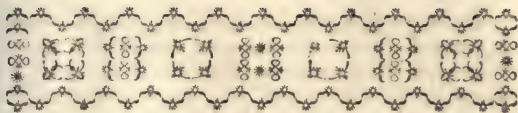
1740, George II. 13, The haven expences this year were 3299l. 15s. 7d.

1744, George II. 17, Samuel Killet, esq. alderman, gave to the corporation a silver oar, double gilt.

1753,

- 1753, George II. 2^c, The haven expences this year amounted to 336ol. 3s. 9d.
- 1756, George II. 29, An act for the better recovery of small debts, within the liberties of the burgh, was this year obtained.—*Court of Conscience.*
- 1759, The sea-baths built, which cost near 2000l.
- 1762, George III. 2, the number of boys and girls maintained and educated in the hospital school reduced from 49 to 41.
- 1766, George III. 6, On account of the very enhanced price of provisions, a subscription was opened for supplying the poor with bread, at a reasonable rate. It was liberally supported by the inhabitants; corn was bought, a baking-office hired, and the supply conducted in the most eligible manner. From Easter 1778 to Easter 1779, the collection for the use of the poor amounted to 2632l. 12s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$
- 1778, December 4, The new theatre was opened with the comedy of the English Merchant.

ERRATUM.—Page 3 of this hundred, read *John* for *Joseph* Ramey, esq.



T H E

H I S T O R Y

O F

N O R F O L K.

Hundred of WEST FLEGG.

KING Stephen, by letters patent, granted
the hundreds of East and West Flegg to
Henry his nephew, then abbot, and the
monks of St. Bennet: in the 18th of
Henry III. 1234, a composition was
made between the abbot of St. Bennet, and the prior
of Norwich, about wreck at sea, between Palling-
cross and Yarmouth-cross, two parts of the wreck
being assigned to the abbot, and the third part to the
prior. The two hundreds in the 34th of that king,
1250, were valued, together with the hundred of
Happing, at 18l. and William de Burgh farmed
them of the king in 1266, at the same sum.

A

In

In the 2d of Edward I. 1274, John le Usher had a grant of them at the said rent, and in the 14th of that king, William de Gyfelham sued the prior of Norwich for the rent of 12d. per ann. due to the king, for the hundred of West Flegg, and in the 9th of Edward II. 1316, John de Clavinger farmed them of the crown.

In the 32d of Henry VIII. 1541, sir William Far-mour, high sheriff of Norfolk, farmed them.

James I. in his 4th year, 1606, demised the hundreds of East and West Flegg to sir Charles Cornwallis, knt. during the lives of his son and two grandsons, paying 8l. 4s. 1d. per ann. with all their profits, &c. and 10l. increased rent for the whole.

Sir Henry Spelman supposes, "That the Danes made here their first settlement, as the nearest part of Norfolk to the sea. being well secured by its scite, water, &c. to maintain themselves therein, and also from the names of the towns ending in *by*, a Danish word (as he says) for an habitation, or village."

The Rev. Mr. Parkin, "That the Danes made their first settlement here, and in this neighbourhood, is not to be doubted, but that they gave names to these towns, is (as I conceive) a mistake. That the Britains had settlements here, and the Romans also, appears from the towns of Brancaster, Yarmouth, and Caistor, in this neighbourhood; Brancaster, and Yarmouth, are derived undeniably from British words, *Bran* signifying a fortification, as Baxter interprets it, and Yarmouth is the mouth of the river Yar, or Gar, a British word, called Jermouth also, and by the Romans Gariononum, and indeed most of the other towns in these two hundreds are of the same original.

nal. I have more reason to believe the final syllable *by* to be British than Danish; in Westmoreland, we find the chief town called at this day Appleby, but by the Romans (who had a station here) Aballaba, from the Britons; and Ireby, a market town in Cumberland, a station also of the Romans, called by them Arbela, or Arbeia; both these towns lie on rivers or water, which I take to be the true signification of *by*, or *ba*; which word *ba*, we find an initial syllable also to many towns, Baburgh, Baufey, Babirgley, in this county, and many other in different counties, all lying by some river or water, and indeed the towns of these hundreds of Flegg take their name from a low, moist, watry scite."

The hundred of West Flegg is bounded by Happing on the north, by Waltham on the west, by East Flegg on the south, and by the British ocean on the east. It is in extent from Winterton Ness* to Wey-bridge seven miles and a half, and contains the following towns, to which we add the number of votes polled at the general election in 1768, by freeholders in each.

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Ashby cum Oby	2	2	1	0
Billockby —	2	3	1	0
Burgh —	4	4	4	2
Clippefby —	1	1	1	1
Hemesby —	2	2	5	5
Martham —	1	3	13	11
Repps cum Bastwick	1	1	2	2
A 2 Rollesby.				

* By mistake we have, in a former part of this work, described the hundred of EAST FLEGG as extending along the coast to *Winterton Ness*, when, in fact, it stretches no farther north than the bounds of *Scrathby* with *Hemesby*.

HUNDRED OF

		W.	deG.	A.	C.
Rollefby	—	8	7	2	1
Somerton, East		1	2	5	4
Somerton, West		0	1	2	1
Thirne	—	1	0	1	0
Winterton	—	1	1	2	2
		<hr/>			
		24	27	39	29
		<hr/>			

There were formerly fifteen parish churches, five of which are now ruinous and dilapidated. These, with East Flegg, constituted the deanry of Flegg; the deans of which were collated by the bishop of Norwich; and it was not taxed.

In 1345, the deanry of the town of Yarmouth Magna was united perpetually to this.

Seats and principal Houses in the hundred of West Flegg.

<i>Rollefby,</i>	Leonard Mapes, Esq.
<i>Somerton,</i>	Engle Knights, Esq.

Although this hundred does not boast having many modern-built seats, yet there are remains of several capital manor-houses, which were inhabited by great and opulent families.

It is almost surrounded by marsh-lands, but the interior country is bold, and richly marked with various agricultural improvements; and Mr. Young, in his "Farmer's Tour," strongly recommends the method of farming adopted here.

It pays to the general rate of the county 8l. 13s 6d. towards a six-hundred pound levy.

The

The author of *Magna Britannia* says, "The soil of these hundreds is very fruitful, and bears corn well. And here the Danes seem to have made their first settlement, both because it is nearest their landing, and pretty well fortified by the nature of the place, as being almost surrounded by water."

ASHBY, called in Domesday-book, Ascheby and Aseby. The principal part of this town belonged before, and at the conquest, to the abbot of St. Bennet of Holme, given by king Canute, the Dane, and was part of the abbot's barony of Tunstead.

Jeffrey de Askeby, or Ashby, had an interest here, presented in 1299, and granted the patronage to the abbey in the beginning of Richard I. and in the 8th of that king, William de Sparham, and Roger de Suffield, conveyed by fine to the abbot of Holme, a moiety of the advowson, and he granted to them the advowson of the church of Repps. William gave also to the abbot lands in Oby.

What the abbot of St. Bennet had at the survey was valued at 26s. 1d. but before at 20s. It was eight furlongs long, and four and a half broad, and paid 15d. gelt, whoever was lord.

In the 32d of Henry III. 1248, the rent of assise of the abbot's manor was 38s. 4d. and in the 14th of Edward I. the abbot had the assise, soc, sac, toll, lete, wreck, &c.

On the dissolution of the abbey, and exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and bishop Rugg, it was granted to the see of Norwich; and in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, sir Thomas Woodhouse

house held this and Oby manors of the bishop, and it is held of the fee at this day.

At the survey, William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, had, in lay-fee, the lands of two free-men of St. Bennet, who had been deprived, valued at the survey at 16d.

Bishop Beaufoe, at his death, gave this fee to his fee and successors, and so continues at this time, being united to that of the abbey lands abovementioned.

Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, with the consent of the abbot of St. Bennet, who was patron, and of William de Tudenham, rector of the church of Ashby, granted to sir William de Sparham, a chauntry in the chapel of his house here, on condition that the chaplain should swear to bring all the oblations to the mother church, and that he shall confess no parishioner, give no extreme unction, and that sir William and his heirs should come to the parish church at Christmas, Easter, the Assumption of the Virgin, and the dedication-day of the church, and sir William granted an acre of land on this account.

Besides the lordships above-mentioned, William de Scöhies had here, in Winterton and in Repps, lands valued in Stokesby, to which it belonged.

The town, says Mr. Parkin, takes its name from its watry scite, as Esche, Esse, or Asche, signifies in the British tongue, an island; thus Ashen, Essi, Esche or Eske, in Essex, lies, as Newcourt * observes, by the river, and is also called de Essa.

The

* Repertor, vol. ii. p. 18.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued with Oby and Thirne at twenty marks, whereof the abbey of Holme had a portion valued at seven marks.

The present value is 10l. and pays first fruits, &c.

In the chancel, on a grave-stone, *Orate p. a'ia Willmi. Clypesby, Armig. qui obt, 2 die Julij 1455.*

Also on another, *Orate p. a'ia Will. Clypesby, qui obt. 24 die mensis Sept. 1479.*

One to *Ann, wife to Daniel Shanke, of Oby, gent. one of the daughters of Sir James Hales, of the city of Canterbury, Knt, and one of the Judges of the court of Common-Pleas at Westminster, died 29 Dec. 1599.* On it are the arms of Shankes impaling Hales.

There are two tombs here, one on the north side of the chancel, the other on the south side, without any inscription or arms; that on the south is said to be for the lord of Oby, and that on the north for his lady.

A grave-stone in the church to *Catherine, wife of John Spilman, Gent. ob. 18 April, 1491.* On it are the arms of Paston, and Clipeby, impaling Spilman.

Many years past there were no houses standing, but that of the manor. The inhabitants of this and Oby come to Thirne church.

November 21, 1604, the churches of Ashby and Oby were consolidated with Thirne; and in 1747,
the

the Rev. Richard Fayerman was presented to the rectory thereof by the bishop of Norwich.

BILLOCKBY, or BILLOCKSBY, wrote in Doomsday, Bitlakebie. William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, was the chief lord of this town at the survey; Ketel, a free-man, held a moiety of it under the protection of Ailmar, bishop of Elmham, and was deprived of it: all Ketel's land here was so held of the abbey of St. Bennet, for their maintenance, that he could neither sell or grant it away. Two parts of the church, endowed with seven acres, valued at 7d. belonged to the bishop. It was five furlongs long, three and a half broad, and paid 20d. ob. gelt.

This bishop, at his death, gave this lordship, which he held in fee, to his see and successors, and several persons were enfeoffed herein, and held it of the see. Amongst them were the families of de Billockby, Holbech, and Martham.

In the reign of Edward III. this manor and advowson was settled on Reginald de Beccles and Agnes his wife.

Robert de Martham, by will, dated February 18, 1451, settled a moiety of the manor and lands on Robert Repps, who was to marry Elizabeth, his daughter and co-heir.

In the 7th of Henry VII. sir William Capel died seized of a lordship here; and in the 22d of the said king, 1507, Fran. Noone, esq. and Anne his wife, granted the manor of Billockby, &c. with the advowson, to Henry Hobart, esq.

In

In 1552, Mr. Robert Mayhew, of Clippefby, was lord, and presented to the church; and Thomas Mayhew, gent. in 1561. In 1631 sir George England was lord and patron, and George England, esq. in 1730.

The abbot of St. Bennet had also a fee at and before the survey, valued at 18s.

In 1428, the temporalities of this abbey in this town were valued or taxed at 2s. 9d. ob.

On the exchange of the lands of this abbey, and those of the fee, between Henry VIII. and bishop Rugg, this was granted to the fee of Norwich, and was then united to the other above-mentioned lordship, and so continues.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had also a small tenure at the survey, held by a free-man of Alwi in king Edward's reign, valued at 20d.

The church, now ruinous, is dedicated to All Saints, and is a rectory. The present value is 2l. 18s. 9d. and is discharged.

In the chancel window were the arms of Harvey, impaling Jenney.

Reginald de Eccles died in 1385, and lies buried in the north side of the chancel of this church.

John de Eccles, by will, dated 1383, bequeaths the reversion of this manor to be sold, and all above 100l. of the price to be expended in the repair of the church and chancel, and mending the causeways

of Wey-bridge and Bawtwick, and putting girls apprentice.

Sir Richard Fulmerston had a grant on March 20, anno 29th of Henry VII. of lands and tenements here and in Wey-bridge.

The Rev. Thomas Grove Spurgeon was presented to this rectory by James Riddell, esq. in 1775.

BURGH, wrote in Doomſday BURC, and is sometimes called Flegg-Burgh, to distinguish it from other towns of this name.

The Conqueror had here twenty acres of land, which was valued in his lordship of Caſtor, and Godric was steward of it for the king, who had also another considerable manor in this town, which Guert was owner of in the reign of king Edward, with two salt-works, valued then at 10s. and at the survey at 20s.

This then belonged to the farm or lordship of Cawston in Norfolk, but formerly did not; being added to it by the Conqueror. Burgh was ten furlongs long and eight broad, and paid 2s. gelt, with three farthings; and many held lands here.

Several persons farmed this lordship, with that of Cawston, of the crown. William de Cheney, sheriff in the reign of Henry II. Robert Fitz-Roger in 1197; but king John in his 3d year, anno 1201, granted it to Hubert de Burgh, afterwards earl of Kent.

In the 3d of Edward I. 1275, William de Burgh claimed free warren, and a free fishery, from Burgh
or

or Filby bridge to Stokesby Flech, which used to be common, but now is several; and in the 15th, a free market weekly on Monday in his manor, and a fair yearly, on the vigil, the day of St. Margaret, and for six days following, as a grant to him from Henry III.

BURGH-HALL ST. MARGARET'S. Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had a grant of lands, &c. valued at the survey at 6s. as also of others here, valued at 20s.

William de Ormesby, in the 20th of Henry III. 1236, held here and in Oby one fee of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk; held of the Ormsbys by the Claverings.

In the 33d of Edward I. 1305, sir Alexander de Clavering was lord, and then granted by fine to Walter de Filby, lands here and in Filby. He was brother of sir John de Clavering, lord of Horsford in this county.

This lordship was the inheritance of the heirs of the Cheneys, by fine, in the 16th of Edward II. 1323.

Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, was lord in 1355, and William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, in 1380.

In the 11th of Henry IV. 1410, sir William Bowet possessed it, from whom it came, with Horsford, to the Dacres.

Sir Thomas Dacre settled it for life on Ann, wife of sir Henry Inglois, in the 16th of Henry VI. 1438.

After this it came to sir Richard Fiennes, lord Dacres; and Joan, his widow, died seised of it in the 3d of Henry VII. 1488. Thomas, lord Dacre, conveyed it in the 21st of that king to sir William Capel, knt. of London.

STALHAM-HALL, and VAUX-HALL. In the 20th of Henry III. 1219, William de Vaux held half a fee of the heirs of William de Stalham, and Henry Rose, and his parceners, half a fee of William de Rokeley, belonging to the fee of Roger Bigot, earl marshal.

That which Stalham held came by marriage to the Wythes, and sir Jeffrey Wythe presented to the church of Burgh St. Mary in 1317. In the 20th of Edward III. Dionysia Blere held half a fee, late William de Stalham's.

In the 16th of that king, Robert Eustace had 40s. rent, issuing out of Burgh St. Mary, given to them by Helen, late wife of Henry Rose; which they then recovered of Robert Clere and Henry de Stow, which William de Rokeley formerly held.

John de Filby, &c. as trustees, convey and settle the said manor, and the advowson, on Robert Clere and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of sir John Filby.

In the 27th of the said king, their son Robert Clere, esq. of Ormesby, purchased of Wm. Sparwe of Norwich, Burgh Vaux-hall; and William Clere, esq. of Ormesby, was lord of Stalham-hall, and Vaux-hall, in Burgh St. Mary, in the 40th of Edward III. 1366.

In

In the same family it remained in 1609, when sir Edward Clere, knt. presented to the church of Burgh St. Mary, and was lord of the whole town, all the manors being united.

Sir Henry Clere, his son, was created a baronet in 1620, and left an only daughter and heiress, Abigail, who married John Cromwell, esq. of London, who, being lord in her right, presented to this church in 1663, by the name of John Cromwell, alias Williams, esq.

William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, held as a lay-fee, by the gift of the Conqueror, fifty acres of land, valued at 10s. On his death he gave this to his see and successors. This remained in the see of Norwich at the exchange between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich.

The abbot of St Bennet had a lordship here, 30 acres of land, &c. at the survey, valued at 3s.

On the exchange of lands between Henry the 8th and the bishop of Norwich, this came, with lands in Billockby, to the see, and so remains.

The temporalities of St. Bennet's, in 1428, were valued at 2s. 6d. in Burgh St. Margaret.

John de Herringflete, and Philip de Dol, passed by fine to the prior of Broomholm, in 1285, forty acres of land, and five of marsh.

In this town were two churches, St. Margaret's and St. Mary's; that of St. Margaret was a rectory antiently, valued at thirteen marks. There was an agreement made between the rectors of this church

and Ashby, that they should have a moiety of the tithes of Long Halsham, *sans date*.

The abbot of Langley presented to Burgh St. Margaret's in 1391, by a grant from sir Robert de Ufford, and in 1540 Thomas Godsalve presented.

In 1676 John Berney, esq. of Swardeston in the hundred of Humbleyard, was patron; and in 1711 Mr. John Wellshe presented.

The present value is 8l. 13s 4d.

Thomas Wymer, rector, gave five acres of land to the relief of the poor owners, towards the king's tax in 1505, and Robert Cannard, rector, gave lands to the poor of this town, Fransham, Shipdham and Scarning.

In the chancel, a stone with a brass effigy, &c. *Orate p'aia Mri. Tho. Wymer quond Rector. qui obt. Oct. 6, 1505.*

Another, *Orate p. a'ia Mri. Willi. Aldrych quond. Rectoris ist; Eccleie qui obt. m. v. x.*

On a brass, *Patienter et prudenter rexit hanc Ecclesia Magr. Johs. Burnon Annos circiter 28, et mortuus est 9 Martis 1608, etatis 68.*

In the church, azure, three miters, or, see of Norwich; and Ufford.

The church of St. Margaret's stands close by the great road from Norwich, 16 miles and a half, to Yarmouth, seven miles and a half. The village of
Burgh

Burgh lies scattered through the parish, like most other villages in Norfolk.

The church of St. Mary was a rectory valued at five marks, and was consolidated with St. Margaret's about the year 1554. Its present value is 4l. and is discharged.

The church has been dilapidated many years; and its tower being now grown over with ivy and woodbine, forms a beautiful ruin. The church-yard yields a good crop of turnips.

In 1765, Francis Leigh, esq. of Hawley, presented; and in 1774 the Rev. John Ord was presented to the rectory of Burgh St. Margaret with St. Mary, by Mrs. Ann Ord, widow.

CLIPPESBY, wrote in Domesday Clipesbei. In the reign of the Confessor four freemen held a hundred acres, which William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, on their deprivation had a grant of, and was lord at the survey, when it was valued at 20s, but in Edward's time at 5s. It was three furlongs long, and five broad, and paid 12d. gelt.

Bishop Beaufoe at his death gave this lordship, which he held by a lay fee, to his successors; and on the exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and bishop Rugg, what the abbot of Holme held came likewise to the fee of Norwich, and so continues at this time.

Osbert de Salicibus, alias de Willows, was lord and patron in the reign of Henry II. in which family it remained some time; holding of the bishop of Norwich,

There were some smaller parcels of land here, which chiefly came into the family of Buxkyn, or Buckskin.

Peter Buxkyn, as lord, presented to this church in 1320, &c. and in 1338.

In 1361 Edmund Pickering, John his brother, and Catharine presented to this church.

In 1389 Edmund de Clippesby, John Pickering, and Jeffrey Curteys, in right of their wives, presented.

In the 20th of Henry VII. 1505, Ralph Fupson and Eliz. his wife, conveyed the manor of Buxkyns, with lands in this town, &c. to sir Henry Collet, alderman of London, and lord-mayor this year; on whose death, in the 21st of the said king, John Collet, D.D. dean of St. Paul's, his son by Christian his wife, daughter of sir John Knevet, of Ashwelthorpe, and Elizabeth, sister and heiress of sir John Clifton, knt. of New Buckenham in Norfolk, inherited it; who by his will, dated August 22, 1519, appoints that after his death, and of Dame Christian his mother, an estate should be made to John Nele, his servant, of all his lands, tenements, rents, services, wards, &c. in the towns of Clippesby, Rollesby, Burgh, Billockby, Oby, Repps, Bastwick, Martham, Ashby, and Thirne in this hundred.

This came afterwards to the Clippesbys, lords also of a manor, and by the heiress of that family to sir Randolph Crew, and his son sir Clippesby Crew. From the Crews it came to sir John Potts, bart. of Mannington, who settled it on his second wife Elizabeth,

zabeth, daughter of sir Samuel Brown, knt. one of the judges of the Common Pleas.

Sir Algernon Potts, bart. sold the reversion of it to George England, esq. of Great Yarmouth, who was lord in 1720; and England conveyed it to captain William Clark in 1721; Mrs. Clark's heirs are said to have had it in 1740.

In the time of the Confessor, earl Guert, brother of king Harold, had a free-man under his protection, whose possessions were valued at 2s. 6d.

Also, a free-man of the Confessor's had lands, &c. valued at 2s.

All this, and some other lands, was in the Conqueror's hands at the time of the survey, which Godric took care of.

These tenures were granted from the crown to a family who took their name from the town; the first that we meet with is Hugh de Clippeby, living in the reign of Edward II. This ancient family lived at Oby, and were, according to Parkin, connected by marriage with many families in Norfolk.

By an inquisition taken in the 37th of Elizabeth, 1595, Audrey, Frances and Julian were found to be the daughters and coheirs of John Clippeby, esq. Audrey married Thomas Guybon, esq. son and heir of Humphrey Guybon, esq. of North Lynn, and had with her the manor of Oby; Frances died single, and Julian married sir Randolph Crew, lord chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of James I. by whom he had sir Clippeby Crew, lord of this town, by the inheritance of his mother; from the
Crews

Crews it came to sir John Potts, of Mannington in Norfolk, as before mentioned.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had the lands of a freeman of St. Bennet's abbey, and was part of this manor of Oby; this came to the Clippesbys by the heir of sir Wm. Caly, lord of Oby, and so was united to this manor of Clippesby, and held of the manor of Fornet in Depwade hundred.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Peter; the ancient value was twelve marks; Peter-pence 12d.

The present value is 6l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged; the advowson goes with the lordship.

The church stands on an eminence near the road leading from Wey-bridge to Martham, with a plantation of lofty trees almost surrounding it. There are few dwelling houses in this parish besides the hall or manor-house.

On a grave-stone in the church, the portraiture of a man and his wife in brass, and—*Orate - - - - - Thomas Pallinge et Emme uxoris ej. qui obt. 20 die Augusti 1503.*

On one in the chancel—*Orate - - - - - Willm Clypesbye, Armig. qui obt. 10 die Januarij, 1511;* and the arms of Clippesby, quarterly.

On a raised altar tomb, on the south side of the chancel, are the portraitures of a man and his wife in brass—*Here layes the bodyes of John Clipesbye, esq. and Julian his wife, who had issue William deceased, and left Audrey, Frances, and Julian, his daughters and co-heirs*

heirs, which John died 31 March, 1594; and these shields of arms, Clippefby, impaling Jerningham, —Clippefby, impaling Wodehouse of Kimberley; —also a shield containing twelve coats quarterly, above the epitaph; and below are feveral shields—Clippefby, impaling Knightly, Spilman, Pafton, &c.

A ftone—*In memory of the Rev. Mr. Geo. Hill, rector, who died Oclober 22, 1721, aged 66.*

On an old brafs—*D'nj Joh. Heron, quodā rectoris, isti. eccle qui obt. xxv°. die mens. Sept. A° Dnj 1472.*

The lady Julian abovementioned, who married fir Randolph Crew, died at Kew in Surry in 1603, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Richmond; on her monument was

*Antiqua fuit orta domo, pia vixit, inivit,
Virgo pudica thorum, fponfa pudica polum.*

The temporalities of Hickling priory in this parifh were 6s.—of St. Bennet at Holme 6s. 10d.—of Weybridge 11s.

In 1742 the Rev. Robert Goodwyn, of Wells, was prefented to the rectory of Clippefby by John Goodwyn, efq.

HEMESBY, HEMISBY, or HEMSBY, wrote in Doomsday Hemesbei. Algar, earl of Mercia, was lord of Hemesby in the time of king Edward; Alwi bought it of Algar, and Stigand the archbifhop of Canterbury, took it from him, and gave it to Almarus, his brother, bifhop of Elmham; but what right the fee had to it, the hundred (by whom all fuits and caufes were tried) knew not.

The

The author of an ancient history tells us, that "Hemby, a small village, the demesne of Algar, earl of Mercia, in the time of Edward the Confessor, who left it with his other estate to his son Edwin, who was in possession of it when the Conqueror came into England, and submitting to the victor, with his brother Morkar, still held them; but they being men of an high spirit, as well as birth, could not bear with the treacheries and oppressions of William and his Norman lords, and therefore made a new insurrection, wherein they had not only many followers, but the prayers of the clergy and monks, with the continued well wishes and supplications of the poor for their good success in their enterprize; but they being partly overpowered, and partly betrayed, came into the Conqueror's hands, and Edwin valiantly fighting was slain, by which means his large estate came into the Conqueror's power, and was divided among his Normans; but to whom this manor was given we find not, and Morkar being destitute of his brother's help, was kept in close and perpetual imprisonment."

"This manor in after-ages was given to the cathedral church of Norwich, with the great tithes of all the lands thereunto belonging, probably by Herbert Losinga."

At the survey William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, was lord by the grant of the Conqueror, and held it as a lay fee in demesne; it was with its beruite in Martham, one leuca and a half long, one broad, paid 30d. gelt, and valued with part of Martham and Winterton at 26l. in Edward's reign; at the survey 29l.

This was a large capital manor, and bishop Beaufoe at his death left it to his successors; and Herbert,
bishop

bishop of Norwich, on his foundation of the priory of Norwich, settled it on that convent.

Gyrard, who was prior in the reign of Henry II. and his convent, with the consent of John, bishop of Norwich, granted in fee to Henry de Marsh and his heirs, all their land at Hemesby, and their men, with their services, paying 7ol. per ann.

Roger de Hemesby granted a certain rent to William de Wallham, prior, about 1280.

Bartholomew de Somerton granted lands here to William de Kirkley, prior, &c. without date; and William de Hemesby gave lands here to the said prior.

John, son of sir William de Ormesby, quit-claimed to the said prior lands here; and Gerberge, widow of William Plente, of Ormesby, also gave lands to the said prior.

Roger, second son of sir William de Ormesby, also quit-claimed lands to sir Henry de Lakenham, the prior, about 1290, which sir William de Reedham held of the dower of Ellen his mother.

In the 6th year of William de Claxton, prior of Norwich, a court was held by him, when it was found by the homage, that it was the *custom* of this manor, that on the death of a villain, his heir had a right to, and might *claim* a cart, and a plow, with their utensils, a table with its cloth, a ladder, a bason, and washing vessel, dishes and plates, 1 *tinum*, 1 *ciman*, et 1 *cilicum* for a bed (*p. torac*)———, a bason, washing vessel, a grindstone, spade and fork.

In

In the 9th of Henry III, 1225, the prior gave two palfreys to have a market here, and at Secheford; and in the 13th of that king, Walter de Malteby, conveyed by fine to Simon, the prior, a messuage, and three carucates of land in Hemelby and Martham, in lieu of lands, &c. elsewhere.

In the 41st of that king the prior of Norwich had wreck at sea, which belonged to the abbot of Holme, but the prior's men being near to the sea, save it, and the abbot allows it at will; and in a pleading in the 52d year of Edward I. the prior claimed wreck from Palling crofs to the bounds of Yarmouth, with frankpledge, assise, free-warren, pillory and tumbrel.

Their temporalities in 1428 were valued at 41l. 11s. 2d. ob. per ann. and in the Cellarer's Computus, in the 31st of Henry VI. we find 3s. 4d. abatement of rent on account of lands swallowed up here by the sea; and the same abatement for lands swallowed up at Winterton; the cellarer's account for 92d. revived at the fair in 1519, for the prior to pray for the soul of Elizabeth Clere.

On the dissolution of the priory, this manor became part of the crown revenues, and the church was deprived of it; and Edward VI. on November 21, 1552, in his 6th year, granted it to John Dudley, earl of Northumberland, in consideration of the site of the monastery of Timmouth, in that county; with the impropriated rectory and advowson of the vicarage.

On the attainder of that duke in queen Mary's reign, it fell to the crown; and in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, sir Robert Dudley, son of the aforesaid duke, had a grant of it on January 30.

Queen

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated at Westminster, February 5, 1565, reciting the grant made by Philip and Mary (to the said sir Robert Dudley, now her faithful counsellor and earl of Leicester) of this manor, 30 messuages, 14 cottages, 1000 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, 80 of wood, 1000 of furze and heath, with the advowson of the vicarage of the church, &c.

Edward VI. on January 26, 1551, demised to Hugh Ellis, gent. the rectory of the said church, with all the glebe lands, tithes, &c. for twenty-one years, paying to the king 11l. per ann. the queen hereby also now gives to the earl of Leicester the reversion of the same rectory, in as full a manner as John, duke of Northumberland, held the same (the rent of 11l. per ann. being reserved to the crown) with all courts, leets, felon's goods, markets, fairs, &c.

In the said year sir Thomas Gresham purchased it of the earl, and in the 13th of Elizabeth, settled this lordship, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, on himself for life; the reversion on Nathaniel Bacon, esq. of Gray's Inn, son of sir Nath. Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, and Ann his wife.

This Nathaniel was afterwards knight of the Bath, and Ann his wife was a natural daughter of sir Thomas Gresham, by whom he had three daughters and co-heirs; Ann, married to John Townshend of Rainham; Elizabeth, to sir Thomas Knevet, jun. of Ashwelthorpe; and Winefrede, to sir Robert Gawdy of Claxton in Norfolk; and on a division of the estate, this lordship came to sir Thomas Knevet, by Elizabeth his wife.

Sir

Sir Thomas Knevet, jun. dying in 1605. Elizabeth, lady Knevet afterwards, settled it on Nathaniel Knevet, esq. a younger son, who was lord in 1633. Edward Paston, esq. was lord in 1742.

The church was a rectory dedicated to St. Mary, valued at sixteen marks, and was appropriated to the priory of Norwich, when a vicarage was settled, valued at six marks, the cellarer of Norwich had a pension of 10s. per ann. paid by the vicar; the present value of the vicarage is 4l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged.

In 1728 the Rev. Thomas Whaites was presented to this vicarage by Simon Taylor, esq. and in 1770 the Rev. Robert Tilyard, of Caius College, Cambridge, was instituted, on his own presentation, being lord and patron.

On a grave-stone the portraiture of a woman in brass, and on a plate—*Pray for the soule of Margaret Dooke, late the wife of John Dooke, who departed, &c. in 1539*—And on a window the arms of Dooke.

On another grave-stone—*Orate p. a'ia Tho. Bunne, qui pavimentum hujus eccleie lapidib; marmoreis fieri fecit A°. D'ni 1500.*

Mr. Parkin says “The town probably takes its name from some rivulet; Hems, is a rivulet near Totness in Derbyshire.” How far this derivation is just we will not pretend to determine; but only remark, that we rather think it to have been *Ham's-by*, i. e. the town or towns *by* or near water.

This village lies on the road between Yarmouth and Winterton, being six miles from the former, and about three quarters of a mile from the sea-coast.

Esco. William Beaufoe. bishop of Thetford, had two borderers here, who held five acres of land, and belonged to his lordship of Hemelby, which he held as a lay fee, and the said bishop gave it to his fee.

This place has been depopulated some centuries ; in the year 1273, in a survey of Walter de Kirkby, prior of Norwich ; Sco-field is mentioned as adjoining to Martham-field, and the hospital of Norwich had lands therein.

The north-field of Sco is also mentioned, and the king's highway leading from Sco to Repps, and the king's highway leading from Sco to Martham.

A family took their name from it, Alexander de Sco was living here at this time, and had lands.

MARTHAM, wrote so in Domesday book. One part of this town was a beruite to Algar, earl of Mercia's manor of Hemelby, which Alwi, and Stigand the archbishop, took from him, and gave it to his brother Almar, bishop of Elmham, who held it in king Edward's time, and was deprived of it at the conquest, when it was granted to William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, with Hemelby, as a lay fee ; and, with Hemelby, was one leuca and a half broad, and one wide, and paid 30d. gelt ; valued at 26l, but at the survey at 29l.

In Martham were thirty-six free-men, under the protection of Almar bishop of Elmham, then valued at 6l, but at the survey at 8l. 10s. and there was a church endowed with fifty acres, valued at 50d. bishop Beaufoe held this also as a lay fee, by a grant of the Conqueror ; and on his death, gave both to

C

his

his fee and successors, but bishop Herbert, on his founding the priory of Norwich, settled it on that convent, by deed, in September 1011.

Several families had an interest in these fees.

In the 1st of king John, 1200, there was a pleading between Walter de Basingham and the prior of Norwich, about lands here and in Hemelby, and the family of de Gunton had a considerable interest.

Matthew de Gunton granted, by fine, in the 8th of Henry III. 1224, to William, prior of Norwich, the advowson of the church of Martham. Several other persons interested here were benefactors to this priory.

In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, the prior claimed wreck at sea, assise, free-warren, pillory, tumbrel, with the tect here and in Hemelby; and in the said year Roger de Bavent claimed view of frank-pledge in the manor here, and others in right of their wives, daughters of John de Gunton, who died about the 5th of Edward I. 1277.

In the 24th of Edward I. 1296, the manor was valued at 9l. 16s. 7d. ob. per ann.

* The temporalities of the prior, in 1428, were valued at 21l. 18s. 11d. ob.

In the 20th of Edward IV. the prior had a patent for a fair here on the 5th of August.

On the dissolution of the priory it came to the crown, and so remained in the 1st of Edward VI. when on Nov. 9, 1547, the impropriated rectory, with

with the patronage of the vicarage, was granted to the dean and chapter of Norwich, and was confirmed by parliament; but this lordship was taken from the church, and *not* granted to the dean and chapter.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth it was in the crown, valued at 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per ann.

Hugh Ellis, esq. had a lease of it, and afterwards the Cleres.

Laurence de Huntingfield had a lordship in the 24th of Henry III. 1240, held of the fee of Norwich by half a fee, and paid an aid on the marriage of Isabel, the king's sister, to the emperor of Germany.

In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, John, son of William de Croftwick, conveyed lands to Robert de Martham.

In 1322, there were certain disputes between the prior and Laurence de Huntingfield, who claimed from the tenants of the prior certain services; but were compromised, on the prior's resigning all his right to the services of Laurence's tenants to him, as he did to those of the prior.

Robert de Martham, about the 13th of Edw. III. 1339, granted to the abbess of the nuns of St. Clare without Aldgate, twenty marks per ann. out of his lands and tenements here, in Horsey, Repps and Bastwick, during the life of Catherine, late wife of John de Ingham, deceased, son of sir Oliver de Ingham, she being then a nun there,

COBHAM COLLEGE MANOR. In the 24th of Henry III. 1240, Bartholomew de Burlee, Burleigh, or Brevyle, held half a fee of the fee of Norwich, and paid an aid on the marriage of the king's sister with the emperor.

Sir Laurence de Butley gave it soon after to the college at Cobham in Kent, founded by John de Cobham, lord Cobham, by the license of Edw. III. for five priests in the church of Cobham.

In the year 1374, the master and fellows demise to John, lord Cobham, this manor for life, on December 20.

In the 4th of Richard II. 1381, license was granted to the master, &c. of this college, to amortise it to the priory of Norwich for 16l. per ann. with lands, &c. in East Chalk in Kent,

Here it remained till the dissolution, when it came to the crown; and queen Elizabeth, in her 28th year, Nov. 23, 1586, demised to George Brooke, gent. the feite of this manor, with all the demean lands, for twenty-one years, at 4l. 16s. 4d. per ann. and on October 17, in the 1st of James I. a grant of the same (paying the same fee-farm rent) was made to sir George Hume.

The said fee-farm rent, at the request of sir Christopher Heydon, was given in the 6th of that king to sir William Hobart.

In the 14th of Henry VIII. we find Cobham Were's fishery lett, with Randol's flete, at 26s. 8d.

Here

Here the Conqueror held lands, which were added to the lordship of Cawston, a manor of the Conqueror's.

This made part of the manor of Meys in Cawston, which was part of the king's manor, and granted off by Henry I, to the family of de Mey, lords of it many years.

William Knightley, of Norwich, gent. as appears by his will, dated October 12, 1547, died lord of this manor of Meys here and in Cawston, and left it to Agnes his wife, who was a sister of sir Nicholas Hare; and George Knightley, esq. his son and heir, was lord of it, with the appurtenances in Hemelby, Clippesby, &c. in the 10th of Elizabeth, 1568.

The Conqueror had also other tenures here, which Godric had the care of.

The abbot of St. Bennet had at the survey an interest here, which, on the dissolution of that abbey, was granted by Henry VIII. to the see of Norwich, on the exchange of lands.

Alan, earl of Richmond, had here lands, which afterwards belonged to the lordship of West Somerton.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was a rectory, valued at 37 marks, and given by Roger de Gunton, with all its appurtenances, to the prior and convent of Norwich about the year 1160.

John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the use of the cellarer, with liberty to be served by stipendiary chaplains.

Afterwards, by consent of the prior and monks, a vicarage was endowed by Walter bishop of Norwich in 1246, with a manse, oblations, small tithes, and a moiety of the hay.

On the dissolution of the priory, the patronage of the church came to the crown, with the appropriated rectory, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Norwich on Nov. 9, 1547, in the 1st of Edward VI. and so remains.

The vicarage is valued at 6l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged.

In the chancel, a grave-stone for *Edward Freeman, Gent. who died July 12, 1649, aged 44.*

One for, *The Rev. Mr. Thomas Dockwra, curate of this parish, who died in 1719.*

One for, *The Rev. Mr. Richard Marris, who died in 1728, aged 74.*

Hic jacet Mr. Robt. Alen quondam Vicari. huj. Ecclesie, qui obt. 3 die mensis Martij A. D. M.CCCCLXXXVII.

The church is a lofty fabric, has a nave, a north and south aisle and a chancel.

On a window in the north aisle, *Orate p. a'iab; Rogeri Clark et — — — qui ista fenestram fecerunt fieri honore beate Marie.*

In the church,

— — — — — lies
 Alice, who by her life
 Was my Sister, my Mistress,
 My Mother &c.

In 1479, Richard Fuller of Norwich, tanner, gives to the repair of the church of Martham, where St. Blithe lyeth, 10s.

Roger de K. pariss chaplain of Martham, in 1323, had licence from the prior and convent to teach grammar to 20 boys.

In 1759, the Rev. Thomas Bowman was presented to this vicarage by the dean and chapter of Norwich.

Martham is a large and populous village, on the road from Winterton to Heigham bridge; eight miles from Yarmouth. It stands on grounds which rise gradually from the marshes; and its church commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect each way. Adjoining to a cottage here is a neat garden, remarkable for a show of the most rare and curious exotics.

Some years ago a person was executed for setting fire to a part of this town, and hung in chains on a gibbet now standing here.

OBY, or OWBY, wrote in Doomsday Obei. Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, was lord of Oby at the survey, and Stanart held it then of Roger, Ringulf, who was lord in the Confessor's time, being deprived. Roger Bigot laid claim to them by the gift of the king, and they belonged to the fee of his predecessor Alwi of Thetford, and were valued at 4s.

Stanart also had under Roger in this town the land of Godwin, a free-man, who was deprived, valued at 4s.

The said Roger Bigot had other lands, valued at 7d. per ann.

Stanart, or Stannard, who was enfeoffed of this lordship, had also another in this town, of the abbot of St. Bennet.

In the 20th of Henry III. 1236, William de Ormesby held here, and in Burgh, one fee of the Bigots. The family of de Caley had also a lordship here.

Sir John Caley, of Oby, held it in the 10th of Edward III. 1336.

This estate came by marriage with the daughters of his brother, sir William de Caley, who died in 1380,* to Edmund Clippesby, esq. and sir John Harfyke.

John Clippesby, esq. son of Edmund, on a division of the Caley's inheritance, enjoyed this manor in the 9th of Henry V. 1421, and lett to farm 126 acres of land, and the manor-house, except the chambers on the east side of the hall, with the solary above, and the chapel adjoining, with the stable, and free ingress and egress, perquisites of court, wards, &c. and swan-mark, at 20l. per ann. This John died in 1454.

In this family it remained, till on the death of John Clippesby, esq. it came to his three daughters and co-heirs.

In the 37th of Elizabeth, 1595, it was found that Thomas Guybon, esq. son and heir of Humphrey
Guybon;

* He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary of Ashby.

Guybon, esq. of Lynn, was lord of Oby in right of Audrey his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Clippeby, esq.

The abbey of St. Bennet at Holme had at the survey an interest, valued then at 30s. It was six furlongs long and three broad, and paid 9d. gelt, &c.

There belonged to this manor of the abbot's other lands, valued at 30s. and were given by king Canute to the abbey, on his foundation of the same in 1034.

The family of de Ouby held these lands of the abbey some time; afterwards by the de Sparhams, and de Suffields.

John Guybon, esq. son of Thomas Guybon, esq. inherited the lordship of Oby in the reign of Charles I. and married Catherine, daughter of Francis Mapes, of Rollesby, esq. by whom he had Clippeby Guybon, esq. lord in the reign of Charles II. and was father of Clippeby Guybon, aged ten years in 1664: he mortgaged it to colonel John Harbord of Gunton, who was lord of it, and sold it to Thomas Doughty, a mercer in Covent-Garden, London, and dying seised of it, ordered his executor by his will to sell it, and by a decree in Chancery it was sold to Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, dean of Norwich, in 1708; and in 1729, May 29, was bought by Philip Leheup, esq. of Gunthorpe, of Mr. Prideaux, son and heir of the dean.

In 1690, we find these particulars relating to this lordship. " Ouby Hall is a large house, built with brick and stone, having large barns, granary, malt-house, stables, dove-house, garden, orchards, fish-ponds,

ponds, &c. with timber worth 500l. The manor rents of free and copyhold tenants, with profits of court, valued at 6l. 1s. 9d. per ann. There were 235 acres of good arable and pasture land, most inclosed; in rich feeding marsh, and meadows, 345 acres, at 16s. per acre, and the malt-house at 15l. per ann."

The hall, or manor-house, now standing, is the remains of a spacious building, situated close by the marsh-grounds. A noble barn, of vast dimensions, is yet intire; on the gavel end of which are the arms of Guybon, J. G. 1622.

John Tilyard, esq. is the present lord of this manor.

Mr. Parkin says, "I do not find, from the Institution books of Norwich, any mention of a church here; the *tradition* is, that many ages past, it *sunk into the ground*; but it seems to have been a hamlet to Ashby, *where the inhabitants at this day go to church*,"—How well this reverend author was acquainted with the country he *pretended* to describe, must be obvious; seeing, that *at this day* the church of Ashby has been dilapidated many years; and the church-yard of Oby is still to be *seen* by the road side leading from Thirne to Yarmouth, without any visible sign of the church having *sunk into the ground*, as must have marked the site of so extraordinary a phenomenon.

In 1604, Nov. 28, the churches of Oby and Ashby were consolidated with Thirne; and in 1747, the Rev. Richard Fayerman was presented to this united rectory by the bishop of Norwich.

REPPS cum BASTWICK, wrote in Doomſday Repes and Baſtuic. Baſtwick was a hamlet belonging to the town of Repps. William de Beaufoe, biſhop of Therford, had a grant from the Conqueror of the lands of two free-men in Baſtwick, who were under the protection of Almar, biſhop of Elmham, in king Edward's time. valued at the ſurvey at 2s. 2d. and Beaufoe held it as a lay-fee in his own right.

The abbot of St. Bennet at Holme had alſo in Baſtwick a free-man. Baſtwick was fix furlongs long, and three broad. And in Repps the ſaid abbot had fix free-men, &c. valued at the ſurvey at 3s.

Nicholas de Salicibus, Willows, or Sallows, held in Repps and Clippesby a fee, in the 20th of Henry III. 1236, of Ralph de Holbech, he of Robert de Caſton, and Robert of the biſhop of Norwich.

In the 3d of Edward I. 1275, the abbot of St. Bennet had a leet here, and in Aſhby, &c. and in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, John de Clippesby, and John Pickering, held here and in Clippesby half a fee of Robert de Martham, he of Robert Carbonell, who held it of the biſhop of Norwich. John de Clippesby had the advowſon of the church.

Biſhop Beaufoe, at his death, gave his lordſhip aforeſaid to the ſee, where it continued; and on the exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and biſhop Rugg, the abbot of Holme's tenures here came alſo to the ſee of Norwich.

Alan, earl of Richmond, at the ſurvey, had lands in Repps, held by one free-man, &c. which was valued in his manor of Somerton; and in Baſtwick
twelve

twelve acres of land, and one of meadow, held by two free-men in king Edward's reign, and valued also in Somerton.

William de Sparham, and Roger de Suffield, seem to have had an interest in this; and in the 8th of Richard I. 1197, Ralph, abbot of Holme, conveyed by fine the advowson of the church of Repps to the said William and Roger, who gave lands to the abbot.

Hugh de Caley granted to the hospital of St. Giles in Norwich, a messuage, twenty-one acres of land, with the advowson of St. Peter's church of Repps, and the chapel of Bawtwick, by fine, in the 53d of Henry III. 1269.

About this time here was a bridge, which was broke down in the 52d of the said king. In some writings Bawtwick is wrote Basse-Wyk, i. e. the low wick or town.

In the 9th of Edward II. William de Ormesby had a lordship.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, held at the survey the lands of seven free-men, and owned eighty acres of land, &c. valued at 8s.

Bigot had also in Repps some free-men belonging to his lordship of Sutton in the hundred of Happing; also in Bawtwick he had the lands of two free women, valued at 18d.

William de Scohiés had one free-man in Repps at the survey, which was valued in his manor of Stokesby.

In the 20th of Henry III. 1236, Peter de Brompton held a quarter of a fee of the earl marshal. This came soon after to the Fastolfs.

Sir John Fastolf was lord in the reign of Henry IV. From him it came to the Pastons, being then called the manor of Repps, held of the bishop of Norwich. From the Pastons it was sold to the late lord Anson, and George Anson, esq. of Shugborough in Staffordshire, is now lord of the manor.

Roger de Eggmere gave by deed, *sans date*, to the hospital of St. Giles in Norwich, all his property in Bastwick.

John de Foxley, in the 4th of Richard II. aliened lands here to the said hospital.

The temporalities of St. Bennet's abbey in Repps were valued at 3s. 4d. of Norwich priory 22d. of Broomholm priory 2s.

The church of Repps is dedicated to St. Peter, and the chapel of Bastwick also. The rectory was valued at twenty marks, together with the chapel.

The patronage was in the abbey of St. Bennet till 1197, when the abbot granted it to William de Sparham and Roger de Suffield. Mr. William de Suffield was presented to this rectory in 1248, with the chapel of Bastwick; he was brother to Walter Suffield, bishop of Norwich, archdeacon of Norwich, and heir to this advowson. He gave it to St. Giles's hospital, founded by the bishop, and it was appropriated to it in 1261 by the bishop of Norwich, who instituted William de Rollesby vicar, who was to have all the great tithes belonging to Bastwick chapel.

pel, with all the altarage belonging to Repps; but at his death there were to be no more vicars, but the church and chapel were to be served by a stipendiary chaplain found by the hospital, who were to find also a chauntry priest to serve daily in Repps church. The bishop in 1350 discharged them of that service.

The hospital of St. Giles being surrendered to Edward VI. March 6, 1547, the said king on May 7, 1549, granted it, with all its possessions, &c. to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of Norwich, where it still continues, and is served by a stipendiary curate, in their nomination, for 25l. per ann.

In the church, a grave-stone, *In memory of Thomasine, wife of William Tincker, Gent. who died in 1659.*

Hic jacet Johs. Greyve Capells. qui obt. 1451.

Orate p. a'v'a. D'ni Tho. Folsam Baccal. Cap'li.

Orate p. a'v'a. D'ni Johs. Symonis.

The arms of Mauteby in the church. On the font, quarterly, Clippesby. Also an escutcheon, and orle of martlets.

The chapel of Bastwick was in ruins in 1618, when we find some of the stone belonging to the ruins granted. The tower is still standing, situated close by the marshes.

Through this village the great road leading from Yarmouth (10 miles) to North-walsham (15 miles) passes.

The Rev. Richard Payerman, rector of Thime, &c. was presented to the curacy of Repps cum Bastwick by the corporation of Norwich in 1753.

ROLLESBY, wrote Rolvesbj and Rotholfuesby. The land of a free-man under the protection of Almar, bishop of Elmham, was granted by the Conqueror to William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, to be held as a lay-fee, who had also by the said grant the lands which another free-man held, valued at the survey at 30s.

Bishop Beaufoe, at his death, left this manor and many others to the see of Norwich.

Roger de Blauncheville (Whitfield) granted by deed, *sans date*, to Matthew de Gunton, land held here of the fee of William Barr. This estate afterwards was divided with the marriage of five sisters and co-heirs.

In the 5th of Edward I. there was a pleading, wherein Simon de Peeche claimed the patronage of the church of Rollesby against Ernald de Rollesby.

William de Repps, and Thomas his brother, quit-claimed to John, bishop of Norwich, and his successors, in the 31st of Edward II. by deed, all his right in the manor and advowson, dated at London, March 21; and the bishop entered on them as an escheat, on account of the felony and outlawry of William Peeche.

After this it was in the family of Bois. John Bois, esq. of Conningsby in Lincolnshire, was lord. He died in 1421, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity of Ingham.

In the 23d of Henry VI. 1445, the lordship of Bois in Rollesby was settled, by fine, on Robert Mortimer, in right of his wife.

William

William Cappes held it in the 32d of Hen. VIII. 1541.

BERKING MANOR. Bartholomew de Marham granted by deed, *sans date*, to John Warine de Rollesby, with Agnes his daughter in free marriage, all his land in fee here.

William de Rollesby was lord in the 14th of Edward I. 1286.

John, vicar of Ramsey, as trustee, settled on Richard de Berking this part.

Richard de Berking, in the 33d of Edward III. by deed, dated at Rollesby, Jan. 3, 1359, grants to Roger de Estreford, clerk, &c. all his part of the manor of Rollesby, and Filby, except a rood of land called Old-Mill-Mount, and the advowson of Filby church, paying twenty marks per ann.

In 1451, sir Miles Stapleton, and Edward Clere, of Castor, esq. &c. were feoffees of the manor of Rollesby, for Thomas Satterley, of Satterly in Suffolk, esq. which he now orders to be sold.

John de Berking, and the heirs of Thomas de Upton, held a quarter of a fee of the bishop, in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402.

John Smith, L. L. D. chancellor of Norwich, gave by will, in 1489, his manor of Rollesby to St. Giles's hospital at Norwich, for eighty years, and on licence of mortmain for ever,

On the exchange of land made in 1535, between Henry VIII. and bishop Rugg, these manors were conveyed to the king.

The abbey of St. Bennet's at Holme had a lordship here in the reign of the Confessor, valued then at 20s. at the survey at 26s, 8d. It was ten furlongs long and nine broad, and paid 25d. three farthings gelt.

This lordship continued in the abbey till the dissolution, and no doubt, on the exchange of lands made between the king and bishop Rugg, was not granted to him, but was then vested in the king, together with the two lordships above-mentioned, and so remained united till granted by that king to Mary, dutchess of Richmond.

In the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, Rollesby manor was granted in December, 1556, to Ann Shelton for life, free from all rent, and the wood and underwood only excepted.

In the following year, Sept. 10, Edward, lord North, had a grant of the same.

Thomas Eden presented to the church as lord in 1586 and 1591; and after that, Roger Drury, esq. who held it by knight's service, and not *in capite*.

Sir Drue Drury, his son, was knighted Aug. 27, 1603, and married Ann, daughter of Thomas lord Burgh, knight of the Garter, and was lord of Rollesby in 1625.

By an inquisition taken at Norwich, Jan. 15, 1638, in the 14th of Charles I. Francis Mapes, esq. was

found to die March 9, in the preceding year, lord of Rollesby hall, and the advowson of that church, the manor of Bois in Rollesby, and the manor of Berking's, alias Bill's, in the said town, and left two daughters and co-heirs, Catherine wife of John Guybon, and Ann, aged 12 years.

In 1663, Leonard Mapes, esq. was lord, and presented to the church, who by Bridget, daughter of Humphrey Rant, esq. of Yelverton in Norfolk, left Leonard his son and heir in 1664, lord in 1687. Leonard Mapes, esq. presented in 1708, and his son, Leonard Mapes, esq. is now lord and patron.

Rollesby Hall, the seat of Leonard Mapes, esq. now commanding a company in the eastern battalion of Norfolk militia, is a handsome Gothic mansion, environed with a park and wood; and is capable of receiving much improvement, both useful and ornamental.

The temporalities of Hickling priory were 18s. of Norwich priory 2s. ob, and of Holme abbey 49s. 10d.

The church of Rollesby, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory. The ancient value was thirty marks; the present value is 17l.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb of free-stone, with the effigy of a woman, resting her head on her right hand:

Rose Claxton, daughter and heir of William Lyster, and wife of Francis Claxton, departed this life the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1601, in the 23d year of her age, and 7th year of her marriage. With the

the arms of Claxton, quartering Crekeman; and in the last quarter, Bowyer impaling Lyfter.

On the south side lies a grave-stone, where probably Brian Bois, esq. was buried. In the window near it are the arms of Bois.

A stone in memory of *Anna Gleane uxor charissima Tho. Gleane Armigi. obt. Sexto Die Januarij, Ao. Dni. 1680.* Gleane impaling Mapes.

In præmature — — — memoriam Philippi Mapes Gleane, filij Tho. Gleane Armigi. Anneg; Uxoris, obt. Junij 12, 1680.

On a mural monument, *Here under resteth the bodie of Leond. Mapes, of Beeston next Norwich, Esq; who had issue by Katherine his wife seven sons and two daughters; he departed this life Feb. 4, 1619.*

Also the portraitures of him, his wife and children, and on the summit of the monument the arms of Mapes impaling Southwell; and Mapes impaling per pale, argent, and sable, an eagle with two necks displayed, and counterchanged.

Rollefby is an extensive village. The church, with an octangular tower, is large and handsome; as is also the parsonage-house near it.

The HOUSE OF INDUSTRY for the hundreds of East and West Flegg, was erected a few years ago in this parish; and has, by the care and diligence of the Guardians, removed the illiberal prejudice which had so universally prevailed amongst the lower class—for whose benefit works of this kind are patronized and supported. *We will endeavour to procure for the*

Appendix to this Hundred a more copious and interesting account of this excellent institution.

In 1742, the Rev. Mr. William Adams was presented to the rectory of Rollesby by Leonard Mapes, esq.

SOMERTON, EAST, wrote in Domesday Somertuna. Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, was lord in the time of the Conqueror, and was a lay-fee; Archisti, a free-man of his, holding it under him.

Besides this, there were nineteen soc-men, with four carucates, valued at 20s. At the survey the Conqueror was lord, and William de Noiars was his steward. The soc belonged to the hundred of West Flegg, and Archefti had power to sell it, without the licence of Stigand.

In the reign of William II. this lordship was granted by that king to William de Albini his butler, ancestor to the earls of Arundel, and was held of him by the family of de Somerton.

In the 12th of Henry II. 1166, Ralph de Somerton paid 60s. *pro reireantia*, for his cowardice in refusing to fight; and in the 15th of king John, 1214, Beatrix de Somerton resigned to William de Lions, and Alice his wife, lands in Somerton and Winterton, claimed by Alice as her dower, being the lands of William de Reedham, her former husband.

Bartholomew de Somerton was lord in the 41st of Henry III. 1257 and sued Beatrix de Flegg about a way through certain grounds; and in the 4th of Edward I. 1276, Alexander Fastolf, and Bartholomew

tholomew de Somerton, agreed by fine to present alternately to the church of East Somerton, and the church of Winterton.

In 1310, sir Bartholomew de Somerton presented to the church of Winterton, and chapel of East Somerton.

Sir Bartholomew is said to have left Thomas de Somerton his son and heir, on whose death this manor is said to have been divided between his seven heirs.

In the 6th of Edward III. 1332, William Briton purchased of Robert Fastolf, lands, &c. in this town and Winterton; and in the 16th of the said reign, William Briton, of Witchingham, conveyed by fine to Robert Clere and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of — Filby, of Filby in East Flegg, the advowson of the chapel of East Somerton, and in the said year Edmund de Melliers conveyed his right to the said Robert Clere. The family of de Melliers held lands in Happisburgh of the earls of Albini, and inherited the estate of sir Bartholomew de Somerton, in Somerton and Winterton.

In 1342, Robert de Clere, as lord of Winterton and Somerton, presented to the church of Winterton and chapel of Somerton; and in the same family it remained in 1545, when sir John Clere presented, who died lord and patron in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, August 21, 1557. Sir Edward Clere, his son, sold it to sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, about the year 1564. Henry Woodhouse, esq. presented as lord and patron in 1577: his assignees in 1601.

John and Richard Stoteville hired Flegg-hall manor of the Mautebys in 1414, at five marks per ann. William Stoteville was son of John, and had considerable lands in East and West Somerton, &c. he was buried in 1495, in the church of St. Mary of Somerton.

In Somerton, William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, had a fee at the survey, which went with his lordship of Winterton.

There was formerly a chapel in East Somerton, into which the rectors of Winterton were instituted, but has been in ruins many years: it was dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large building, close by the road from Winterton to Martham, and is now made use of as a barn.—A stain on the dignity of the church, which *formerly* a journey to Rome could not wipe away.

“The towns of Somerton, says Mr. Parkins, take their names from some river or meer, *Some* and *So* being names of rivers; but we rather think it to have been called Summertown, from its situation to Winter-town, which lies nearer and more exposed to the sea.”

Engle Knights, esq. formerly an officer in the Norfolk militia, and now in the commission of the peace, has a seat in this hamlet.

SOMERTON, WEST. Wihunmard held at the Conqueror's survey a considerable lordship under Alan, the great earl of Richmond, of which Alfrie had been deprived, it extending also into Winterton. Alfrie was a free-man, and seems to have held it under the protection of king Harold.

Some

Some lands belonged to St. Bennet's abbey, which Godram seized in the time of Ralph earl of Norfolk. The whole, with the soc-men in the hundred, was valued at 5*l*. It was one leuca and eight furlongs long, and ten furlongs broad, and paid 30*d*. gelt.

Many persons had an interest, and held parts of this lordship under the earls of Richmond.

Henry II. or Richard I. gave a part of it to Ralph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, who founded the priory of Butley in Suffolk, and an hospital in West Somerton, for three lepers, and gave the care or guardianship of it to the said priory, which was confirmed by pope Innocent the 3*d*. and Honorius the 3*d*.

William de Auberville, who married Maud his eldest daughter and co-heir, gave the advowson of the churches of West Somerton to the said hospital, in the 20*th* of Edward III. 1226, with the third part of the advowson of the churches of Upton and Chedgrave in Norfolk, &c. with lands in Butley and Stratford, by fine, to the priory of Butley.

In the 6*th* of Edward I. 1278, William de Gyfelham gave by fine to the priory of Butley, lands and tenements here, in Repps, Bastwick, and Martham.

In the 14*th* of that king, the prior claimed view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and beer, as part of the barony of Richmond held by him.

In 1299, the temporalities of the priory in West Somerton were taxed at 7*l* 1*s*. 4*d*.

In the 30th of Henry VIII. 1539, Thomas Manning, then suffragan bishop of Ipswich, and prior of Butley, conveyed this their manor, by fine, to the king; and Edward VI. in his 6th year, 1552, gave it to Edward lord Clinton.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, was lord; and his son sir Henry conveyed it, about the 19th of that queen, to sir Thomas Rivet, merchant of London, and alderman, with the impropriated rectory; and by Muriel, eldest daughter of sir Thomas, it came to sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, who sold it to Henry Hobart, esq. of Blickling, afterwards a judge and a baronet.

EARL'S MANOR. This was also a part of the great lordship of Alan, earl of Richmond, and granted in 1312 by Edward II. with the manor of Costesey in Norfolk, to sir John de Clavering, lord of Horsford, for his life; and on his death, Edw. III. in 1329, gave it to sir Robert de Ufford, and was held by him in the 19th of that king, being then earl of Suffolk, from whom it took the name of the Earl's Manor, and had a lete here and in Winterton, into which it extended.

William de Ufford his son, earl of Suffolk, in the 5th of Richard II. 1382, died seised of a messuage, 40 acres of land, and 3s. 7d. rent in Somerton and in Winterton.

Edward Clere, esq. sold to sir Thomas Woodhouse, knt. of Waxham, the manor of Earl's in 1564, and the advowson of Winterton.

In

In the 3d of Henry III. 1219, Robert de Hensted held one fee in Somerton of Ralph de Gernon, and Ralph of the lord of Angre, and he of the earl of Richmond.

The church and chancel of West Somerton is thatched, and has a round tower, the upper part octangular. It stands on high ground, above the road to Martham, and was appropriated to the priory of Butley in Suffolk by John, bishop of Oxford, before the year 1200, and was confirmed to them by William de Auberville, who married Maud, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Ralph de Glanville, the founder of that priory, who gave the advowson to it.

On the appropriation, a pension of 30s. per ann. was settled for a vicar; but appears to have been always served by a stipendiary curate: the rectory was taxed at eighteen marks, and paid Peter-pence 15d.

In the 14th of Edward I. 1286, Humphrey de Bessingbourn claimed an interest herein, and, after a long suit, settled the advowson on the prior, who paid to him 20s. This Humphrey was lord of Wicken in Cambridgeshire, and made this claim in right of his wife's ancestors.

In 1512, the rectory was leased by the prior to William Laycock, canon regular of Bromere in Wiltshire, for seven years, paying 8l. per ann. and he was to bear all charges, synodals and procurations, &c. and to serve the cure.

There are in the Register of Butley (in possession of the late Peter le Neve, esq.) many evidences relating

lating to this priory, and agreements between them and the rectors of Winterton, and the prior of Norwich, about tithes.

At the dissolution it came to the crown, with the manor, and was granted, with the hospital manor, &c. by Edward VI. in his 6th year, 1552, to Edward lord Clinton.

Sir Thomas Woodhouse had the impropriate rectory, and sir Henry his son, who conveyed it to sir Thomas Rivet, merchant and alderman of London, gave it with Muriel his eldest daughter in marriage to sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe in Norfolk, who sold it to Henry Hobart, of Blickling, esq. afterwards a judge, and baronet, who was lord in the 17th of James I. and on an inquisition taken in 1634, Giles Killingworth, esq. was found to die possessed of it, and James his son and heir was then aged 15.

In 1747, the Rev. Williams Williams was presented to this curacy. The Rev. Mr. Ivory is the present curate: Engle Knights, esq. patron.

THIRNE, or THURNE, wrote in Doomsday-book Thuradim. Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had lands, &c. valued at 4s. which Stenart held under Bigot.

The abbot of St. Bennet held four carucates of land, &c. valued at the survey at 26s. 8d. It was five furlongs long and four broad, paid 9d. gelt, and several held lands here.

The town takes its name from the river Thirne, which meanders through the marsh-grounds close
west

west of the village, and near which the river is joined by the Bure and Ant.

Bigot's lordship went always along with that of Oby, held by Stanart, and was held of the honour of Forncet in Depwade hundred.

The abbot's manor was also joined with his fee in Cby, and passed with it, being granted on the exchange between Henry the 8th, and bishop Rugg, to the fee of Norwich, and so continues. The bishop of Norwich's lordship in Ashby extended into this village, and was united to that of the abbot's on his exchange, and is held by lease of the bishop.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Edmund, valued formerly at 40s. Peter-pence 9d. ob. The present value is 5l. and was consolidated with Ashby cum Oby, Nov. 28, 1604, and the bishop of Norwich is patron.

The patronage was in the abbey of St. Bennet till the dissolution of religious houses in 1537, and sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, presented to this church in 1559, as a lessee of the crown; when on the exchange between Henry VIII. and bishop Rugg, the patronage came to the fee of Norwich.

The rector paid to the penitentiary of St. Bennet 8s. per ann.

This township lies at the western extremity of Flegg hundreds, commanding an extensive prospect to the south and west, over a level of marshes which envelope the rivers each way. The remains of the famous aboey of St. Benedict in the Holme are here distinctly seen, distant about a mile

WINTERTON

WINTERTON, wrote Wintretuna in Doomsday-book. William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, held here as a lay-fee two soc-men, &c. belonging to his capital lordship of Hemelby, and was valued with Hemelby and Martham, at the survey, at 2gl. and was, with Hemelby, one leuca and a half long, and ten furlongs broad, and paid 3od. gelt. Algar, earl of Mercia, had been deprived of it. He had also lands, &c. valued at the survey at 4s.

There were other lands, &c. valued at the survey at 24d. possessed by bishop Beaufoe; and also in East Somerton, valued always, with a church, at 4s. 8d. but after Tofti, earl of Northumberland, fled out of England in 1051, as a rebel, Bernard held it, and was deprived.

The church here mentioned was that of East Somerton, and at that time was a distinct parish, and had its own rector.

Bishop Beaufoe, at his death, gave all these fees above-mentioned to his successors in the fee, and Herbert, bishop of Norwich, on his foundation of the priory of Norwich, settled them on that convent.

The ancient family of de Basingham, lords of Basingham, held it of the priory.

Sir Piers de Basingham left three daughters and co-heirs; Christian, the eldest, married sir Walter de Mauteby; Margaret, the second, married sir John de Flegg, and Alice was the wife of sir Peter de Brampton; among these Basingham's lordship was divided.

MAUTEBY'S MANOR. Sir John de Mauteby was lord in 1374. John Mauteby, esq. the last heir male of this family, leaving an only daughter and heir, Margaret, brought it by marriage to John Paston, esq. of Paston, in the reign of Henry VI. in which family it continued in 1740, when the right hon. the earl of Yarmouth was lord.

FLEGG-HALL. Sir John de Flegg was lord in right of Margaret his wife. The Fleggs had an interest in this town in the reign of Henry II.

In the reign of Richard I. Theobald de Valoines granted to Henry de Flegg, all the fee which he held of him in Winterton and Somerton for 3s. per ann. for which he formerly paid 20s. *sans date*.

In the reign of Henry III. sir William de Flegg fold it to the de Mautebys; and it was brought by marriage to the Pastons.

John Paston, esq. died seised of Mauteby and Flegg manors, in the 6th of Edward IV. 1466, which extended into East and West Somerton; and sir William Paston was found to die lord of Winterton Mauteby's manor, held of the dean and chapter of Norwich in soccage, in the year 1611. In the year 1740, the earl of Yarmouth was lord.

BRAMPTON'S MANOR. Sir Piers de Brampton, who had part of Basingham's manor in right of Alice his wife, left it to his son and heir. In this family it remained in 1500.

In 1525, William Brampton, gent. son and heir of Robert Brampton, late of Attleborough, gent. enfeoffed all the manors, late his father's, in East and
West

West Flegg and Happing hundreds, in John Drew, clerk, with Flegg hall in Winterton and Waxham.

In 1546, John Calle, sen. &c. released to sir William Pafton all their right in Flegg-hall manor, which they had of the grant of William Brampton in 1515, and sir William Pafton, in 1611, died seised of Winterton Brampton's manor, the marshes, called Flood-gates, &c. held of the manor of Hemelsby in foccage.

ST. BENNET'S MANOR. The abbey of St. Bennet at Holme had a considerable lordship at the survey, given by their founder king Canute; and the abbot was under such covenants and ties, that he could neither sell, or forfeit it from the abbey, and a church with six acres of meadow: the soc belonged to the hundred, &c. It was nine furlongs long and eight broad, and paid 30d. gelt.

The ancient family of de Begeville held this lordship under the abbey of St. Bennet's, and are mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Sir Thomas Begeville was lord in 1277.

In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, and in 1331, Thomas de Begeville was lord, and had wreck at sea; and in the 16th of Edward III. 1342, the abbot of Holme, as lord of the fee, brought an action against several persons for wreck, and taking a whale at Winterton.

In 1404, Margaret, daughter of John Durham, of the county of Middlesex, late wife of Alan Heyng-ham, of ——— in Norfolk, released to Ralph Somerton, and his heirs, all her right in Begeville's manor, and in a marsh called Flood-gates, &c.

After

After this it came to sir John Fastolf, knt. who died lord of it in the 38th of Henry VI. 1460, and then to John Paston, esq. of Paston.

In 1611, sir William Paston died possessed of it, held of the dean and chapter of Norwich by 12d. and valued at 15l. per ann. In 1740, the earl of Yarmouth was lord.

The Conqueror had in Winterton, at the survey, lands, &c. which went with the lordship of Ormesby, then in his own hands.

William II. granted this to William de Albini, ancestor of the earls of Arundel and Suffex, under whom it was held by several persons.

In the 10th of Richard I. 1199, a fine was levied of lands between Wido de Winterton, petent, and William de Reedham, tenent, in Winterton and Somerton.

In the 34th of Henry III. 1250, Isabel de Cressy had 30 acres of land in Winterton and Somerset, &c. conveyed to her from Alice de Lyons; and in the 14th of Edward II, 1321, Nicholas de Sallows, of Clippeby, conveyed lands here to Roger de Ormesby; but the principal of this fee seems to have been in the Somertons, lords also of East Somerton, in whom was the patronage of Winterton, with the chapel of East Somerton.

Sir Bartholomew Somerton was lord and patron in 1310, from whose heirs it came to the Cleres.—Sir Edward Clere sold it to sir Thomas Woodhouse, and his son Henry was lord, and presented in 1577, and by his seoffees in 1601.

From

From the Woodhouses it came to the le Gros, fir Thomas le Gros was lord and patron in 1628, and as chief lord claimed groundage of ships, &c. at 1s. in the pound, and the spreading of fishing nets between Winterton and Waxham, Winterton and Hemelby, &c. all waifs and strays, and had the leet, paying 20s. per ann. to the crown, being held of the heirs of the Tateshales, who were heirs to the Albinis. On the death of fir Thomas Woodhouse, it was held of his manor of Waxham in soccage: it seems that of those lordships his son Henry knew not the tenure, as he got returned as held of some of his *own* manors.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earl of Norfolk, had land here, valued in Felbrigg, and held by Ailward de Felbrigg of Roger. Also in Somerton, land valued at the survey at 20d.

William de Scohies had land valued in his lordship of Stokesby, which went with it.

Mr. Parkin says, "The town is compounded of Win, which is a British word, the name of a river, and signifying water, Tre or Rey, flowing or running, and the Saxon Ton, or Town."

The church of Winterton is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints; the ancient value, with the chapel of East Somerton, was 46 marks 3s. 4d. Peter-pence 2s. 6d. and the present value is 20l. 13s. 4d. and pays tenths and first-fruits.

In 1720, Mr. Edward Knights presented, and in 1742, Mr. le Gros was patron.

In the chancel, *Sub hoc marmore conduntur cineres rev. viri Ed. Miller, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ rectoris, vir fuit eximie charitatis præditus, vere probus et nulli secundus, 3 die Maij obt. ætat. 72. A. D. 1720.*

A marble grave-stone. *Tho. Hemenhale, rector, eccles. de Winterton, ob. 1393.*

Orate p. a'ia Joa. Barley, decret. Dr. qui obt. 16 Apr. 1497. In Te Domine speravi, ne confundar in æternum.

In the church, on a brass plate, *In memory of Thomas Husband, Gent. who died Sept. 16, 1676, aged 86, and of Ann, his wife, daughter of Wm. Reymes, of Overstrand-hall, Esq. who died April 27, 1665, aged 68.—John Husband, Gent. died Dec. 26, 1681.*

Edward Knights, Gent. died in April 1734, aged 49, and his wife Clementia, May 11, 1729, aged 41.

One, *In memory of Edward Knights, of Winterton, Gent. who died 12 Sept. 1713, aged 66, and of Alice his wife, who died in 1727, aged 82. Also for their son William, who died Aug. 18, 1740, aged 47.*

A flat stone for, *Benjamin Knights, Esq. of East Somerton, who died June 16, 1762, aged 54, and Rachael his wife, obt. 24, 1772, æt. 72. Also his sister Elizabeth, Oct. 14, 1728, aged 16.*

In the church were the arms of bishop Bateman. —Clare impaling Uvedale. Fastolf, Begeville.

Catherine, late wife of Richer Stoteville, buried 1451.

The temporalities of Broomholm priory in Winterton were 11s. 9d. of St. Faith's 12s. of Norwich, in Winterton and Hemelby, in land, mill, &c. 41l. 11s. 2d. ob. of Weybridge 35s. 11d. ob. of St. Bennet's 26s.

In 1769, the Rev. Wm. Gibson was presented to the rectory of Winterton, with the chapel of East Somerton, by Engle Knights, esq.

The lands here at Winterton are said to be very rich and fruitful, and require not much labour and strength in the plowing. They run out in a point to the east, called Winterton Ness, a place well known to the mariners, and a sea mark, and was formerly a township.

Ness, is a common and general name for lands that project towards the sea, or any great water, and make a promontory, from the Saxon word Nafs or Nefs; thus we find the island of Foulness in Essex, Sheerness in Kent, and Easton-Nefs, by Southwold in Suffolk.

At the survey Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Arundel and Suffex, was lord of it by grant of the Confessor, valued at 16d. Ailwin in the time of the Conqueror had seized on it, but Roger Bigot recovered it to his fee. This afterwards was part of Winterton, and so remains.

The earl of Winterton, of the kingdom of Ireland, has a considerable property here, chiefly warren.

At this Ness a light-house was erected, as 'tis said, by sir William Erskine, knt. and John Meldrum, esq. and a difference arising between them and the coastmen,

men, concerning payment for the maintenance of it, it was laid before the council in June 1588.

Sir Edward Turnour, of Parndon Magna in Essex, had a grant of this light-house, and that of Orford-Nefs in Suffolk, with divers privileges, and one penny per ton for every vessel sailing by, at 20l. per ann. commencing at Lady-day 1687. Alderman Gore of London also had it before.

About Jan. 15, 1665, the high tides washing down the cliffs here, there were found several vast bones, of which a leg-bone was brought to Yarmouth, weighing 57 lb. three quarters, the length three feet two inches, which the physicians and surgeons there affirmed to be the leg-bone of a man. *See the London Gazette, Nov. 20, 1665.*

Winterton had formerly a market and fair, now disused. Indeed, it is probable that this town has been a place of more consequence than it seems to be at present; owing to the breaches made by the sea, and a removal of its trade to Yarmouth, from whence it is distant only eight miles.

Close east of the village are two light-houses; one, a tower light, is burnt with coals, the other with oil. The two light-houses at the *Nefs* are about one mile and three quarters distant from these, and are known to navigators by various names.

The town is principally inhabited by rude boors, who live in sandy cottages, on the produce of their labours at sea, and on the coast. The church is a large and handsome pile, whose lofty tower is an eminent mark at sea.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1818.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1818, on the state of the Navy.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1818, on the state of the Treasury.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1818, on the state of the War.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1818, on the state of the Interior.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1818, on the state of the State.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1818, on the state of the War.



T H E

H I S T O R Y

O F

N O R F O L K.

Hundred of FOREHOE,

OR FEORHOU, takes its name from the four hills, where the hundred court used to be kept; they lie between Barford and Kimberley, in the field belonging to the parish of Carleton, from them called Carleton Forehoe, on the south side of the great road leading from Norwich to Hingham; upon what account these hills were first made, whether on some engagement between the Saxons and Danes, we cannot presume to determine, but are apt to imagine them to have been raised upon some such account.

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The hundred is bounded on the west by Wayland and Mitford, on the south by Shropham and Depwade, on the north by Eynsford and Taverham, and on the east by Humbleyard, and the county of the city of Norwich.

It belonged to the crown, and was called "The hundred and half of Forehoe," and was given by king Stephen to William de Cheyney, in exchange; but that being revoked, it came to the king again, and the half hundred, which contained only Wymondham, and the lands of the fee of the earl of Arundel, was given to that earl, and attended the castle of Buckenham, and went with the manor of Wymondham, in which it now rests, that town not being under the jurisdiction of the whole hundred, which king John in the year 1215 gave to John le Marechal, lord of Hingham, and his heirs, with which manor it hath passed ever since, and still remains, sir John Woodhouse, of Kimberley, bart. being lord thereof.

When the grant passed it was valued at 8l. per ann. and in the time of queen Elizabeth it raised 67l. 18s. to every tenth granted to the crown.

It appears by a record made soon after 1242, when Isabel countess of Arundel held Wymondham in dower, that she was exempt from the hundred, and had a leet, gallows, pillory, ducking-stool, and assize of bread and ale, in her manor and lands, as the half hundred, by grant of Henry II. The manor of Costessey, then in queen Eleanor, mother to the king, had the same liberties and exemption as Wymondham; and Walter Geneys, Robert de Mortimer, for Barnham, Richard Goley, for Wicklewood, and several other lords, did their suit to Costessey, and not
to

to the hundred. The heirs of Giles de Wachesham had all the liberties as Wymondham, except the leet. The prior of Canterbury had his leet and privileges as in Wymondham, to his manor of Deepham, and John de Stuteville had the leet to his manor of Kimberley. William de Carleton had the leet of Carleton Forehoe to his manor there, and the prior of Wymondham had the view of frank-pledge, and sole jurisdiction over his men and lands, not only in Wymondham, but in Wicklewood, Morley, and Carleton-Rode.

Thomas de Helwetune had the leet of Wramplingham so far independent of the hundred, that the bailiff thereof was not permitted to attend at it, as he generally did at others. William Gostlain, of Kimberley, and Thomas Gostlain, had a leet to their manor at Kimberley. Jeffrey Fitz-Walter, of Hingham, Alan and Thomas de Kimberley, and Richard Muriel, had the view of frank-pledge of their men, and all these were exempt from the hundred's jurisdiction.

In 1413 Thomas lord Morley, lord marshal of Ireland, as lord of the hundred, prosecuted Thomas and John Fouldon, for inclosing, without his leave, a small parcel of waste in Welborne, and it appeared, that he was lord paramount of all the hundred, except those towns, which were exempt, and held a leet of their own.

In 1476 the fishery, called Semere, or South-mere, in Hingham, belonged to the hundred, as it now does.

This whole hundred contains 24 towns, all of which are in the deanry of Hingham, and archdea-

cōnry of Norfolk, the whole deanry being made up of this and Mitford hundred.

This hundred contains the following towns, to which is added the number of votes polled by freeholders resident in each, at the general election in 1768.

	W.	de G.	A.	C.
Barford - -	5	3	1	2
Barnham-Broom } with Bickerston }	8	7	0	1
Rawburgh -	2	1	0	1
Bowthorpe -	0	0	0	0
Brandon, Little	2	2	3	3
Carleton Forehoe	2	2	1	1
Colton - -	1	2	0	1
Coffessey -	3	3	0	0
Cofton - -	1	1	0	0
Crownthorpe -	2	2	0	0
Deepham -	12	10	1	0
Easton -	6	6	0	0
Hackford -	3	3	0	0
Hingham -	36	31	5	2
Honingham -	1	6	0	5
Kimberley -	5	5	0	0
Marlingford -	1	1	1	1
Morley St. Peter } Morley St. Botolph }	10	8	5	3
Runhall -	2	2	0	0
Welborne -	0	0	1	1
Wicklewood -	4	3	3	2
Wrampingham	3	3	0	0
Wymondham	74	59	16	8
Total	183	160	37	31

The Seats and principal Houses in this Hundred are:

<i>Costlessey,</i>	Sir Wm. Jerningham, bart.
<i>Easton Lodge,</i>	Leonard Buxton, esq.
<i>Hingham,</i>	Thomas Bullock, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Rev. Philip Wodehouse, A. M.
<i>Horningham,</i>	Rt. Hon. C. Townshend, M. P.
<i>Kimberley,</i>	Sir John Wodehouse, bart.
<i>Wymondham,</i>	Rev. Richard Drake.

The extreme length of this hundred is about eleven miles from Costlessey to Morley St. Peter, and may be about seven miles in breadth, from east to west. It pays 24l. 18s. 3d. to a six hundred pounds levy of the general county rate, and comprehends an extensive tract of rich and well-improved country, abounding with the *useful* and *ornamental*.

Three turnpike roads lead through this hundred, and the river YARE has its rise and course from about Hingham, where the river which runs westward into the OUSE, below Oxburgh and Stoke, also hath its source: This it is that has always suggested an idea of the practicability of opening a navigable communication between Yarmouth and Lynn, by means of a cut from Norwich to Oxburgh. How far the advantages to the country would go, can be only judged of by the difficulty and expence attending the work. Certain it is, that canals are extremely beneficial to a corn, or coal country, and that the money expended is circulated amongst the laboring people *on the spot*; but then good roads would greatly facilitate conveyance, and the carriages, horses, and servants of the farmers, *must* be employed.

The

The following scheme is the only one we have met with on the subject, which we here add, without entering further into its merits :

Proposals for an intended Canal.

“ Whereas a navigable canal to be cut from the city of Norwich to the river Ouze, by Wymondham, Hingham, and Watton, leaving Attleborough four miles to the left, and Shipdham three or four to the right, would be of signal service to the market towns by which it would pass, and to the villages on both sides of it, within the distance of seven or eight miles; opening to them a market for their corn through the river Ouze into Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Buckinghamshire, as well as to Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lynn, and enabling them to bring home their coals, and other merchandize, at an easy expence: It is proposed to those it most nearly concerns, to send in an estimate of the coals, corn, &c. which will be conveyed on this canal, to Mr. Tawell, of Wymondham, Mr. Cooper, of Attleborough, Mr. Cockram, of Hingham, Mr. Hicks, of Watton, and Mr. Long, of Shipdham, that from thence it may be judged whether the tonnage will defray the expence of cutting such canal.

The queries proposed to the market towns are,

How many chaldrons of coals are yearly consumed in each?

How many tons of iron and lead?

How many tons of grocery and shop goods?

How many loads of timber, raff, and deal barks?

How many chaldrons of lime?

How many loads of bricks and tiles?

How

How many loads of corn to Norwich or other markets?

How many tons of butter sent to Cambridge for the London markets?

The queries to the villages on both sides of the canal, within seven or eight miles distance of it, are,

How many loads of corn are sent yearly to Norwich or other markets?

How many chaldrons of coals are burnt?

When these queries are answered, and it appears that the tonnage will pay a large interest for the money necessary to be subscribed, a day may be appointed for a meeting, to know who are willing to subscribe towards carrying the design into execution.

The late able engineer, Mr. Brindley, declared, that a canal might be cut through Norfolk, which is a level country, at 1000l. a mile, and this canal may be fifty miles in length; the sum then required to cut the canal, pay the interest for the money subscribed till it be finished, &c. &c. may be 60,000l.

The money subscribed will be divided into shares of 100l. each, and any one may subscribe for as many shares as he pleases; five per cent. will be paid for the money subscribed, as it is advanced, till the canal be compleated; and then an equable dividend of the tonnage will pay the interest for ever, which may be ten per cent.

When the sum required is subscribed, an able engineer from the north may be employed to mark out the ground and take the level; and then a person of consequence in the neighbourhood may take the lead, and application be made to parliament to cut the canal.

The

The usual rate of tonnage is three halfpence a ton per mile; and a single boat of thirty tons burthen, navigating the canal only twenty miles a day, for two hundred days in the year, at three halfpence a mile, will raise annually 750*l.* and ten boats so employed 7500*l.*

This canal would be particularly serviceable to Norwich, as a boat might set out from Watton every Saturday morning by four o'clock, taking in passengers as it went along, to supply that market with butcher's meat, fowls, turkies, geese, rabbits, butter, eggs, and all kinds of garden stuff, at the most reasonable rates.

These proposals are offered to the public by one who is a friend to every noble undertaking, and to none more so than canals, because he knows the extensive usefulness of them.

September, 1777.

BARFORD, BEREฟอร์ด, or, according to Doomsday-book, Bereforda, from *bere*, or *bar*, bread corn, and *ford*, a passage over the river, so that it is the village by the ford, famous for wheat, or bread corn: in the Confessor's days it was in two parts; the first belonged to Guert, as an appendant to his manor of Costessey, which at the Conqueror's survey belonged to Alan earl of Richmond; it was seven furlongs long, and six broad, and paid 13*d.* ob. gelt. To this part belonged a mediety of the advowson, which was in the gift of the lord of Costessey, till Alan de Rohan, lord there, gave it to Bon-Repos abbey, in Normandy, and it was confirmed by Henry III. in 1226. In 1234 the abbot conveyed it to the prior of the cathedral church at Norwich; and in 1250 the bishop of Norwich appropriated it to the monks, who were

were to serve it by a stipendiary priest, (there being no vicarage endowed) and to have the house and twelve acres of land, and all the profits, which were afterwards divided among them, part being settled on the prior, part on the almoner, and part on other officers in the convent, the whole of their spirituals being taxed at six marks, and their temporals at 6s. and ever since this mediety hath continued in the church of Norwich, and this part of the town, with the manor of Costessey, to which it now belongs, the lord of Costessey being now lord paramount of it.

The other part was held by Stigand at the Confessor's survey, and by Ralph de Beaufoe at the Conqueror's, of whom Richard then held it; the soc, or paramountship, of this part belonged then to Hingham, as it now doth, sir John Wodehouse, bart. being lord of its leet in right of his hundred, which is appendant to that manor.

This afterwards became three manors, called Barford-hall, (to which the mediety of the rectory belonged) Flint-hall, and Saham's, or Soham-hall.

BARFORD-HALL MANOR was held by Ribald de Midleham, a younger brother to Alan, surnamed *The Black*, the second earl of Richmond, who had the lordship of Midleham, in Yorkshire, given him by his brother, Alan, from which he took his name. Ralph de Midleham assumed the name of Fitz-Ralph, and died in 1269, leaving his two daughters his heiresses; Joan, the second daughter, married Robert de Tateshall; and Mary, Robert de Nevile, who had the manor of Midleham, &c. with this manor and advowson; she survived, and held it in 1284, in which year she died, leaving it to Ralph

B

Nevile.

Nevile, her son and heir, who died in 1330, leaving Ralph lord Nevile and Raby her son and heir, who presented here in 1355, and died in 1366; he sold it to sir Robert Knowles, knt. for life, who presented in 1406, at whose death it went to Ralph Nevile, earl of Westmoreland, grandson of the last Ralph, his father, John, dying in 1588, in the life-time of sir Robert Knowles: this earl died in 1425; but before his death conveyed the lordship of Barford, and the mediety, to George de Nevile, lord Latimer, his son by his second wife, and he presented in right of the manor in 1435, and was lord at his death in 1468; sir Henry Nevile, knt. his eldest son, being slain the same year in the battle of Edgecotesfield, Richard Nevile, lord Latimer, his grandson, son of the said Henry, succeeded him, and died in 1530, leaving John Nevile, lord Latimer, his son and heir; from which time the mediety of the advowson hath passed with the advowson of Fersfield; but the manor was sold from it, and afterwards was held by the Sedleys, along with Morley-hall, in Morley, till John Sedley, esq. gave it to Martin Sedley, of Barford, his second son, who sold it to John Goose, with the united manors of Flint-hall, and Soham-hall; and so it passed to William Brooks, esq. steward of Norwich, in right of his wife, and to his heirs.

: MIKELKER, OF FLINT-HALL MANOR, was sold in 1280 by Robert, son of John de Mickleker, (or of the Great Carr) in Barford, to John Flint, of Norwich, senior, at whose death John, his son and heir, held it of the manor of Hethersec by the eighth part of a fee, and the rent of 6s. per ann. In 1501 Thomas Batchcroft, of Little Melton, gave his part of Flint's manor to Christian, his wife. In 1521 Edward Tillis gave his moiety of it to Avice, his wife, for life; it was afterwards purchased and joined
again

again by Henry Riches, esq. who about 1573 sold it to Martin Sedley, esq. who united it to his manor of Barford-hall.

EASTHALL, SAHAM, or SOHAM-HALL MANOR, was held of the barony of Rhye, as of the manor of Hockering, at half a fee, and belonged to John le Botiler in the beginning of the time of Henry III. and after that to William Barford. In the year 1256 Brian de Barford, and Julian, his wife, had it; at his death she married John de Easthall, (by whose name the manor was sometimes called). In 1271 Hugh le Parker, in right of his wife, sold it to William de Saham, from whom it assumed its present name. The family of Barford continued here many years, the descendants from the younger children being numerous, and we meet with several knights of this name in the county. After passing through many hands, in 1545 sir Christopher Heydon, knt. sold it to John Legat, and Thomas Smith; and in 1564 William Legat, gent. sold his half to Robert Wyncope, who joined with Smith, and sold the whole to Martin Sedley, esq. who joined it to Barford-hall, with which it now remains.

In the Conqueror's survey it is said the abbot of St. Bennet in the Holme had thirty acres of land here, of which there is no mention afterwards.

The church is dedicated to St. Botolph; Norwich Doomſday-book tells us that the rector of the mediety had a house and twelve acres of glebe, and that each mediety was valued at six marks; the mediety stands thus in the king's books: "*Barford un' med' R. 4l. 8s. 4d.*" value; but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 22l. 19s. 8d. it is discharged of first-fruits

and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. This town paid 44s. to every tenth.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, both which are leaded, the south porch is tiled, the tower is square, and hath three bells, the nave is thirty-two feet long, and twenty-seven broad, the chancel is twenty-six feet long, and eighteen broad, and the tower is about fifty feet high.

In the chancel, on a brass plate, are Sedley's arms and crest;—*Robert, 2d son of Martin Sedley, of Morley, esq. by his second wife, daughter of Thomas Knyvett, of Ashwellhorpe, esq. died June 30, 1613.*

Bridget, wife of Martin Sedley, of Barford, esq. daughter of sir John Pettus, of Norwich, died Oct. 28, 1652.—The arms of Pettus.

Martin Sedley, of Barford, esq. descended from the Sedleys, of Southfleet, in Kent, died January 23, anno Domini 1652.

Clement Park, of Barford, son of Clement Park, of Hingham, of the ancient family of the Parks, of Barford, died April 27, A. D. 1687, æt. 52.

In 1481 sir Robert Clerk was presented to the rectory by the right Rev. father in God, Thomas cardinal of St. Ciriac, in Thermis, archbishop of Canterbury, and the pope's legate, for this turn only.

In 1603 the returned answer that he had 82 communicants, and that he served one mediety as curate to the church of Norwich, to which it was appropriated.

The patronage came from the Percys, lord Latimer, to the Wingfields by marriage, and so to the earls of Rochford; William Henry Nassau de Zulestein, earl of Rochford, being the present patron.

In 1730 the Rev. Samuel Carter was presented to the rectory, and one mediety of Barford, by the late earl of Rochford.

BARNHAM, or BERNHAM-BROOM. Its two churches, or medieties, were consolidated April 13, 1347; and the church of Bickerston, which was consolidated to them, Sept. 17, 1750.

The church of St. Peter and Paul belonged to William de Mortimer, the rector had a house and thirty acres of land; both the churches together were taxed at twenty marks.

The church of St. Michael stood in the same yard, its foundation may be seen on the north side of the present church; at the making of Doomsday-book it was in William de Mortimer's patronage; the rector had a house and thirty acres of ground, paid 3s. procurations, 2s. synodals, and carvage, with Barnham St. Peter, as above, so that we are apt to think that this was Rysk's parochial chapel, and being in one patron was now consolidated, and became a chapel only to St. Peter.

This rectory stands thus in the king's books: 12l. 8s. 1d. ob. Barnham-Broom rectory, *cum* 2l. 6s. 8d. Bixton R.

The temporals of the prior of Wymondham were taxed at 3s. and those of the prior of St. Faith's at 12d. and it paid 2l. to the tenths.

In 1467 Edmund Brightyeve, (or Britiff) of Barnham-Broom, was buried in St. Peter's there, in the chancel, as was also some others of this family.

In 1503 John Durrant, of Barnham-Broom, gent. was buried in the church. Elyn Durrant, his widow, was buried by her husband in 1514, and settled all her lands and tenements in Barnham-Broom, and Bickerston, on the guilds of our Lady, and St. Peter, in Barnham-Broom, on condition the brothers and sisters keep a solemn *dirge* and mass of *requiem* every Lady-day in Barnham church, for her and her husband's souls, and lay a grave-stone of 26s. 8d. value, with an image and her arms thereon.

On the north side of the chancel, under the wall, is a very large marble, but no inscription.

In the chancel,—*Elizabeth, late wife of Nicholas Carr, of St. Gregory's parish, in Norwich, esq. buried Oct. 31, 1666—Nicholas Carr, esq. buried April 12, 1675, anno atatis 81.*

The church stands on a hill, it hath only one aisle and chancel, both which are leaded, and there are five bells.

When the Conqueror first gave this town to the earl Warren, there were two carucates of land held by forty-seven free-men, and it was worth 5l. per annum; but at the survey they were increased to fifty-seven men, and their rents and services to 9l.

The soc belonged to the king's manor of Wymondham, and the town was three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, and paid 8s. 5d. to the king's tax.

The

The manor was held of Castle Acre castle, and came to the Mortimers, and passed with their manor of Attleburgh, till sir Robert Mortimer, of Attleburgh, gave it to his second son, Constantine Mortimer; and it came afterwards to Margery, daughter and coheiress of sir Thomas Mortimer, eldest brother to Constantine, who carried it to sir John Fitz-Ralph, her husband, after the death of Ann, daughter and heiress of sir Robert Harling, who had her life in it, and her husbands were lords in her right, and so it parted from Attleburgh, and passed in the Fitz-Ralphs, with Little Ellingham, till Elizabeth, one of the coheiresses of that family, married sir Robert Chamberlain, of Gedding, in Suffolk, and then it went in that family, with Ellingham aforesaid, till that went to sir Edward Chamberlain's third son, Leonard, and this to his second son, George Chamberlain, of Barnham-Broom, who was lord in 1560. Edward Chamberlain, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, had it in 1651: he left Edward Chamberlain, of Yarmouth, who had a place in the custom-house there, but was never lord here, the estate being sold by his father to sir Thomas Wodehouse, of Kimberley, and sir John Wodehouse, bart. is now lord and patron.

HAUTEYN'S, now called HAWKINS'S MANOR. This manor was in two parts; Godwin Halden had one, which was worth 20s. and Starcolf another, worth 10s. they were soon joined, and came to the family surnamed de Bernham, or Barnham, and was always held of the earl of Gloucester and Hereford. William de Bernham had it about the time of Richard I. and in 1264 William de Bernham had a charter for free-warren here, &c. and the latter end of the reign of Henry III. Margaret Hauteyn held part of it for life of Walter de Bernham.

In 1372 Alexander Straunge, of Bernham-Ryfs, granted to the trustees of William Hauteyn his manor, called Hauteyn's-hall, in Barnham and Ryfs, lately held in two parts of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, by Walter de Bernham, and William Hauteyn.

In 1394 William Gambon held forty acres of land, and 30s. rent, in Barnham, Brandon, and Runhall. In 1401 John Walkeden and his tenants held it of the countess of Hereford, and not long after it belonged to the Brightyeves, or Britiffs, an ancient family in this town. John Britiff held it of the Duchy of Lancaster, as of the honor of Hereford, by knights service; how long it continued in the family we do not find; but in 1597 the whole scite of the manor of Hawkins's, *alias* Britiff's, in Barnham-Broom, was leased to Edward Pye by the corporation of the city of Norwich, who are the present lords.

This town is distinguished from Barnham, in Suffolk, &c. in all old evidences, by the name of Bernham-Ryfs, that hamlet, and church thereto belonging, being united to it; it hath lately been called Barnham-Broom, but on what account we know not; for we do not find any of the family of that name ever concerned here.

The two medieties of Barnham-Broom, and Bickerston, were consolidated with Kimberley, Aug. 24, 1764; and in 1769 the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, A. M. prebendary of Norwich, was presented by his father, the late sir Armine Wodehouse, bart.

BAWBURGH, BAUBURGH, BAWBOROUGH, OR BAWBURC, commonly called **BABER**, is a little village at the east part of this hundred, famous for the birth

birth of St. Walstan, whose life we have at large among Capgrave's Legends, fol. 285.

“ St. Walstan the Confessor says, he was born in Bawburgh, of a good family, his father's name being Benedict, and his mother's Blida; at twelve years old renouncing all his patrimony, he entered service at Taverham, and became so charitable, that he gave his own victuals to the poor, and even his shoes off his feet, to a woman that asked his charity; this being told his mistress, she immediately goes to him, with design of rebuking him for so doing; but upon her finding him loading his cart with bushes and thorns bare-footed, without any injury, or pain, surprised at the miracle, she falls down before him, confessed her wicked intention in coming, and begged his pardon, which he presently granted. This being reported about, and his master seeing the many miracles he did, loved him much, and would have made him his heir, but he would accept of nothing, only the promise of a calf of a certain cow he named, when she calved, which being agreed, not long after she had two bull calves, which he carefully brought up, not for covetousness sake, but to fulfil God's will, an angel having commanded him so to do, which told him, that they should conduct him to the place of his burial. After this, as he was mowing with his fellow-laborers in a meadow, an angel appeared and warned him of his death, notwithstanding which he kept on mowing till near the time, and then calling his master and fellows together, he told them his will, commending his soul to God, St. Mary, and all the Saints; he ordered them to place his body in a carriage, and yoke his two oxen to draw him, strictly commanding that no body should direct them where to go, but that they should go wherever God pleased; after this falling prostrate,

he

he earnestly beseeched God, that every laborer that had any infirmity in his own body, or any distemper among his cattle, if he came out of devotion and reverence to visit his body, and to ask remedy of God there, might obtain his desire, and have his petitions granted: Upon which there was a voice heard from Heaven, which said, O holy Walstan, that which you have asked is granted, come from your labor to rest; and instantly he expired, in the very meadow where he was at work, and that moment (if we will credit the Legend) a white dove was seen to come from his mouth and mount the sky; his fellow-laborers took up his body, laid it in his cart, and yoked his oxen, which went directly to Costessey wood, where this miracle happened; that as they passed a deep water in the wood, the wheels went upon the surface of it, as if it had been solid ground, and the report is, that to this day the traces of the wheels are seen on the surface: to this another prodigy was added; when the oxen had drawn the body to the top of an exceeding high hill in the wood, they stopped a little, and presently, contrary to the nature of the place, a spring issued which still continues; going thence directly to Bawburgh, a little before they came to the place where the saint rests, they stopped again, and immediately there issued a spring (which to this day is called St. Walstan's-well, a little below the church) famous it was for many virtues, especially for curing fevers and other distempers; afterwards, going a little farther, they made a full stop, and there they buried the holy man's body, built a church over it, and dedicated it to his honor; and there God wrought divers miracles; for at the shrine, or sepulchre of this saint, not only paralytics, demoniacs, the deaf and dumb, the blind and lame, those who were troubled with fevers, or had lost their genitals, were said to be made whole and entirely cured, but

but beasts also that had any illnesse were healed by this saint." He is said to die in 1016, on the third of the calends of June. Many other trifling and as fabulous things as these are related of this saint in his Legend, all which we shall omit, and only take notice of Bale's short account, which he gives us from this Legend, in his own words*:

" Saynte Walstane, of Bawburgh, iiii miles from Norwyche, was neyther monke nor prest, yet vowed he (they say) to lyve chaste without a wyfe, and perfourmed that promyse, by fastynge of the Frydaye and good sayntes vygyls, without any other grace or gyft gyven of God. He dyed in the yere of our Lord a M. and xvi. in the thyrde calendes of June, and became, after the maner of Priapus, the God of their felde in Northfolke, and gyde of their harvesters, al mowers and sythe folowers sekynge him ones in the yere. Loke his Legende in the catalogue of Johan Capgrave, provyncyall of the Augustyne fryers, and ye shall finde there, that both men and beastes which had lost their prevy parts had newe members again restored to them by this Walstane. Marke this kynde of myracles, for your learnynge I thynke ye have feldome redde the lyke."

In ancient time, besides the vicar, there were six chantry priests serving in the church of St. Walstan's altar, which saint was enshrined in the north chapel of this church, which was demolished on that account at the Reformation, the shrine being daily visited, not only by pilgrims from all parts of England, but numbers came from beyond the seas for that purpose, and while this place remained in such repute, the

* John Bale's English Votaries, p. 16 b.

the inhabitants in general, and the vicar and serving priests, grew exceeding rich, so that in 1309 they rebuilt the chancel, and adorned the church and chapel in a most handsome manner.

There was a hermit also placed in this parish by the bishop's appointment, who performed Divine service in his own chapel, which was by his hermitage at Bawburgh-bridge, to the pilgrims, and then attended them to the town, sprinkling them with hyssop and holy water.

But when pilgrimages ceased, and all such rites were abolished, the inhabitants came immediately to great poverty, and so continued, till the church became so ruinous, that it was scarce fit for Divine service, neither could they afterwards assemble in it without hazard of their lives, and so it remained forsaken for some time.

At the Revision in 1633 the church was repaired and tiled, there being about 300*l.* laid out on it, so that then there was scarce a handsomer church in the deanry.

It was a rectory, valued at ten marks, the church being dedicated to St. Mary and St. Walstan, and was given by Alan viscount of Roan, in Normandy, to the abbot of Bon-Repos (De Bona Requie) there; and by the abbot, in 1235, to the prior and convent of Norwich, along with the mediety of the rectory of Barford; it was appropriated by the bishop in 1240. It had a house and seventeen acres of glebe, and the vicarage was valued at five marks and an half, but was not taxed; the vicar had a house and yard, but no other land. In 1633 the house was down, and the scite belonged to the vicar; it contained a
rood,

rood, and was called in the Terrier about half an acre. The prior of the monks of Rumburgh, in Suffolk, had a portion of tithes herè, valued at two marks, which they held by grant of the abbot of St. Mary at York, to which they were a cell, and that abbey had it of the gift of the earl of Britain, it being for two parts of the tithes of the demesnes of that earl in Bawburgh: the prior appropriated this rectory to the sacrist, who compounded with the prior of Rumburgh, and agreed to pay him for ever yearly 43s. 4d. for them; and in 1528 the abbey of York released to the dean of cardinal Wolsey's college, in Ipswich, all their revenues belonging to their cell at Rumburgh, in Bawburgh, &c.

Mr. Edward Rightwile, vicar, died June 23, 1493, and was buried in the chancel, with an inscription on a brass plate remaining; and in 1531. January 20, William Rechers, vicar, was buried herè. After his death no body would accept it, and it laid till Jan. 13, 1586, without institution.

The dean and chapter of Norwich presented in 1640; ever since which time it hath been held by sequestration as a curacy, the curates being nominated by the dean and chapter, who are impropiators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage.

On Tyard's stone is this on a brass plate: a fess embattled, in chief three martlets.—*Immortalitatem hic præstolatur, quod mortale fuit, Philippi Tenison, S. T. P. archidiaconi Norfolciæ, ecclesiarum de Helher-set et Foulsham rectoris, de insula Eliensi oriundi, collegij Trinitatis in academia Cant: quondam alumni regis, et ecclesiæ rebus afflictis ea quæ pietatem ejus docuere constantia compassus, restitutus cecinit nunc dimittis. Et exauditus est. Jan. xv. 1660, æt. 48.*

In

In 1528 sir Thomas Wethyr, master of the charnel, in Norwich, was buried in the cathedral, and gave his close in Bawburgh to the vicar, and his successors, for a *certayne*, that is, that they should pray for his and his friends souls.

The steeple is round, and hath only two bells. The vicarage is valued at 13l. 17s. 6d. being sworn of the clear yearly value of 14l. 4s. 8d. and is called by mistake Banburgh, for Bawburgh. It is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. The spirituals of the church of Bawburgh, belonging to the prior of Norwich, were taxed at ten marks, the prior's temporals at 6s. and the town paid 30s. tenths.—In a north window, De-la-Pole and Segrave, or Mowbray, quartered.

In 1488 there was an extent of this rectory made, and entered in the sacrist's register of Norwich priory; from which we learn, that the rectory was in the hands of the sacrist, and that the house abutted north on Bawburgh common, called Lockholm; he had also a tenement, called Gybald's, abutting on the church-yard, south; the rectory-house, east; and on two ways leading to St. Walstan's well, west and north. The meadows lying in Thorpe are mentioned, and the lands of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem of Carbrooke, and the way leading from Thorpe to Great Melton, and a place on the river, called le Cryngyll, and the land of the college of St. Mary's in the Fields, Bawburgh common called The Holme, and all the lands, meadows, and woods, belonging to the rectory, were ninety-eight acres and half a rood.

The sacrist had also in the said town divers lands by the common, called Occolde, and elsewhere, containing ninety-one acres and half a rood of arable land, and ten acres and an half of wood.

It appears from the same register, that Eudo, abbot of the monastery called de Bona Requie, or Bon-Repos, gave to the prior and monks of the Holy Trinity of Norwich the patronage of Bawburgh, and the patronage of the mediety of Barford, both which were given to Bon Repos abbey by Alan late viscount of Rohan, who was lord of Costessey, to which manor they belonged; this donation, though it has no date, was made in 1235.

By the same register we find, that several other benefactions were settled on this church, and that a family surnamed Bawburc had an interest here.

The prior held his revenues here of the honor of Richmond, at the third part of a fee, to which honor the whole town and advowson belonged at first, it being always a part of Costessey manor, as it now is, the lord of Costessey being lord here; at the survey it was a berewic to Costessey, being five furlongs long, and four broad, and paid 6d. ob. to the gelt. It belonged to Guert in the Confessor's time, as Costessey did, and we meet with it entered Ravenburc, under Coteffia manor, in Doomsday-book, fol. 62.

We find in Mr. Newcourt's Antiquities of London Diocese, vol. II. p. 227, that one Richard Wright, of this town, went to Dunmow priory, in Essex, and claimed the flitch of bacon, which was to be given by the prior to all those who were married a year and a day, and never repented, either sleeping, or waking; the said Richard was sworn before John Cannon, then prior,

prior, and the convent, and many others, April 27, 1444, in the 22d of Henry VI. according to the custom kneeling upon two hard pointed stones, in the church-yard. The oath was this :

You shall swear by custom of confession,
 If ever you made nuptial transgression;
 Be you either married man, or wife,
 If you have brawls, or contentious strife;
 Or otherwise, at bed, or at board,
 Offended each other in deed, or in word,
 Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
 You wished yourselves unmarried again,
 Or in a twelve-month and a day,
 Repented not in thought any way,
 But continued true in thought and desire,
 As when you joined hands in the choir;
 If to these conditions, without all fear,
 Of your own accord you will freely swear,
 A whole GAMMON OF BACON you shall receive,
 And bear it hence, with love and good leave;
 For this is our custom, at *Dunmow* well known,
 Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

After the oath, the pilgrim for the bacon is taken upon men's shoulders, and carried first about the priory church-yard, and after through the town, all the convent and town's-folk, young and old, following with shouts and acclamations, with his bacon borne before him. We find three persons only upon record who have fetched the gammon.

In 1763 the Rev. James Willins was presented to this vicarage by the dean and chapter of Norwich.

BOWTHORPE. This church was dedicated to St. Michael, and was first valued at five, and afterwards

wards at six marks; the rector had a house and forty acres of land, and Robert de Leyham was patron: it was afterwards annexed by the bishop of Norwich to the college of St. Mary in the Fields, in Norwich.

This church is not mentioned in the king's books; it was a rectory in the dean and canons of the college of St. Mary in the Fields, in Norwich, who presented to it till 1522, and then the college petitioned the bishop of Norwich, setting forth, "that the church was of their patronage, and that it was destitute of parishioners, and therefore might more properly be made a chapel rather than remain a rectory with cure of souls, there being no inhabitants in the town, but the college servants, who tilled their lands, and the profits being so small that they would not maintain a rector, they hoped that the bishop would consolidate it to the college, the revenues of which were so much decreased, that they would scarce maintain the dean and canons there;" upon which the bishop, considering the college was of his patronage, did consolidate to the said college, for ever, the rectory, with all its profits, &c. on condition they kept up the church, and performed service there on Sundays and saints days, by a chaplain, to be paid by them for so doing, and that henceforth it should be reputed a church, or chapel, and should be kept in decent repair, at their expence: the bishop reserved all episcopal jurisdiction over it, and peculiar power to sequester all the profits, if they should neglect to repair the church at any time, or find a serving chaplain there, and also at the removal of every dean of the college, the succeeding dean was to pay 4l. to the bishop for the time being, in lieu of the tenths and first-fruits of this church, (which is the reason it is not in the king's books); the consolidation bears date

at the bishop's manor of Hoxne, Jan. 8, 1522, but the college never enjoyed it; for sir Anthony Hogeson, who was rector at the consolidation, survived the college's dissolution, and therefore the crown presented to it as a lapsed rectory, and the university as a rectory in the hands of a Papist; but after the death of Rawley, Henry Yaxley, lord here, made it appear it was consolidated as aforesaid to the college, and came with that at the dissolution to the king, who granted the manor and rectory as an impropriation to Milēs Spencer*, last dean of the college, and chancellor of the diocese; he died single, and it came to the Yaxleys. In 1605 it was returned to be a free chapel, that paid no synodals, nor procurations, and therefore is exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction; but the king lately presented to it as a rectory, valued at six marks: during this time the church was neglected, and laid in decay without any service, it being esteemed as a sinecure, till the bishop of Norwich obtained a decree in Chancery, dated Feb. 23, 1635, against Henry Yaxley, esq. lord here, by virtue of which the church was purged of all things in it, (it having been used as a sort of store-house) the church-yard was fenced in, (being twenty-eight rods round); four windows were put into the church, and one into the steeple, a porch built, new doors made, the church paved, cieled, whitened, and reeded, a font erected, and the pulpit and desk finished, at about 140l. charge; the profits of the whole living were sequestered to repair the church, and it was finished at Michaelmas, 1639; the priest's, or chaplain's salary, to be paid by the said Yaxley, and all others after him that shall possess the tithes and glebes; all which was performed accordingly, and ever since it hath been served by a chaplain, or parish priest, as it is at
this

* Mr. Neve says his picture is at Bowthorpe.

this day, it being a donative in the lord of the manor.

This church is very small, being only fifteen yards long, and seven broad; it hath no ailes, nor steeple, save a small turret, in which hangs one bell; the altar is railed in, and in the east window are the arms of Yallop, Giles, and Spelman.

On a black marble in the chancel, Yallop quartering Giles, impaling Spelman;—*Robert, Henry, and Dorothy Yallop, children of Sir Robert Yallop, of Bowthorpe, knt. which children died in their infancy, between the years 1660 and 1670.*

On another stone, Yallop impales Spelman in a lozenge;—*Dame Dorothy, the widow of Sir Robert Yallop, of Bowthorpe, knt. eldest daughter of Clement Spelman, of the county of Middlesex, esq. and one of the barons of the Exchequer; she died January 15, 1719-20, aged 84.*

On another stone, Yallop and Giles, impaling a fess between nine roundels;—*Edward Yallop, gent. of the society and company of merchant taylors in the city of London, and next brother to Sir Robert Yallop, of Bowthorpe, knt. died at Bowthorpe aforesaid, July 29, 1676.*

On an altar-tomb in the church-yard,—*Reliquiæ Roberti Yallop, militis, loco, jussu dum viveret suo, coram effossa, deposita; obiit VII^o die mensis Maij, anno Domini MDCCV. ætat. LXVIII. requiescat in pace.*

This town paid 36s. 8d. to the tenths. The temporals of the abbot of Langley were taxed at 33s. 4d. ob. those of the prior of St. Faith's at 3s.

The learned sir Henry Spelman, in his *Icenia*, would have it take its name from Bour, i. e. *ambitus*, and Thorpe, *villula*; but it seems rather to be Beau-Thorpe, that is, the fine, or pleasant village, its situation no ways answering the knight's description.

Boethorp belonged to Hakene, a Saxon, in the Confessor's time, and was worth 40s. at the Conqueror's survey; it belonged to that monarch, who committed it to the custody of Godric, who paid 6l. yer ann. for it; it was only three furlongs long, and as much broad, and paid 6d. ob. gelt.

This town was granted to the Peverells, (who enfeoffed the Leyhams) except the superiority of the whole town, and all that part which belonged to the manor of Costessey, and was held of the honor of Richmond, which having always passed with the manor of Costessey, and still continuing with it, we need only refer you thither, the lord of Costessey manor being superior lord, great part being held of him; for in the year 1480 this town was found to be ancient demesne, and being part of Costessey the tenants and inhabitants were to enjoy the like privileges, and were not to be impanelled upon juries, &c.

In 1206 sir Peter de Leyham was lord and patron; this family resided at Leyham, in Suffolk, and had very considerable estates in both counties; he gave many lands here to the abbot of Langley, who, jointly with Richard Keyser, Laurence de Bracon, and others, paid 12s. 5d. as their part for two fees, towards the aid for marrying the daughter of Henry III. John de Leyham in 1289 held this manor of the honor of Hatfield-Peverel, at two fees.

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In 1299 sir Richard de Brampton, knt. inherited, and in 1304 presented here.

In 1310 Robert de Reydon, of Reydon, in Suffolk, had a charter for free-warren here, and for lands in Suffolk, Essex, and Wiltshire. This Robert purchased it of Tho. de Brampton, who conveyed it to him, with the reversion of the third part, which Alice, widow of sir Richard de Brampton, held in dower; and in 1314 the said Robert had the king's licence to settle it on John, his son, and Hawise, his wife, who presented by the name of Hawise de Wysham in 1335.

In 1360 sir Andrew de Bures died lord; Alice, his wife, survived, who, jointly with her second husband, John, son of sir John de Sutton, knt. conveyed their manor and advowson in 1362 to Mr. Robert de Bumpstead, citizen of Norwich, who presented in 1364.

In 1376 John de Corpusty, citizen of Norwich, was lord and patron; and in 1388 sir William de Elmham, knt. he was one of the captains sent to the aid of the duke of Bretagne. In 1379 he was lord of Ingoldesthorpe, and Fring, in the hundred of Smithdon, and Westthorpe, &c. in Suffolk; which last manor he left, with this, solely to his wife. Sir William died in 1403, and was buried in a chapel in the abbey of Bury; Elizabeth, his widow, sold it to William Sedman, citizen of Norwich, who presented in 1413, and soon after settled the manor, lands, and advowson, on the dean and canons of the chapel of St. Mary in the Fields, in the city of Norwich, commonly called The Chapel in the Fields, in which house it continued to its dissolution, and was then granted by Henry VIII. in 1546, along with the

scite of that religious place, to Miles Spencer, last dean there, and his heirs, to be held by knights service, in *capite*, the said dean having purchased most of the revenues of this college of the king: at his decease it came to the Yaxleys; but how we cannot find; for in 1570 Margaret, widow of Richard Yaxley, of Melles, in Suffolk, held the manor and impropriate rectory, and at her death left them to William Yaxley, esq. her son, who had them in 1572.

Henry Yaxley, esq. in 1635 was lord, and lived here; it continued in the family till they made it over to the Brownes, of Colney; and about 1660 sir Robert Yallop, knt. for his good service in recovering Mr. Yaxley's estate, in Yorkshire, from his kinsman Browne, of Colney, had this manor conveyed to him; he settled at Bowthorpe-hall; this sir Robert was grandson of Rowland Yallop, of Rockland, in Norfolk, and married Dorothy, daughter of Clement Spelman, of Gray's-inn, baron of the Exchequer; sir Robert died in 1705, and was buried here. Charles Yallop, esq. his only son, married Ellen, daughter and heiress of sir Edward Barkham, of Westacre, bart. whose son, Edward Yallop Spelman, esq. late of Westacre High-house, succeeded to the estate.

In 1763 the Rev. Robert Styleman was presented to the rectory, or perpetual curacy of Bowthorpe. This little villa lies close on the bounds of the county of the city of Norwich.

Edward Bacon, esq. of Earlham, and representative in parliament for the city of Norwich, is now patron.

BRANDON, now called BRANDON-*Parva*, or LITTLE-BRAND, to distinguish it from Brandon-*Magna*, or Great-Brand, in Suffolk. This village belonged to, and passed with, the manor of Costessey, both in the time of the Confessor and Conqueror, being then called *Brandim*; it was afterwards granted by the lord of Costessey to a family who assumed the name of the town for their surname.

In 1196 Roger of Brandon was lord and patron of a mediety of the church, the other mediety belonging to Bartholomew de Edisfeld, and Maud, his wife, sister of the said Roger, on whom they settled their part; at Roger's death it came to Richard, his son and heir, who in 1256 sold the advowson, and two acres of his demesnes, to William le Marefchall, lord of Hingham; and from this time it passed with the manor of Hingham, till it came to sir Thomas Lovell, of East-Harling. This Richard sold divers parcels of his manor, which were erected into free tenements, and which after many conveyances were either re-united, or else the rents purchased off, and so extinguished. In 1298 there was an action brought by the abbot and convent of Langley against Richard for a rent of 16s. a year, payable out of several lands called Easton-Lond, and upon the trial the abbot produced a deed made by John de Easton, by which it appeared that the said John gave to God and the church of St. Mary, at Langley, and the premonstratensian canons serving God there, an annual rent of sixteen shillings payable on Lady-day, out of all his lands in Brandon, namely, 10s. to feed a hundred poor people the day before Lady-day, 2s. to find two wax tapers for the high altar of the abbey church, and 4s. for a pittance, or augmentation of the dinner in the abbey on Lady-day, upon which the abbot recovered.

How this town went from the de Brandons, whether by sale, or by their heirefs's marrying a Baconsthorpe, we don't find, but in 1315 sir John de Baconsthorpe, of Baconsthorpe, knt. was lord, from which time it passed with Baconsthorpe to the Heydons, and continued with it till sir Christopher Heydon, knt. sold it about the 12th of Elizabeth to Miles Spencer, L.L.D. who the same year by deed gave it to Robert Constable, of Baconsthorpe, gent. his nephew, who by deed dated March 20, in the 14th of Elizabeth, conveyed a good part of the demesnes to Elizabeth Howse, to be held by a free rent and suit of court.

It afterwards belonged to the Cocks, of whom it was purchased by Richard Warner, whose grandson, John Warner, held it to 1702, when he died, and gave the manor and demesnes thereof (which he charged with the annual payment of 10l. every Candlemas-day, to be divided among the poor of this parish for ever) to his three aunts, Susanna, married to Mr. Nicholas Tidd, of Wells; Elizabeth, to Mr. Thomas Stoughton, of Hockering; and Mary, to Mr. John Frary.

Susannah left issue Frances Tidd, who married Mr. Robert Chad, of Wells, and had issue Mr. Robert Chad, of Wells, who is now dead, and his third part enjoyed by Mrs. Elizabeth Chad, his widow.

Elizabeth had issue Roger Stoughton, of Runhall, who left his third part to John Stoughton, his son, who is lately dead, and Mr. John Stoughton, of Wymondham, his son, is lord of a third part.

Mary

Mary left issue Mary Frary, who married Mr. Edward Tidd, of Wells, whose son, Mr. John Tidd, was lord of a third part.

The manor is held at this day of Costessey, by the rent of 3s. 4d. per ann the quit-rents are 18l. 14s. a year, the fines are at the lord's will, the remaining demesnes are about 80l. per ann. The lord of Costessey hath the paramountship of half the town, but the leet belongs to sir John Wodehouse, bart. in right of the hundred, who hath the paramountship of the other half of the town.

The estate and manor, charged with the annual payment of 10l. every Candlemas-day, to be divided among the poor of this parish for ever by John Warner, esq. is now the property of George Chad, esq. of Thursford, and many irregularities having been committed in the parish accounts, this valuable bequest of the 10l. a year to the poor has, by the great care, integrity, and vigilance. of the present worthy rector, the Rev. Mr. James Baldwin, been secured, and all disputes finally settled, for the use and benefit of the poor, by a late appeal to the justices at their quarter sessions at Norwich.

The church is dedicated to All Saints; when Norwich Doomsday-book was wrote, the rector had a grainge, or barn, and twenty acres of land, and what is remarkable, there remains exact the same quantity at this day; the whole was valued then at ten marks and an half, and it stands in the king's books by the name of Brand, *alias* Brandon *Parva*, valued at 8l. 3s. 9d. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 46l. 4s. 10d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. There were two guilds kept here. The parish raised

20s. to every tenth. The temporals of the priory of Wymondham, in this town, were taxed at 11s. and those of the priory of Pentney at 54s. 8d. The nave, chancel, and south porch, are all leaded, the tower is square, having in it three bells.

There is a black marble in the chancel,—*For captain Joseph Monck, who died June 29, 1721, atat. 72,*—and the arms of Monk, or Monck, viz. gul. a chev. between three lions heads erased arg. being the same coat borne by general Monk.

A stone, almost illegible, on the south side of the chancel,—*For John Utting, esq. obiit 1658, æt. 76.*

Abigail Costivell, widow, gave an alms-house, standing on the common, and 20s. a year, towards keeping a reading school in this parish, to be paid out of the High-house-farm, which is now (Blomefield) owned by Mr. Richard Wright, of Norwich; she was daughter of sir Arthur Jenny, knt. and wife of Mr. Richard Costivell, of this place.

On the chancel's roof are the arms of Ufford; and in the steeple window, Hastings quarters Foliot.

In the church there are marbles,—*For Richard Warner, gent. of Brandon Parva, who died December 27, 1684, aged 40 years; and for his son, Richard, who died June 7, 1684, aged 7 years.*

On a mural monument on the south side of the church;—*Near this place lieth the body of John Warner, gent. son of Richard Warner, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife, who, among his many charitable acts, did, by his last will and testament, give to the poor of this parish*
ten

ten pounds a year for ever; he died February 2, 1702, aged 21 years.

In the wall, under the monument,—*Here lyeth the body of Richard Warner, esquire, who deceased the 10th day of May, A. D. 1587.*

There are two black marbles; one—*For Elizabeth, who was, first, the pious and virtuous wife of Richard Warner, gent. and after of John Frary, gent. she died January 20, 1722, aged 66, to whose memory her two nephews, John Berney, of Westwick, and Richard Berney, of Norwich, esqrs. placed this st ne.—The second is—For John Frary, gent. who died December 26, 1716, aged 72, being buried at the right hand of Elizabeth Woodrow, his sister, who died October 12, 1734, aged 76 years.*

CARLETON-FOREHOE. This town was taxed as a rectory at 100s. but when Doomfday-book was wrote it was appropriated to the abbess and nuns at Marham, who had the rectory-house, and ten acres of land; the vicar had five acres of land, and a yearly pension of eight quarters of wheat from the abbess's grainge. The rectory and vicarage were valued together at eight marks.

The church was dedicated to St. Mary, who had her guild kept in it. In 1461 the cross on the perke, or rood-loft, was made; and in 1429 the black cross standing on the highway was repaired.

The vicars were always collated by the bishop, the nomination being in the bishop, and presentation in the abbess of Marham.

In

In 1437 the abbess and convent renounced their appropriation, re-inflated the rectory, and presented to it till their dissolution; and in 1551 John Hare, citizen of London, presented.

The rector in 1603 returned seventy-six communicants.

This rectory was valued in the king's books at 5l. 17s. 1d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 29l. 8d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. The town paid 2l. 8s. to each tenth.

In 1391 John Sayne, of this town, gave thirty-five acres of land, for ever, to pay the king's tenths; and if there be none laid, then to repair the bridge and church; this now belongs to the town, and the revenues were some time since applied to build the present steeple, which is a low one, and hath only one bell; the church and chancel are both leaded, the church being thirty-one yards long, and nine wide.

Here are monumental stones to the family of Gooch, Lodge, Smith, &c.—*Anna Phyllis, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Gooch, rector of Ashwelthorpe, died March 25, 1701, aged 32,—and is buried here.*

On a brass plate in the church, the arms are imperfect;—*Orate pro anima Edwardi Tyllys, generosi, cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen.*

At the conquest the manor of Costesley extended hither, and Alan earl of Bretaigne, lord thereof, had three soc-men, who held ten acres in this town. There were two manors here at the survey.

GELHAM'S MANOR, OR GELHAM-HALL, at the survey belonged to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme, and was appropriated to the monks table, it was given them by their founder, for they had *Carlentuna* at the Confessor's survey, as we find in Doomsday-book, fol. 192.

This was afterwards granted by the abbey to the de Gelhams, to be held by the service of 30s. a year, to be paid to the sacrist of that monastery, and after the dissolution thereof it was paid to the bishop of Norwich. It soon afterwards, in the reign of Edward IV. belonged to John Tyllys, of Norwich, who died in 1490. In 1521 Edward Tyllys, his son, died, and was buried in this church, and gave 10s. to our Lady's guild, and to Avise, his wife, eighty marks, and the manor-house, for life; and his manors of Carleton-hall, and Gelham's, he ordered to be sold to sir Thomas Wodehouse, knt. It seems the two manors were united before 1490; for then John Tyllys was lord of both.

SOUTH-HALL, OR CARLETON-HALL MANOR, belonged to Hakene at the Confessor's survey, and after that to Stigand, and was given by the Conqueror to earl Ralph, after whose forfeiture it came into the king's hands again, and at the survey it was part of Kimberley manor, valued with it, and farmed by Godric.

In the time of Richard I. Stephen le Mansel was lord; and in 1195 Joceline and Richard de Carleton were lords. In 1242 William de Carleton was lord, and had the leet, and sole jurisdiction here; and after 1315 it seems to belong to the Beauchamps; it afterwards came to the Tyllys's, and according to Edward Tyllys's will was sold to sir Thomas Wodehouse,

house by fir Hen. Drury, and fir John Clere, knts. &c. who in 1548 confirmed it to fir Roger Wodehouse, knt. in whose family it still continues, fir John Wodehouse, of Kimberley, bart. being now lord and patron.

The prior of Wymondham was taxed for his lands and rents in this town at 18s. and had free-warren, and the affize of bread and ale of all his tenants here.

In 1546 fir Nicholas Hare, knt. and Robert Hare, esq. had a grant of all the revenues of the abbey of Marham, in Carleton, viz. the patronage, &c. and it was sold by the Hares to the Wodehouses.

In 1555 Forehoe-hill, in this town, was the place where the justices of peace were appointed to meet for the hundreds of Forehoe, Mitford, and Humbleyard, in case any commotion should happen.

In 1749 the Rev. William Armine Storey was presented to the rectory of Carleton-Forehoe by the late fir Armine Wodehouse, bart. of Kimberley.

COLTON, or, the TOWN on the HILL, for so we take its name to signify, was always, and still is, part of Costessey manor, the lord of Costessey being lord here; there were two free-men at the Conqueror's survey, who held thirty acres here, which belonged to William earl Warren, which was all but what was included at that time in Costessey, and reckoned as part of it.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 6l. 9s. 9d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40l. 12s. 3d. ob. it is discharged of first-fruits
and

and tenths; the advowson belonged to Costessey till it was given from it, with a tenement and lands in Colton, to the family firnamed de Colton; and in 1223 John de Colton released the advowson, and confirmed the former grant of it made by his ancestors, in alms, to the priors of Wymondham, who held it as a vicarage, till the bishop of Norwich, with the consent of the prior of Wymondham, disappropriated it, on condition the rectors and their successors paid a pension of two marks yearly to the priory; but in 1228, after the death of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had confirmed it, Robert de Nevile, then rector, refused to pay it, and the prior entered on the church; but it was soon agreed, and the pension settled to be paid, and William de Colton released all his right to the prior in the advowson, which he says his father, John, gave them, and the prior renounced all his right in the appropriation to the rector, and from that time the house of Wymondham was always patron till its dissolution, and then it came to the king, and it hath remained ever since in the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew; the rector had no house, or land; in the time of Edward III. it was valued with the portion of tithes belonging to Wymondham at fifteen marks, and the town paid 46s. 8d. to each tenth. There are now twenty-two acres of glebe.

On a brass in the church,—*Here lieth the body of Thomas Spendlove, gent. late chief constable of this hundred, who died April 22, 1631, ætat. 45.*

The church is leaded, and the chancel tiled, the tower is square, and hath three bells, the church is twenty-six yards long, and ten broad.

Mrs.

Mrs. Mary, wife of John Pooley, of Morley, gent. died December 23, 1715;—her arms in a lozenge.

James Seaborne, of Wymondham, gent. died May 13, 1710, *ætat.* 81.—Mary, his relict, died March 28, 1722, *ætat.* 72.

A mural monument, with Pooley's arms and crest, —Philip Pooley, gent. June 17, 1715. *Beatus servus ille, quem venerit Dominus, ejus invenerit ita facientem.*

A mural monument on the north side of the chancel,—To the Rev. Henry Rix, A. M. rector of this, and vicar of Deopham, obiit July 25, 1728, *æt.* 58.

In the altar,—John Fairclough, rector, died Aug. 14, 1730, aged 31.

In the church are stones,—For Charles Daveney, gent. Feb. 3, 1731, *ætat.* 76,—and others of his family.

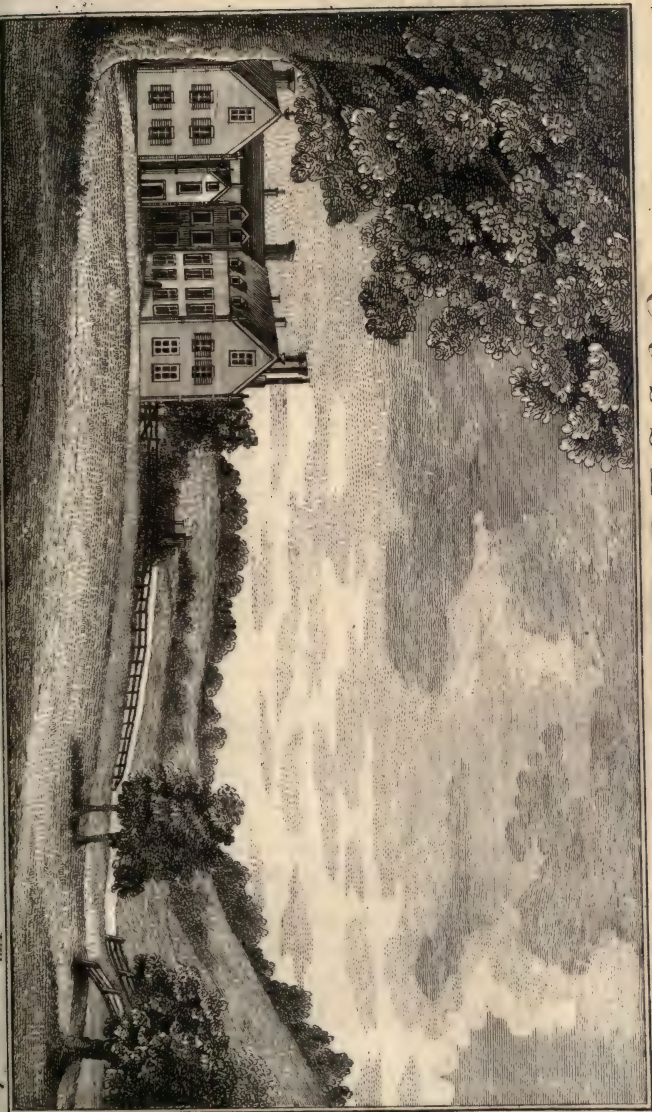
Walter Grey, of West Walton, rector, was buried in the chancel in 1426; and in 1549 Robert Agges, of Wymondham, presented by grant of the late priory dissolved.

In 1603 the rector returned sixty-two communicants in this parish.

In 1731 the Rev. Samuel Carter, A. M. was presented to the rectory of Colton by the crown.

COSSEY, COSTESSEY, or COTESSEA, that is, the gate, or dwelling-place by the water-side, or in the eye, or island, and the situation of it in a great hole by the river's side, confirms its etymology, so that
Costesley

COSSEY HALL.





Costesley is the island of cottages. It is reckoned one of the largest manors in this county, extending itself into most of the adjacent villages, over which it hath the superiority in as ample a manner as the lord of the hundred hath over the rest; it belonged to Guert in the Confessor's time, who had four carucates of land, a park for beasts, and the several towns and hamlets of Bawburgh, Bowthorpe, Barford, Easton, Honingham, Wramplingham, Brandon, Runhall, Carleton, Marlingford, and Tokethorpe, or at least berewics, or manors, in these towns, belonged to it; at the Conqueror's survey, and now, it extends into these and several other villages.

After the conquest it fell to the share of Alan earl of Richmond, surnamed Rufus, or Fergaunt, by reason of his red hair, as Mr. Dugdale and others say; but it should seem that he was known by both the names, Rufus signifying red, and Fergaunt, iron-glove; he was son of Eudo earl of Breitaine, in France, and coming over with duke William into England, he commanded the rear of his army in that memorable battle near Hasting, where he behaved so bravely, that he was immediately advanced to the earldom of Richmond, which was before that the honor of Edwin earl of Mercia; as soon as he had possession of the honor, he built a strong castle at his capital mansion of Gilling, in Yorkshire, and named it Rich-Mount, for the better safeguard of himself and tenants, against the natives who were dispossessed of their own inheritances: it is plain he was a good man; for he was much valued and respected by the English, which could proceed from nothing but his humane treatment of them; he was the first beginner of the foundation (or rather restorer) of that great abbey of St. Mary at York; he married Constance, one of the Conqueror's daughters, and dying with-

out issue, was buried in the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, at the south door, before the altar of St. Nicholas.

This great man had no less than 166 lordships in Yorkshire, one in Dorsetshire, eight in Essex, two in Hampshire, sixty-three in Cambridgeshire, and ten burgages in Cambridge, twelve in Hertfordshire, seven in Nottinghamshire, 101 in Lincolnshire, and eighty-one in Norfolk, of all which this was the largest, as appears from Doomsday-book, fol. 62 and 63.

At Alan's death Alan Niger, or Alan the *Black*, a great favorite of William Rufus, succeeded; he was brother of Alan the *Red*, and died also without issue, and was interred by his brother at Bury; he founded the cell at Rumburgh, and annexed it to St. Mary's abbey at York, and Stephen, his brother, inherited; he was a benefactor to Bury abbey, to which he gave some of his burgages in Cambridge, and dying in 1104. his body was buried in the monastery at Begar, and his heart in St. Mary's at York, leaving Alan, surnamed the *Savage*, his son and heir. In 1142, standing firm to king Stephen, he manned Hutton-castle, in Yorkshire, but with no success; and dying in Bretaigne, was buried at Begar, leaving by Bertha, his wife, one of the heiresses of Conan le Gros, earl of High, or Upper-Breitaigne, Conan Fitz-Alan, surnamed *Le Pettit*, or The Little, his son and heir; he had the title of duke of Breitaigne and earl of Richmond. Upon the death of Jeffrey earl of Anjou, (father to Henry II.) the city of Nantz, in Breitaigne, elected Jeffrey, second son to the said Jeffrey, to be their ruler; but he dying soon after, this Conan having then the rule of a great part of that province of Breitaigne, entered the city of Nantz, whereof

whereof Henry II. being informed, he forthwith seized his earldom, and so this manor came to the crown, and Richard de Hadescoe had a grant of part of it, worth 100s. for life, which he was to hold at the fourth part of a fee, and Henry de Turbevill obtained the towns of Costessey, Colton, and Bawburgh, of the king, for a certain term, paying 5l. per ann. This earl died in 1171, and was buried at Begar, and is said to have recovered all his possessions before his death; and, as Mr. Neve observes, gave this, and Honingham, with his daughter in marriage to Alan viscount of Rohan; but it is plain that Henry II. would not give him possession of it; for it was in king Richard's hands* when he came to the crown, and was farmed by Robert de Mortimer, who paid 35l. per ann. for it; but in 1190, upon Alan de Rohan's paying Richard I. a hundred pounds, he had full possession of the manor, and all its appurtenances; and in 1199 king John sent his writ to Jeffrey Fitz-Peter, commanding him to deliver Alan of Rohan all his lands in England, as Costessey, &c. But the king reserved a parcel of this manor, which was formerly Jordan de Bosco's, which he granted to the said Robert de Mortimer, and his heirs.

At the death of Alan it escheated to the crown, and Roger de Molbrai, or Mowbray, second son of Nigel de Albini, obtained a grant of king John of the manors of Swavesey, Foulbourne, and Costessey; and Adam de Galloway had a grant of one hundred acres belonging to this manor, in Stokes, and Costessey. In 1208 he granted to Roger de Turrovill
 Dis. am. luns (romual. a great

* The king gave Jeffrey de Appesgarth the church of Costessey, and king John gave it to William de Roinges, but for a term only.

great possessions in Costessey, and Bawburgh, to farm and take care of for him; and it is plain the whole was in the crown, and was only farmed by Gallo-way, Turrovill, and others; for in 1216 Henry III. immediately upon his accession, sent a writ to the sheriff, telling him he had committed the custody of Costessey to Roger la Zouch, during pleasure only, and because he had not a seal yet made, therefore this patent was sealed with the seal of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, who was with the king at Lincoln; and it appears also by the patent rolls, that the king had given Swavesey, and Foulbourne, formerly belonging to Alan viscount of Rohan, in exchange for land in Bretagne, of his inheritance, descending to him from those earls, whose heir he was; and in 1219 he obtained a grant of the land in Bawburgh which William de Mandevile, earl of Essex, held during pleasure, as belonging to Costessey, and thus Costessey, and its members, belonged to the crown, being held by many persons, as farmers, at the king's pleasure, till 1220, and then Eleanor queen of England, the king's mother, had it given her; in which year Richard de Bawburgh, and the other tenants of the queen's manor and honor of Costessey, complained of the bailiffs of Norwich for taking toll and custom of them in the city, contrary to the privileges of the tenants of Costessey, who are to be free from all toll for the corn growing on their own land, and for beasts of their own breeding, but for nothing else.

In 1241 the king by his special charter, dated May 1, gave to Peter de Subaudia, or Savoy, uncle to queen Eleanor, and his heirs for ever, the manor of Swaffham, and the manor and soc of Costessey, in Norfolk; and in 1256 his bailiffs of Costessey were sued for subtracting the suiters of the towns of East Tuddenham,

Tuddenham, Thuxton, Yaxham, and Westfield, from the hundred court of the soc to Costessey, to which it was found they did not belong: this Peter, by his will, in 1268, gave queen Eleanor the earldom of Richmond, and consequently this manor, which belonged to it; and soon after it was settled on prince Edward, the king's son, who settled it on his mother, the queen, who held it in 1274; and this inquisition says, that after the death of Alan de Rohan the bishop of Rohan had a grant of it for life; and this year the bailiffs of Costessey made the water, called Old-Eau, the separate fishery, which before was common to all the tenants.

In 1279 the queen had an extent made, when the manor and soc was worth 92l. per annum, without the advowsons of Costessey, Bawburgh, Honingham, Ringland, and the mediety of Barford, which were all given in alms to divers religious houses; there was a manor-house, 100 acres of land, six acres of meadow, and liberty of faldage in Honingham, which were also given in alms.

In 1291 John de Britannia, earl of Richmond, petitioned the king to have Costessey, by reason of the grant and surrender of the earldom of Richmond, made by Henry III. to John, son of Peter de Savoy, late duke of Richmond; and in 1292 Amadeus earl of Savoy released all his right in it to the king, and in all his possessions in England.

At queen Eleanor's death it came to the crown; and in 1312 Edward II. granted it to sir John de Clavering, for life, who in 1312 sued William Fitz, and seventeen others, villains of his manor of Costessey, for withdrawing themselves, their goods and chattels, out of his manor, and dwelling in other

places, to his and the king's prejudice; upon which a writ was directed to force them to come and dwell in the manor, and bring all their goods with them, upon execution of which six of them pretended to be free-men, and came to their trial, and pleaded that they came by their freedom in this manner, viz. by being citizens of the city of Norwich, having lived there, and paid scot and lot, for above thirty years, with the free citizens there, and two of them pleaded they were born in the walls of the city, and as such produced the Conqueror's charter, in which it was contained, that if any servants, or villains, lived without claim of their lords (i. e. without paying chevage, or a fine for licence so to do) for a year and a day, in any of the king's cities, walled towns, or in the camp, from that day they should be free-men, and their posterity for ever; upon which these six were declared free-men, and an appeal from the king's charter was not admitted; and two more pleaded and obtained their freedom, by proving, that Edward I. granted their fathers houses and lands in Norwich, to hold of him and his heirs, according to the custom of the city, and that they were their fathers heirs; but all the rest were forced to return and live in villainage under their lord. In 1327 he had the hundreds of Loddon and Clavering Holt, Depwade, Henstead, North and South Erpingham, Blofield, and Humbleyard, in recompence for his barony of Warkworth, and his other lands, which he had settled on the king.

In 1329 the king granted it to sir Robert de Ufford, and the heirs male of his body, for his loyal service against Roger Mortimer, earl of March, and for want of such to return to the crown; it was then worth 100l. per annum; and in 1334 the king granted him a charter for free-warren here, and in all the

the lands and manors belonging to, and held of this manor, and in all his lauds and manors in this county; he died in the 43d of Edward III. and was succeeded by William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, his son and heir, whose wife, Isabel, held this manor at the fourth part of a fee, and lett it to Michael De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, for her life; and in 1384 the said Michael obtained a patent of the king to hold it in fee to him and his heirs; but he being afterwards attainted, it was granted to Edmund de Langley, duke of York, with Rising-Castle, Launditch, and South Greenhoe hundreds, Hadefton-hall manor, Mileham, Beefton by Mileham, &c. parcel of the possessions of Thomas duke of Gloucester, who was attainted, which duke had obtained a grant of it after the earl of Suffolk's attainder; notwithstanding all which, at the death of Mich. De-la-Pole, duke of Suffolk, which happened in his banishment at Paris, this manor came to Isabel, his widow, who owned it in 1401; and after her death Michael De-la-Pole being restored to his honor and estate, enjoyed the manor, and was lord here; he died in 1414, leaving it to Catherine, his widow, daughter of Hugh earl of Stafford, at whose death it went to William De-la-Pole, her second son, then earl of Suffolk, and was settled in 1434 on Alice, his wife, fir John de Shardelowe, knt. and others, being trustees; at her death John De-la-Pole, duke of Suffolk, inherited, who settled it on Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, and sister of Edward IV. he died in 1491, and was buried at Wingfield.

It afterwards went to Edmund De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, who was beheaded for treason in 1513; upon which the manor came to the crown, but had been seized before, during his imprisonment in the Tower,

in 1510, and was then granted by patent to Thomas lord Howard, and Ann, his wife, and the heirs of her body, with Wingfield-castle, Stockton, &c. and in 1511 a fine was levied between Henry VIII. and Catherine Courtney, countess of Devonshire, one of the daughters and heiresses of Edward IV. and Thomas Howard, and Ann, his wife, another of the daughters and heiresses of that king, whereby the manors of Walsingham, Bircham, Oulton, Bale, Gunthorpe, and Sharrington, in this county, were passed to the king, who granted to Thomas, and Ann, the castles and manors of Wingfield, &c. in Suffolk, and Stockton, Claxton, Helhoughton, and Costessey, in Norfolk. This Thomas, though he is only called sir Thomas Howard, knt, was afterwards duke of Norfolk, and had issue, Thomas, and Ann, who both died young, so that for want of issue of the body of the said Ann, the manor reverted to the crown at the duke's death: The dukes of Suffolk all along laid claim to this manor, but Henry VIII. purchased it off, and was sole and indisputable lord here, and made a grant of it to the lady Ann Cleve for a term, after which it continued in the crown till queen Mary granted it to sir Henry Jernegan, or Jerningham, her vice-chamberlain, and master of her household, of which ancient family take the following account, which is very different from all the pedigrees which we have seen, but is certainly fact, as the records here quoted prove.

The ancient family of the Jernegans are seated here ever since the aforesaid grant, and are a younger branch of the Jernegans, of Somerley-Town, in the island of Lothingland, in Suffolk; but that eldest branch being extinct, this became the eldest surviving branch, and so continues.

Weever, fol. 770, tells us, this family hath been of exemplary note before the conquest, and adds this account extracted out of the Jernegan's pedigree:

" *Anno* m.xxx. Canute king of Denmark, and of
 " England, after his return from Rome, brought di-
 " vers captains and foldiers from Denmark, whereof
 " the greatest part were christened here in England,
 " and began to settle themselves here, of whom Jer-
 " negan, or Jerningham, and Jenhingho, now Jen-
 " nings, were of the most esteem with Canute, who
 " gave unto the said Jerningham certain royalties;
 " and at a parliament held at Oxford, the said king
 " Canute did give unto the said Jerningham certain
 " manors in Norfolk, and to Jennings certain ma-
 " nors lying upon the sea-side, near Harwich, in
 " Suffolk, in regard of their former services done to
 " his father, Swenas, king of Denmark."

That the above note may be in the pedigree of the family we cannot contradict, nor yet the truth of it, though there are many things which seem to invalidate it; the pedigree, as commonly received, we shall take no notice of, but give one extracted from authentic records, as they now remain among Mr. le Neve's collections.

That Jernegan was anciently a Christian-name, as the former note observes, is very true, as numerous records prove. In 1195 there was a fine levied of lands in Edricheston, in Warwickshire, between Reginald de Claverdon, and Gernegan, his brother; and about this time it was a common name in France, as we find from Lobmeau, in his history of Britain, vol. 1, p. 105, where Jernegon de Pontchasteau, and
 some

some others of the name, are mentioned; but none of these were of this family.

The first that we meet with of this family was called Hugh, without any other addition, whose son was named Jernegan, and was always called Jernegan Fitz-Hugh, or the son of Hugh; he died in 1182, and his widow, Sibill, in 1183, paid 100*l.* of her gift into the Exchequer: his son was called Hugh, or Hubert, son of Jernegan, who gave a large sum of money to Henry II. and paid it into the treasury in 1182. He first took the surname of Jernegan, and married Maud, daughter and coheirefs of Thorpine de Watheby, of Westmoreland; he is mentioned by the name of Hubert de Jernegan in the Black Book of the Exchequer, published by Mr. Herne, at Oxford, 1728, vol. 1, p. 301, as one of the Suffolk knights that held of the honor of Eye. In 1201 he paid king John 20*l.* fine for three knight's fees, and an hall, which laid in Yorkshire, and were held of the honor of Bretaigne, and died in 1203; and the king granted the wardship of all his large possessions, and the marriages of his wife and children, to Robert de Veteri Ponte, or Vipount, so that he married them without disparagement to their fortunes.

Sir Hubert Jernegan, of Horham, in Suffolk, knt. his son, succeeded, who had been a rebel against king John, but on the accession of Henry III. to the crown, submitted himself and obtained his pardon; he had not recovered all his estates in 1229. He died in 1239, and was succeeded by sir William Jernegan, his son and heir, who married Julian, daughter and co-heirefs of Gimmingham of Burnham, and Hugh de Polstead married Hawise, the other co heirefs, and levied a fine of all the Gimmingham's estate, in Burnham, in the

10th of king John. He died young and without issue, and was succeeded by sir Hugh Jernegan, of Stonham-Jernegan, knt. his youngest brother, Godfrey and Robert being dead, who in 1243 came to an agreement with his mother Margery, and settled on her, in lieu of the dower of sir Hubert, her late husband, during her life, the capital messuage of the manor of Horham, with the park, &c. and in consideration of this settlement, Margery released all her right in dower in all his other estates in Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1249 he had lands in Hillington and Congham, in Freebridge hundred, and lived to be very old, for in 1269 he held of Roger Fitz-Oubourn, or Osborn, divers lands in Stovene and Bugges, for which he did homage; he married for his second wife Ela, or Ellen, daughter and co-heiress of sir Thomas de Ingoldesthorpe, knt. who survived him. After the death of his mother he settled sir Walter Jernegan, his son, in the manor of Horham, upon his marriage with Isabell, daughter and at length heiress of sir Peter Fitz-Osbert, or Osborn, of Somerley-Town, in Suffolk, who it seems died before him, leaving sir Peter Jernegan, his son, who became heir to his father and grandfather, and also co-heiress to the Fitz-Osbert's estate, in right of his mother; and on a division made with John Noin, Somerley-Town was settled on sir Peter Jernegan, who came hither, leaving Horham and Stonham-Jernegan, and Somerley-Town became the capital seat of the Jernegan family. This sir Peter was sub-esccheator of Suffolk in 1283, held Stonham and Horham of the honor of Eye in 1299; in 1334 he sold Uggeshall manor and advowson to sir Edmund de Sotterlee, knt. and Wittingham and Hadeslon in 1342, he being then above seventy years old, and it appears from Eye register, fol. 98, b. that he first married Alice, daughter of Hugh Germain.

Germain. The pedigree says he married a Herling for his second wife, which seems true by the quarterings of the Jernegans, as they were to be seen in Horham church in 1663, viz. Jernegan, Inglethorpe, Fitz-Osborn, Harling, Mortimer, Gonville, Kildon, or Keldon, and Clifton. He was succeeded by sir John Jernegan, sen. his son and heir, who inherited the other moiety of the Fitz-Osbert's estate, at the death of sir John Noin, knt. whose heir he was; he married Jane, daughter of sir William de Kildon, who was jointly seised of all his manors of Somerley-Town, Wathe, Horham, &c. at the time of his death, which happened in 1375.

In 1374 sir John Jernegan, jun. his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Vise-de-Lou, knt. and his father then settled the advowson of Stonham-Jernegan and Horham on them and their heirs. Sir Thomas Jernegan, knt. of Somerley-Town, their son and heir, inherited, and in 1406 had a charter of free-warren in his estates in Suffolk and in Norfolk; he married Joan, daughter of William Appleyard, of Dunston, in Humbleyard, and had John Jernegan, sen. esq. who married Agnes, daughter of sir John Darell, of Kent, knt. who died before him, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel in the priory of St. Olave's, at Herringfleet, in Suffolk, (now called St. Tooley's-bridge). This John settled Horham on John Jernegan, jun. his son and heir, on his marriage with Isabel, daughter of sir Jervace Clifton, in 1459, when he left Somerley-Town to his son, and went and settled at Cove, by Beccles, where he lived in 1465, and died in 1474; he was buried by his wife in the afore said chapel, where his progenitors were entombed. He gave Little-Wirthingham manor, which he lately purchased of William Cove, to his son Osbert for life,
and

and his manor of Wattle, or Wad-hall, in North-Cove; and to John, his eldest son, the manors and advowsons of Somerley-Town, Stonham-Jernegan, Horham, and Bradwell, and the foundation (*i. e.* advowson) of the house of St. Olave, besides gifts to his three daughters that were nuns.

At his death John Jernegan, esq. his son, succeeded, and died in 1503 seised of the aforesaid manors and advowsons, leaving Edward Jernegan, esq. his son and heir, who was afterwards knighted; he had two wives, first, Margaret, daughter of sir Edmund Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, in South Greenhoe, knt. by whom he had sir John Jernegan, of Somerley-Town, in Suffolk, knt. who married Bridget, daughter of sir Robert Drury, of Halstead, in Suffolk, knt. from whom the Jernegans, of Somerley-Town, in Suffolk, descended. And for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard lord Scroop, of Bolton, in Yorkshire, and co-heiress to Stephen, her brother, who survived him, and re-married to sir William Kingston, knight of the garter. By her he had sir Henry Jernegan, of Huntingfield, knt. the founder of the Costesley family; sir Edward died Jan. 6th, 1515, seised of the manors of Horham, Newton, Corton, Stonham-Jernegan, Somerley-Town, Wathe, Lowestoft, East, West, North, and South Leet, in Gorleston, Mutford, Askeby, &c. and is said to be buried in Somerley-Town chancel by his wife.

Sir Henry Jernegan, or Jerningham*, of Huntingfield, in Suffolk, eldest son and heir of sir Edward, by his second wife: He was a favorite of
queen

* He altered the spelling, to distinguish this family from that of Somerley-Town.

queen Mary, being the first that appeared openly for her, after the death of Edward VI. being with her at Kenninghall-place, or castle, and continued her trusty friend, for which services she made him vice-chamberlain and master of her household, and in 1547 the said queen, and king Philip, her husband, gave him "this manor of Costessey, with the whole park and deer therein, with all its members, rights, privileges, and appurtenances in Costessey, Earham, Bowthorpe, Easton, Colton, Marlingford, Bawburgh, Honingham, Thorpe, &c. in the said county, to be held by him and his heirs *in capite*, by knight's service;" from which time it hath passed in a lineal descent in this ancient family: He married Mary, daughter of sir George Baynham, knt. and died in 1571, leaving lady Jernegan, his wife, the estate for life, who this year was found to be possessed of it. In 1572 Henry Jernegan, esq. their son and heir, was lord of Costessey, and of Veales, Sileham, Wingfield, and Lowestoft manors, in Suffolk; he married, first, Eleanor, daughter of William lord Dacres, of Gillfland, and after that Frances, daughter of sir John Jernegan, of Somerley-Town, knt. widow of Thomas Bedingfield, esq. In 1602 he had an act passed to sell certain lands in Norfolk and Suffolk; and died June 15, 1619, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

Henry Jerningham, esq. his son, was created baronet October 16, 1621; he married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Throgmorton, of Laughton, in Warwickshire, esq. and dying Sept. 5, 1646, was buried at Costessey, and succeeded by sir Henry Jernegan, of Costessey, bart. his grandson, (his father, John Jernegan, esq. dying in his grandfather's life-time, who in 1619 married a daughter of sir Francis Moor,

Moor, of Fawley, bart.) This sir Henry married Mary, daughter of Benedict Hall, of High-Meadow, in Gloucestershire, esq. who left sir Francis Jernegan, of Costessey, bart. who was lord in 1693; he married Anne, daughter of sir Walter Blount, bart. by whom he had several children.

Sir John Jerningham, bart. his eldest son, succeeded him, and married Margaret, daughter of sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, bart. sister to the late sir Henry Bedingfield, but at the death of sir John without issue, Costessey, &c. went to his brother, sir George Jernegan, or Jerningham, bart. who lived to a very great age, being deceased within these few years. His lady was Mary, daughter of Francis Plowden, esq. of Worcestershire, by lady Mary Stafford, sister to the late earl of Stafford.

Sir William Jerningham, bart. succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, the late sir George, and is the present lord.

Sir William has made very fine improvements at the family seat at Costessey, and raised many beautiful plantations, laid out with great taste and judgment, and he has opened a view to Costessey-hall, upon the approach from Norwich, which has a grand effect: the winding of the river Wensum through the meadows, and visible from all the plantations to a great distance, forms at once a striking and delightful scene: In every new alteration made at Costessey, sir William has shewn an elegance superior to what is in common observed, and there is a distinguishing neatness all around it. The ruins in the plantations are well fancied, and have a pleasing effect.

Sir

Sir William married the daughter of lord Dillon, a peer of Ireland, by whom he has children. Mr. Edward Jerningham, his brother, has distinguished himself by many poetical productions wrote with great spirit and fancy.

The church was dedicated in honor of the holy king Edmund, and had three guilds in it, one of St. Edmund, another of St. Mary, and the third of St. John Baptist, and a portion of tithes here was given by Alen, surnamed the *Black*, earl of Richmond, to the cell of monks which he founded at Rumburgh, in Suffolk, and with that cell was given by him to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, which was always patrons of it, together with divers services, the whole being valued at six marks a year.

In 1282 the abbot and convent of St. Mary, at York, made a perpetual composition with the masters and brethren of St. Giles's hospital, at Norwich, for their portion here, which consisted of two parts of the tithes of the demesne lands of the earl of Bretainge, in Costesley, for which the master and hospital was to pay six marks a year to the prior of the cell at Rumburgh, which was constantly paid till the dissolution of that cell by cardinal Wolsey, and in the 20th of Henry VIII. was granted to that cardinal to settle on one of his colleges either at Ipswich, or Oxford.

The advowson of the church, with those of Hunningham, Bawburgh, and the mediety of Barford, and 10l. per ann. rent out of Costesley manor, were given by Alan de Rohan to the abbey of *Bon-Repos*, or *de Bona Requie*, in Bretaigne, in Normandy, and it was confirmed by Henry III. in 1226, and soon after the abbot of Bon-Repos leased the churches and

and the advowsons to the abbot of Sawtree, in Huntingdonshire, viz. Foulbourne, All Saints, Fen-Drayton, Costesley, and Honingham, for ever, with all their revenues there, (except the 10*l.* per annum out of Costesley manor) at 80*l.* per annum, and after this the abbot of Sawtree, for a pension of five marks a year, confirmed and granted the advowson to the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich, who got it appropriated to them before 1280, for it was returned to be held by that hospital appropriated to them, there being a house and sixty acres of land belonging to it worth ten marks, but it was not taxed: it was then newly appropriated; for the first and only vicar that was not instituted till September 13, 1304, and then Robert de Barford was instituted into the vicarage, which was then to be assigned and ordained by the bishop at the presentation of the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich, who prevailed with the bishop, as patron of the hospital, to permit them to serve it by a chaplain removeable at their pleasure, and so there was no vicarage assigned, and consequently no presentation afterwards. We meet with the name of one rector only.

In 1213 William de Gray, the king's chancellor, and afterwards archbishop of York, was presented to it, December 3, being presented to it by the king on account of the honor of Bretagne.

The 10*l.* rent that belonged to Bon-Repos abbey came to the crown with the revenues of the aliens, and was granted with the manor to the De-la-Poles, and was always taxed at 10*l.* and so paid 20*s.* to every tenth. The prior of Rumburgh always paid the tenths of his portion that he had from St. Giles's hospital for the farm of his portion here. The ab-

bot of Langley was taxed at 23s. 6d. for his temporals here. This town always paid 2l. 10s. to each tenth.

At the dissolution the impropriation went with St. Giles's hospital, which was refounded, and was given to the corporation of the city of Norwich, who now hold it as belonging to the hospital, it being a donative in their gift, the curate being paid 40l. per ann. for serving it.

In the answers of the parsons in 1603 Thomas Cleybourne, clerk, was curate, and there were 176 communicants, the benefice was returned to be impropriate, but was endowed with a mansion-house, (now in decay) and was called a donative, the impropriation belonged to the hospital at Norwich, and was leased to the curate.

The Rev. Mr. John Burcham, rector of St. Simon's, Norwich, is the present curate, being presented in 1735.

The church consists of a nave only, which is leaded, the chancel is thatched; on the screens are the arms of Jerningham carved; on a north chancel window are the arms of Ufford, and an emblem of the Trinity.

There are grave-stones in the chancel,—*For Charles Waldegrave, of Catton, gent. July 17, 1685.*

Sir Henry Waldegrave, bart. of Stanninghall, October 10, 1658, aged 60.

Frances

Frances Layer, the wife of Thomas Layer, of Booton, esq. and eldest daughter of Sir Edward Waldegrave, of Stanninghall, knt. March 26, 1629.

Elizabeth Englefield, March 16, 1705, aged 70.

Martha, wife of John Hyrne, gent. December 6, 1698, ætat. 60.

Martha, wife of John Turner, daughter of John Hyrne, of Costessey, Jan. 5, 1696, aged 20 years.

By the chancel door,—*Thomas Pargiter, anno Dni. 1521.*

In the middle aisle,—*Ann Browne obiit June 28, 1642.*

William Wood, sen. died in 1533:

John Hyrne, of Costessey, gent. February 28, 1689, ætat. 65.

Frances, wife of Henry Fernegan, esq. buried in 1615.

John Waldgrave, gent. buried March 4, 1616.

Sir Henry Fernegan, baronet, buried September 4, 1646.

In this church are memorials of several other persons of less note.

Cosley, or Costessey, is a large and populous village, situated between the river Wensum and a brook which runs close by the hall, and influxes with

that river above Hellefdon-mill. The country hereabouts is finely broke into a romantic vale, the gentle ascent on each side of which is beautifully doted with wood. A slow, but clear brook, meanders thro' one of the best imagined parks in Norfolk. The hall-house of Costesley is an ancient and mean building, but the pleasure grounds and other late improvements about it are incomparably brilliant; in short, its vicinity to Norwich, (four miles) the features of the country, and vast improvements lately made, renders Costesley one of the most delightful seats in nature.

COSTON, or **CORSTON**, commonly called **Cofon**, is a small village in this hundred, of which we find no mention in Domesday-book, by the name of **Corston**, but take it to be that town in the survey called *Appethorp*. which belonged to **Alfere**, a free-man, in the Confessor's time, and was given by the Conqueror to Robert the Archer, it being the only estate he had in this county; it was then worth 32s. and was four furlongs long, and two broad, and paid 5d. gelt.

It seems it afterwards came to the Albanys; for the register of Wymondham says, that William de Albany, the founder, confirmed the gift of this advowson made by John Rothawe to that monastery, by which it seems that the town was infeoffed in either the Rothawes, or some other family that they had it of, by the Albanys; and after this the bishop of Norwich instituted to the rectory on the prior's presentation, which was dated at Thetford, 1221. How it happened we know not, but it was soon after released by the prior, and joined to the manor again, and so continued till 1267, when Robert le Burser, of London, lord here, levied a fine, and settled it on Roger de Skerning, bishop of Norwich, and

and Alan de Freston, archdeacon of Norfolk, in which the bishop acknowledged that it belonged to his church of Norwich, as for ever consolidated and appropriated to the archdeaconry, so that they can never be separated, or aliened; and for this settlement they gave Robert 40s. and an acknowledgement that they had no claim in his manor. It afterwards was divided into many parts; for in 1315, the *Nomina Villarum* tells us, that sir John de Clavering, Walter de Barnham, Richard Birks, John Ode, Isabel Quitwell, William de Stokesby, Robert de Writhstead, William de Carleton, the prior of Westacre, Peter de Runhall, the master of Carbrook hospital, sir Constantine de Mortimer, the prior of Wymondham, and John le Marshal, were lords here, or had manors that extended into this town.

In 1285 there were two manors, one called Corstun, the other Bayfield, from John de Bayfield, lord thereof, who left it to Joan, his wife, and at her death to Agnes, Katherine, and Mabel, their daughters; Isabel, their daughter, married Hervey de Stanhowe, and had a messuage, twenty-three acres, and 10s. quit-rent for her part; but notwithstanding this division, in 1396 the whole was united again, and John Blith, an out-law, was lord; it afterwards was joined to the other manor, which after divers purchases came to the Brownes, by which family they were again divided. In 1572 Thomas Browne, yeoman, was lord of Corstun, and Miles Browne, yeoman, was lord of Bayfield, in Corstun, which were afterwards purchased by the Wodehouses, and at present sir John Wodehouse, bart. of Kimberley, is lord of the whole town, and hath the sole paramountship, in right of the leet which belongs to his hundred of Forehoe.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, was valued at two marks, but is not in the king's books, it being an exempt belonging to the archdeacon of Norfolk, ever since its appropriation and annexion to the archdeaconry, in 1267; it pays no synodals, procurations, nor carvage, and acknowledges no visitor but its rector, the archdeacon. In the time of Edward III. it became the archdeacon's country seat, there being a good house, toft, and fix acres of land. In 1362 William de Blith obtained a patent to enlarge his house here, and a licence of mortmain to fetle an acre of land on his church. In 1373, at his death, the bishop collated master Robert de Prees, priest, to the archdeaconry of Norfolk, with the church of Corston annexed; so that we need mention no more of its rectors, but refer you to Mr. Blomefield's list of the archdeacons of Norfolk. The late Rev. Dr. Samuel Salter, as archdeacon, enjoyed it. The Rev. William Armine Storey now holds it.

It appears that during the archdeacon's residence here, which was till after 1600, they served the church themselves; but ever since they found a curate, who serves here once a fortnight.

The whole town paid but 14s. to each tenth; the temporals of Wymondham priory were taxed at 16d. Norwich at 12d. and Westacre at 11d.

The chief of the land in this parish was owned by Mr. Scott, of Aylsham.

The church and chancel are leaded, the south porch tiled, there is a square tower and one bell, but no memorial of any kind, save a large disrobed stone, having lost an effigy and two shields: whether this was laid over some archdeacon buried here, for the
effigy

effigy seems to have been in a priest's habit, or over John Foster, of this town. gent. who was buried in 1556, we cannot say.

CROWNTHORPE, wrote in Doomsday-book Congrethorp, and Cronkethorp.—Crungethorp, or Crownthorpe church, is dedicated to St. James, and had a guild to his honor in it; it was valued at six marks and an half; the rector had a house and eighteen acres of land, and William de Crungethorp was patron. There is now a house and twenty-one acres one rood of glebe, as the Terrier says, and there was a constant light in the church before St. Mary's image.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 4l. 12s. 6d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 30l. 3s. 4d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. The temporals of the prior of Norwich were taxed at 13d. those of the prior of Wymondham at 11d. ob. and the parish raised 1l. 4s. 4d. to every tenth.

In 1603 the rector returned thirty-six communicants in this parish.

The church and chancel are of an equal height, and are thatched, there are no ailes, the tower is square, and hath only one bell. We found nothing in this church, save some old stones without inscriptions.

The ancient seat of the Windhams was in this town, but there are now no remains of it.

The whole town, except twenty acres, which belonged to the manor of Bowthorpe, and another parcel,

cel, which belonged to the manor of Costessey, was the estate of Stigand, of whom Colman held it at the Confessor's survey; at the conquest it came to Ralph Beauf, of whom Richard (whose posterity assumed the name of Crownthorpe) held it; it was then worth 30s. and was three furlongs long, and two broad, and paid 7d. q gelt.

It continued in the Crownthorpe family many ages, held at half a fee of the heirs of Giles de Wachefham, who held it of the manor of Hockering.

In 1283 sir William de Crungethorp was lord and patron, and had waif allowed him. In 1291 he brought an action against sir Nicholas de Stuteville, lord of Kimberley, for right of commonage in Kimberley, for his tenements in Crownthorpe; upon which Stuteville answered, that there could be no right of inter-commonage, the two towns belonging to different baronies, Kimberley being held of the barony of Gurnay, and Crownthorpe of the barony of Wormegay.

In 1401 Thomas de Halys, or Hales, held the manor and advowson of lady Felbrigg, late wife of George Felbrigg, at two quarters of a fee, as of the manors of Hockering, which manor Thomas lord Morley held of the king, as parcel of the barony of Rhye; he left William Hales, of Wells, his son and heir, who purchased the advowson the manor of Cusson's, and the manor of Gelham's, in this town, and having united them in 1436, sold them, with the consent of Margaret, his wife, to John Windham, of Crownthorpe, esq. and his heirs, and levied a fine accordingly; and soon after William Rookwood, and Elizabeth, his wife, released all their right in one of the manors to the said John; and in

1475, by his will, he gave the whole to John Windham, jun his son, constituting fir John Wingfield, knt. and others, his trustees. In 1466, upon John Windham's marriage with Margaret, daughter of fir John Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, it was settled on them and their issue, in which it hath ever since continued, it having passed along with the chief seat of the Windhams, at Felbrigg, and at present remains with it. William Windham, of Felbrigg, esq. F. R. S. being now lord.

GELHAM'S MANOR was held at the eighth part of a fee (being a small manor) of the Crungethorp's, who held it of Hockering, and was a part of the manor of Crownthorpe, granted by the Crungethorps in the time of Henry III. to John de Gelham.

In 1356 William de Newton, and Elizabeth, his wife, one of the six daughters and coheiresses of Thomas de Gelham, of Derfingham, had a sixth part; and had also three of her sisters sixth parts conveyed to them.

In 1404 James (Atte-Haugh) of Wicklewood, and William of Carleton-Forchoe, were lords and patrons; and in 1432 Alexander Mason, who with his feoffees sold the advowson, Gelham-hall manor, and Curson's manor, to John Windham, esq. who united them to Crownthorpe manor, from which they had been at first severed.

We find no record, or evidences, of Curson's manor, it being an exceeding small one, no doubt but it received its name from its owners; but how, or when, it fell into Gelham's, we cannot say.

In 1755 the Rev. William Dobyns Humphrey was presented to the rectory of Crownthorpe by the late William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg.

DEEPHAM, DEPEHAM, DEOPHAM, OR DEPHAM, wrote in Doomsday-book Diepham, is so called from *deop*, deep, and *dam*, a village, that is, the deep, or miry village. In the reign of Edward the Confessor great part of the town was owned by one Lewin, a free-man, it being then a very considerable manor, but was much increased by the Conqueror's adding six free-men, which Eudo held, and their lands and services, all which he gave to Ralph de Beaufo, who lett the manor for 12l. but was forced to reduce it to 8l. 15s. the soc, or superior jurisdiction of it, belonged to Hingham. The town was then ten furlongs long, and six broad, and paid 17d. 3q. gelt.

The whole of this manor continued in the descendants of Ralph de Beaufoe, and was carried by Agnes de Beaufoe to her husband, Henry de Rya, or Rhye, lord of Hingham, who in 1146 gave two parts of the manor and advowson to the monks of Christ-church, in Canterbury, and put them in possession by offering his knife at the high-altar there, in the presence of Theobald the archbishop, Walter the prior, and many others; and for this he was received into their fraternity, and made partaker of their devotions in as ample a manner as any of their domestic brethren. This donation was confirmed by king Stephen, Henry II. and several succeeding kings. Edward II. granted them a charter for free-warren here, which was the only liberty that the monks ever enjoyed in this town, except that of the leet and paramountship of their own manor, which the donor gave them, he being then lord of the hundred, though in the aforesaid king's reign they would have claimed several other

other immunities to belong to this place; but upon a *quo warranto* brought, they had nothing allowed but their leet, to which belonged the assize of bread and ale of their own tenants and free-warren; and since that time they never claimed any further exemption. On the dissolution Henry VIII. settled it on the dean and chapter of Canterbury, with the impropriation, and the advowson of the vicarage, all which that church hath enjoyed ever since. Mr. John Amyas, of Hingham, had it by lease from them; they were taxed for their temporals at 8l 8s. 4d. ob. and for their spirituals at sixteen marks. It appears from king Stephen's charter of confirmation, that Hubert de Rhye, castellan, or governor of Norwich castle, gave upon his death-bed the manor and advowson of Muche-Berdestuna, or Mulbarton, instead of which his son, Henry, gave them Deepham, by their own desire: all the feodaries tell us, that the prior held this manor here at a quarter of a fee, of the manor of Hingham, as parcel of the barony of Rhye, in *Frank Almoigne*.

BLOMEVILLE'S MANOR was in two parts; the first contained the third part of Henry de Rhye's manor, and the third part of the advowson, which the said Henry gave to William de Blundevile, or Blomevile, whose son, Richard, gave his third of the advowson in 1226 to the monks of Canterbury; this William, brother to the bishop, was of Newton-Flotman, where the family continued many ages; the said William held it at a quarter of a fee of Hingham: the other part belonged to the Wacheshams; and in 1227 was conveyed by Giles de Wachesham to Alan de Creping, who was to hold it half a fee, of the said Giles and his heirs, who held it of Hockering, as parcel of the barony of Rhye. In 1260 William de Blomevile had the Blomeviles part, to whom Hugh de Creping

Creping conveyed his half fee, which ever after retained his name. In 1345 Ralph Bokying held it in right of his wife, it being her dower, of the inheritance of William Blomeville. Richard Blundevile died lord about 1503; it was afterwards sold in reversion to Roger Wodehouse, esq. for in 1572 Henry Richers, esq. was lord during his wife's life, who it seems died in or about 1578, and then Roger occurs lord, from which time it hath gone in that family, fir John Wodehouse, bart. being now lord.

RIFLEY'S, EASTHALL, OR CROSSE'S MANOR, at the survey belonged to William earl Warren, and passed from that family to lord Bardolph, of Wormegay, of whom it was always held at a quarter of a fee. In the survey of the honor of Wormegay, made in the time of Edward III. it appears, that the Bardolphs infeoffed fir Neel, or Nigel de Rifley, who gave a messuage, forty acres of land, and the services of several tenants here, with the advowson of St. Andrew's church, in Wicklewood, to the prior and convent of Broomholme, who sold them to Richard Starcolf, and his heirs; and soon after, 1330, the services were sold off to the tenants, except those that the prior reserved, for which Broomholme convent was taxed at 9s. 8d. There was another part which William de Ellingham held, which in 1282 belonged to Robert de Baconsthorpe, it being then called Easthall manor. In 1345 these parts were separate; but in 1355 they were joined, John Atte-Crosse purchasing Easthall of James de Baconsthorpe. In 1447 John Crosse, of Deepham, esq. lived here. We meet with no more mention of it till about 1464, and then Catherine, relict of William Goodered, (or Goddard) of Middleton, late one of the king's justices, gave this manor to be sold after her death; this lady was a great promoter of the rebuilding of the noble church
of

of Walpole St. Peter, in the hundred of Marshland, in the windows of which her effigy is placed. In 1510 sir James Hobart had it; and in 1553 lady Ann Hobart, of Deepham, widow, late wife of sir Walter Hobart, of Morley, knt. was buried in St. Butolph's chancel at Morley, and had an interest in this manor in her life-time.

ROBERT'S, *alias* KNAPELE'S MANOR. We find that Robert Fitz-Richard had it in the time of Richard I. from whom it might take its name. Laurence de Reppes owned it in 1315, and had it of the inheritance of Joan, his wife, it being held in soccage of the prior of Canterbury's manor of Deepham, by the rent of 13s. 4d. and was then worth 5l. per ann. he died in 1322, and left it, with Northrepps, and Edingthorpe manors, to his two daughters and heiresses, Sibill, wife of Robert de Reppes, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas de Wilby. In 1618 John Pepys, gent. and Robert Jaques, gent. sold it to Henry Pannet, and Calibut Walpole, esqrs.

Two parts of the advowson were given, as before observed, by Henry de Rhye, in 1146, to the monks of Canterbury, to whom it was immediately appropriated by the bishop of Norwich, (with the church of Tofts) and a vicarage endowed, and Robert, the first vicar, agreed to pay a pension of two marks a year out of his vicarage to the monks.

In 1226 Richard Blomeville gave his third part of the advowson to the monks, for the sustenance of strangers and poor people that visited the shrine of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Canterbury, on his own day, on condition there be a vicar appointed, to be presented by the monks, by the bishop's advice, whose stipend should not be less than ten marks a year;

year; and also that the church of Canterbury claimed no exemption, but acknowledged this church to belong, as to all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to the see of Norwich; and in 1227 Richard de Sybeton, official to the archdeacon of Sudbury, summoned a jury of thirteen laymen, and twelve clergy, to settle this vicarage, which they did in the following manner: "the vicar to have all the alterage, (i. e. small tithes) which was then worth six marks a year, and half the great tithes of Tweyfield, in Deepham, and all the great tithes of Somerscroftfield, which contained seven acres except two parts of the tithes of seven acres in Tweyfield, which belonged to the prior of Norwich;" the tithes were then worth three marks, 2s. 8d. a year, and two acres of land on the east side of the church-yard, with the prior's messuage upon it, for a vicarage-house, the said house and land being of the prior's lay-fee; and three acres of the glebe land, lying on the south side of the church, worth 6s. per ann. 16s. of the yearly quit-rents of the prior's manor, to be paid by the prior; so that the whole of the endowment, which was to be ten marks a year, was assigned at twelve marks and 4d. for which overplus the vicar was to pay all synodals, &c. the vicar was also to have free liberty of commonage on all the commons of Deepham, belonging to the prior's manor there; and now all things being settled, in 1235 the bishop and his chapter gave their consent, and there was a bull obtained from pope Gregory IX. confirming the whole.

Hubert de Rhye, castellan of Norwich, gave a portion of tithes here to the prior and convent of the cathedral at Norwich, which king Stephen confirmed. This portion was appropriated to the cellarer of the monastery, for which he was taxed at 24s.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew; when Norwich Doomfday-book was made the rector had a house, manor, and carucate of land; the vicar had a house and three acres of land; the vicarage was valued at six marks, but was not taxed; it is valued in the king's books at 5l. 7s. 11d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 19l. 9s. 10d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths; and in 1719, Jan. 3, was augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, the Rev. Mr. Rix, vicar, giving 200l. to its augmentation. This town paid 5l. to each tenth. In 1718, augmentation 400l.

In 1210 there was an agreement between the prior of Norwich, and the vicar, for the two garbs of the tithes of the demefnes of Hubert de Rhye, and the two parts of the small tithes; for all which the vicar used to pay 6s. and now was to pay 9s. per ann.

In 1227 the convent of Canterbury bound themselves to the prior of Norwich to pay the cellarer yearly 24s. for the tithe corn of their portion.

Here were four guilds. The south chapel at the east end of the south aisle was the Assumption chapel, in which that guild was kept; and these arms were in the windows of that chapel, viz. Marshall, Shelton, Blomeville; (to whose manor the chapel belonged) and Wood.

The chapel at the east end of the north aisle was St. John Baptist's, and in it his guild was kept; in the windows here were the arms of Coggeshall, Ufford, Broome, Stafford, Verdon, Morley, Calthorpe, and Tiptoft quartering Harling, with an escutcheon of pretence of Gonvile. There were also the arms of Bouchier.

The arms of Canterbury, impaling the arms of Thomas Goldstone, prior of Canterbury, who died in 1517, in whose time this church was repaired and beautified. Several arms are carved on the steeple and buttresses.

The church is a good fabric, having a large tower and five bells. The villa lies between Hingham and Wymondham.

In 1760 the Rev. John Buck was presented to the vicarage of Deepham by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, *p. j.*

In 1465 John Walter, sen. was buried in the church, and gave a good estate which he owned here to Richard, his son.

In 1382 Thomas de Flitcham aliened lands here to Flitcham priory.

There was a very ancient family, surnamed of Deepham; Godwin of Deepham had lands here in 1198, and sir Stephen de Deepham, *knt.* who lived in the time of Edward I. bore arg. on a fess, gul. 3 lions passant gardant or.

This village, says Mr. Blomefield, was famous for a linden tree of a vast bigness; to the eye it overlooked all other trees thereabouts, when viewed at a distance, as a giant above so many pigmies. It stood in Mr. Amyas's yard, and was taken down about (1705) thirty years since; at the foot of it is a spring, which petrifies sticks, leaves, &c. that accidentally fall into it, if they lie any time. Mr. Evelyn, in his *Silva*, or discourse of forest trees, fol. 82, gives us this description of it, which he says he received from

from Dr. Brown, of Norwich, in the following words :

“ An extraordinary large and flatly tilia, linden, or lime-tree, there groweth at Deepham, in Norfolk, ten miles from Norwich, whose measure is this: the compass in the least part of the trunk, or body, about two yards from the ground, is at least eight yards and a half; about the root, nigh the earth, sixteen yards; about half a yard above that, near twelve yards in circuit: the height to the uppermost boughs, about thirty yards, which surmounts the famous tilia of Zurich, in Switzerland; and uncertain it is, whether in any tilicetum, or lime-walk abroad, it be considerably exceeded: Yet was the first motive I had to view it, not so much the largeness of the tree, as the general opinion, that no man could ever name it; I find it to be a tilia foemina; and (if the distinction of Bauhinus be admitted from the greater and lesser leaf) a tilia platuphylos, or latifolia, some leaves being three inches broad; but to distinguish it from others in the country, I call it tilia colossæa Depehamensis.”

He tells us also, that “ A poplar tree, not much inferior to this, grew lately at West Harling, at fir William Gaudy’s gate, which was blown down about 1690.”

EASTON, or the EAST-TOWN, so called, says Mr. Blomefield, not in respect to its situation from Norwich, but from Hingham, the head town of its deanry, it being north-east of it, and in the most eastern part of Forehoe hundred: but this we think erroneous, as it certainly has its name with respect to

F *Forehoe* *Weston*,

Weflon, in Eynsford hundred. In ancient writings it is called Eftone by Honingham.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, who had his guild here, and the Blessed Virgin had a guild also kept to her honor in her chapel at the east end of the north aisle, at the west end of which stood the tower, which was square, and had three bells; the church, chancel, and north aisle, are leaded, and the south porch is tiled.

When Norwich Doomsday-book was wrote William de Herforth was patron; the rector had a house and fixty acres of glebe, and was valued at ten marks.

A few years since the tower fell down, and there is a little bell put in a case, erected at the west end of the church, to call the parishioners together to Divine service.

In 1603 the vicar returned that he had fixty-four communicants in this parish.

The present vicar is the Rev. John Clement Ives, of Bungay, formerly of Gonville and Caius college, in Cambridge, chaplain to the 16th regiment, or Queen's Light Dragoons. He was presented to this vicarage in 1767, by the late Edmund Rolfe, esq. *p. j.*

The patronage of this living is now in his son and heir, Edmund Rolfe, esq. of Heacham, who has a considerable property in this town.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 7l, 11s. 10d. ob. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 23l. 15s. 8d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths.

tenths. The town paid 40s. to the old tenths; the abbot of Sawtre's temporals were valued at 2s. Langley's at 5s. 5d. St. Bennet of Holme's land and rents at 4l. 6d.

In 1392 sir Richard Coffyn, of Easton, knt. was buried in this chancel, by Dionise, his wife.

The family of the Davys, or Davies', were anciently seated here, and had a good estate, in the mansion-house of which Robert Davy lived in 1450; he left John Davy his son and heir, whose son, Robert, lies buried between the font and the church door, with a brass plate; *obijt* Sept. 14, 1485: also, Margaret, his wife, Dec. 12, 1497. Thomas, their son, lies buried under a large stone, partly covered by the desk; on it an inscription on a brass plate, *obijt* October 12, 1511. By his will, dated in 1509, he bequeathed to the township of Easton, by Ringland, the house at "the briggs fote ther, called "the gwyld-house, and to the repair and maintenance of the same, a tenement lying by, within "the yerde thereto belonging;" it abuts on the highway, west; a meadow, east; a common path, north; and the river, south.

In 1532 Robert Davys, sen. died seised of three messuages, and 110 acres of land, and 8s. rent, in Easton, Marlingford, and Costessey, held of the manor of Costessey, in soccage.

On a another stone, with the arms of Davy, is an inscription,—*To Simon Davy, gent. April 1696, aged 63.*

A stone by the altar, with Rolfe's arms,—*Thomasin, the wife of William Rolfe, of Norwich, gent. youngest daughter*

daughter of John Ringall, gent. she died Feb. 5, 1694, aged 20.

There are stones in the chancel,—For Ann, wife of Philip Vincent, gent. daughter of John Ringall, gent. who died Sept. 10, 1686.

Johannes Ringall, clericus, exuvias hic posuit. Martij 21, anno salutis MDCLXXXIX, ætatis suæ 26.

In the church is an old coffin-stone, with a cross flory, and an imperfect circumscription; and also the following inscriptions on other stones:—*Hic depositæ sunt mortalitatis reliquæ Johannis Gobbet, junioris, obiit 25 Decembris, 1674, anno natus 16.*

*Vivis, disce mori, nulli mors pallida parcit,
Nunc juvenem rapuit, mox rapit illa senem.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi.*

Thamar, wife of James Springall, of Norwich, worsted weaver, eldest daughter of Simon Drury, of Easton, gent. died the last of May, 1691, aged 30 years.

On a small mural monument on the north side of the nave are the arms of Meers, or Meares;—*Ambrose Meares, esq. died Dec. 14, 1712.*

In the north aisle there are inscriptions for the families of Hickling, Norris, and Albert.

Also, a neat small mural monument, for—*Philip Vincent, esq. who died in 1721; and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1728.*

This village is to be observed for its producing no less a man than one of the Roman cardinals, Adam
de

de Easton, who was descended from the family of the Eastons, (who lived here, and were considerable owners here and in Honingham, as appears by a fine levied in the time of Henry III. between John de Easton, and Philip de Easton) and was a benedictine monk of Norwich, doctor of divinity, a man of great wisdom and learning, as is evident from his being created cardinal of St. Cecilia, for his worth only, without any money, or favor.

In the 5th year of Richard II. *anno* 1382, he is called by that king *Cardinalus Norwicensis*, or the Norwich Cardinal, and was then dean of York, and had the king's letters to make attornies to prosecute for him.

Godwin, in his discourse of the English cardinals, saith he was a Herefordshire man, and born of mean parents, which is a great mistake; and Fuller also mentions him: but it is evident from the records, that what we have said of him is fact.

The MANOR of EASTON was always appendant, and belonged to Costessey manor, and was held by divers soc-men at the survey, being then three quarters of a mile long, and five furlongs broad, and paid 13d. ob. gelt Estuna.

In the appendix to the register of the honor of Richmond, under the title of earl Alan's lands, belonging to Costessey manor, it is said, that he had seven soc-men in Barford, Easton, and Honingham, and that those three towns were farmed by those soc-men, (who accounted yearly to the steward of Costessey for their farms); these soc-men were only tenants to the lords, and had no right in the land they farmed, but were removed whenever their lords

pleased; it contained the whole town and advowson, and went with the manor of Costessey, to which it belongs at this day, sir William Jerningham, bart. of Costessey, being now lord of the manor and waste.

WAWCES'S, VAUX'S, HERFORD'S, or ASHE'S MANOR, in Easton, was part of this town which was granted by the lord of Costessey manor about the time of Richard I. with the advowson of the rectory of the church of Easton, to Brian le Ewer, who held it at the third part of the fourth part of a fee of the king, in *capite*, as of Costessey manor.

It afterwards belonged to the Vaux's, from whom it assumed its first name, and then to the Herfords, or Herforths, whose name it still retains; William de Herforth was lord and patron in 1275. In 1349 it belonged to the Batemans, and passed backward and forward in trustees hands, till it was conveyed to the dean and canons of the college of St. Mary in the Fields, in Norwich, except the manor-house, eighty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and other its demesnes in Dunston, and Mannington, all which were conveyed to the same house in 1392, by Henry Lumnour and others, and were then held of Costessey manor.

The advowson being thus in the college, they soon got it appropriated, and endowed a vicarage, to which they presented to the dissolution, their improper rectory and revenues here being taxed at ten marks.

At the dissolution the manor of Wawces's-hall, in Easton, the liberty of a faldage, and all the messuages, lands, &c. in Easton, &c. that belonged to the college

college, were granted to Alexander Mather, who the same year conveyed them to Walter Vincent, and his heirs, whose son, Thomas, had livery of them in 1562; and in 1569 it was returned that the said Thomas held this manor, with the appurtenances, of the queen, in *capite*.

The rectory at the dissolution was granted to Miles Spencer, with the advowson of the vicarage, and all the glebes and tithes, to be held in *capite*, and he presented in 1560; and in 1570 aliened it to Edmund Bedingfield, and Thomas Townshend. In 1585 William Yaxley, esq. had it; and in 1593 it was purchased by Thomas Vincent, of Easton, gent. and joined to his manor, with which it now continues.

This Thomas settled the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, on William Wotton, and John Bateman, &c. as trustees for Ann, his wife, who owned it in 1615. In 1663 John Ringall, of Easton, gent. had it, and left it to Martin Ringall, gent. and so it passed to the late Edmund Rolfe, esq. of Heacham, and from him to his son, the present lord.

“ The lodge on Easton-heath, commonly called Easton-lodge, seems to be an ancient building, and exceeding strong, but I take it to be no more than designed for its present use, and was built so to survey the heath, and resist the weather, which it stands much exposed to, it being formerly the lodge of the game-keeper of Costessey manor.”—*Blomefield*.

We do not rightly comprehend what house the reverend author here means; for what is called Easton-lodge, is now the seat of Leonard Buxton,

esq. and situated in a most beautiful vale, near to the water, finely decorated with wood.—A view of it is herewith given.

The village of Easton lies on the turnpike road from Norwich, five miles and a half; to East Dereham, ten.

HACKFORD. This town is called in evidences Hakeford by Hingham, to distinguish it from another town of the same name near Reepham, in this county; it stands in the king's books by the name of Hakeford, *alias* Hackforth, R.

The advowson belonged to sir Andrew de Hingham, who in 1276 gave it, with three acres of his demesnes, to the abbess and nuns of Marham, on condition that the convent obliged themselves to find a chaplain at their own cost, from the time of the appropriation of the church, to pray for the soul of the said Andrew, and his ancestors, and the overplus to be laid out in finding cloaths for the nuns; it continued a rectory till 1329, when it was appropriated by the bishop of Norwich, and a vicarage endowed; and so it continued till 1428, at which time the abbess was taxed at six marks and an half for her spirituals here, which were, the rectory-house, the great tithes, and eighteen acres of land; but in 1433, the profits being small after the chaplain was paid, the convent renounced their appropriation, and presented to it as a rectory, and as such it continues at this day; it is valued in the king's books at 4l. 15s. 10d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 21l. 13s. 4d. is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

The

EASTON LODGE.





The prior of Norwich had lands here, for which he was taxed at 4s. 1d. ob. Westacre at 2s. and Broomholme at 1s. The whole town raised to each tenth 13s. 4d.

* The church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and hath only a nave and chancel, both which are thatched, the south porch is leaded, the steeple is square, and hath been higher, it is now covered with board, and hath one bell in it. In the south window of the church are Verdon's arms.

In 1755 the Rev. John Longe was presented to this rectory by Francis Longe, esq. of Spixworth.

The manor was owned by Ketel in the Confessor's time, and by Tovi in the Conqueror's, when the town was three furlongs long, and two broad, and paid 7d. q. gelt, and is wrote in Doorn -book Hakefordam,

It was afterwards in the barons of Horsford, of whose barony it was held, as of Horsford-castle, by Thomas de Burgo, or Burgh; and in 1205 Simon Fitz-Walter, and Sarah, his wife, released the third part of the town, which Sarah then held in dower of her first husband, Thomas de Burgh, to Thomas de Burgh in exchange, he granting them lands in Somerton, &c. for it. It belonged to John de Hackford about 1340. In 1391 Ralf Vernon seems to be concerned in it, and it looks as if he sold it; for in 1401 Thomas de Bocking held it of the manor of Horsford, as of the heirs of Robert Ufford, and one part was held of the castle of Castle Acre, and another of the manor of Hockering. Thomas Bocking left only one daughter, Margaret, married to John Fox, of Castle Acre, esq. who died seised in 1484. It afterwards belonged

belonged to sir Thomas Windham. In 1572 Edmund Windham had it, who sold it to Richard Johnson, and George Woball, who in 1592 conveyed it to Thomas Heyward, and Stephen Copping, gents. who sold it to William Thurleby, and Henry Spyller, gents. and they in 1597 to Froxmere Cocket, gent. and James Gill. In 1608 it belonged to sir Henry Hobart, knt. attorney-general; and in 1639 Miles Hobart, esq. died seised of the advowson, it being then held of Horsford; it was afterwards sold to the Longes, and in 1663 Robert Longe, esq. had it; he was succeeded by his son, Francis Longe, esq. who left it to his son, Francis, father of the late Francis Longe, esq. of Spixworth, major in the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia, whose only son, Francis Longe, esq. of Spixworth, is the present lord and patron.

HINGHAM, or as it is wrote in Doomfday-book Hincham, was the head town of the deanry, and at first contained forty-three parishes; the deanry was taxed at 30s. and it was in the bishop's collation. It is a considerable town, with a market on Saturday, and fairs, March 6, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2. The turnpike road from Norwich, fourteen miles, to Watton, 7, passes through here, as does also the cross road from Attleburgh to East Dereham, &c. Here are some neat houses, and an assembly-room was lately opened at the White Hart inn. An application to parliament for leave to enclose the commons and waste lands in this parish either has been made, or is intended.

The church is a good pile, the tower being very tall and large; the whole was rebuilt by Remigius de Hetherfet, rector here, in the time of Edward III. with the assistance of John le Marshal, his patron, who contributed much to the perfecting of the work;
it

it is dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, and had several chapels in it, of which the most remarkable were at the ends of each aisle, that on the north side being dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and that on the south side to the Holy Virgin; the others were dedicated to St. Nicholas, the Nativity of the Virgin, and to her Assumption; there was also a St. Mary's chapel by the rood altar, and another of St. Mary of Pity, and there were no less than seven guilds held in the church, each having a stipendiary chaplain serving at their altars in the church, which constituted a choir; for in 1484 Robert Morley, esq. of this town, was buried in the church, and gave seven surplices to the *quire* of Hingham; and without doubt this church must make a fine appearance in those times, it being adorned with many images, all which had lights, either lamps, wax tapers, or candles, constantly burning before them in time of Divine service, and being dispersed all over the church, chancel, and chapels, must make it in the night season a fine sight. The holy-rood, or cross, stood on the rood-loft, between the church and chancel.

When Norwich Domesday-book was wrote, the patronage was late sir John Marshal's, but then the lord Morley's; the rector had a noble house, and twenty acres of ground, the living being then valued at fifty marks; it stands in the king's books at 24l. 18s. 4d. pays 2l. 9s. 10d. yearly tenths, and first-fruits every vacancy, it being undischarged; the town paid 7l. each tenth.

The new parsonage-house was built by the Rev. Mr. John Brewse, A. M. and stands a little south-west of the church. It has since received many improvements by the succeeding incumbents.

In 1272 the glebe lying west of the church (on part of which the parsonage-house is built) was given to the rectory by John de Kirby, bishop of Ely, to keep his anniversary; and in 1290 John de Rockland confirmed it, there being then a messuage and grove upon the premises.

In 1316, June 12, Remigius de Hetherfet was presented by John le Marshal, marshal of Ireland; he was of a good family, being brother to sir Simon de Hetherfet, knight one of the king's justices, lord of Cringleford, &c. he built the church, and was a man of great note in his time, being trustee and seoffee for most of the best families in the county.

In 1359, Sept. 14, John de Ufford, son of Robert earl of Suffolk, was presented by sir Robert de Morley, marshal of Ireland; he had two prebends, one in the church of Salisbury, the other in Lincoln; by his will, dated November, 1375, in which month he died, he ordered his body to be buried in this chapel, on the north side.

In 1375, December 3, John de Darlington, master of St. Giles's hospital, &c. licenciate in the decrees, was presented by sir William de Morley, marshal of Ireland, one of the vicars-general; in 1387 he was doctor of the decrees, and archdeacon of Norwich.

In 1441, Sept. 16, sir Thomas Codlyng was presented rector by Isabel lady Morley, relict of Thomas lord Morley, deceased; at his death, in 1461, he gave a silver chalice, gilt, worth forty marks, to be sold, either to buy a white vestment, or to build a new treasury.

In 1603 sir Thomas Lovell, knt. was patron, and there were returned 500 communicants.

Jan. 7, 1605, Robert Peck, A. M. had this rectory of Thomas Moor, by grant of sir Francis Lovell, knt. he was a man of a very violent schismatical spirit he pulled down the rails, and levelled the altar and the whole chancel a foot below the church, as it remains to this day; but being prosecuted for it by bishop Wren, he fled the kingdom, and went over into New England, with many of his parishioners, who sold their estates for half their value, and conveyed all their effects to that new plantation, erected a town and colony, by the name of Hingham, where many of their posterity are still remaining: he promised never to desert them; but hearing that bishops were deposed, he left them all to shift for themselves, and came back to Hingham in the year 1646, after ten years voluntary banishment; he resumed his rectory, and died in the year 1656: his funeral sermon was preached by Nathaniel Joceline, A. M. pastor of the church of Hardingham, and was published by him.

In 1638, May 25, Luke Skippon, A. M. was presented by sir Thomas Wodehouse, knt. and bart. *as on Peck's death*, he having been absent about two years; and in 1640, April 11, the said Luke was re-instituted, the living being void by lapse, it appearing that Peck was alive since Skippon's first institution; and two years more being past, and he not appearing, it lapsed to the crown as on Peck's death; but in 1640, April 11, Peck came again and held it to his death; and then, in 1656, Edmund Dey held it without institution till the restoration; and in 1663, April 1, he was presented by sir Philip Wodehouse, bart. His character is, that he was a man of the same
piece

piece with Peck, but a man of lower parts and meaner capacity; with some difficulty he swallowed the oaths at the restoration, and continued till 1666, when he died; and in January, 1667, Robert Sepens, A. M. was presented by the same patron, who was a very good man; he was the author of a book, called *Rex Theolicus*, a piece full of learning and loyalty; he printed (besides some sermons) a short controversy between him and Bayley, the Romish priest; but by the extravagancy of his sons he was made very poor, and could never make any figure in the world; he died in the year 1682.

The new parsonage-house is a neat building, and is inhabited by the present rector, the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, A. M. brother to sir John Wodehouse, bart. and prebendary of Norwich: he was presented to this valuable rectory in 1777, by his brother aforesaid.

Many persons were buried here, for whom there are now no memorials remaining, and of those that have we cannot find room for many of them.

In 1483 Simon Lyfter, of Hingham, was buried here; “ *Item*, I wyll my close in Sculton-Saunsey,
 “ called Ruttocks, and six acres and a half of land
 “ arable, and the rent, called Marketthouse rent, in
 “ Hengham, shall be put in feoffment of xii persons,
 “ of most Godly and best disposed persons, to
 “ th'intent that Rose, my wyffe, shall have the
 “ gydyng of the almes-houses, called John Lister's
 “ almes-houses, during her lyfe, bearing all manner
 “ of charges, and reparacons thereof, and to the en-
 “ tent to fynd and kepe a *certain* in the said church
 “ for ever, for the sowles of John Lister, my father,
 “ &c. and the sowles of me and my wyffe; and al-
 “ so to kepe an anniversary-day for me the said Sy-
 “ mond,

“mond, and the fowles yerly in *perpetuum*, upon
 “Passion Sunday at afternoon, with *dirige* and mass
 “of *requiem* be note on the Monday next following,
 “and 13d. to be distributed to six poor persons, or
 “to thirteen at *dirige*, and also for me by name, and
 “my benefactors on Holowmes-day, to be reherfid
 “in the comyn beed*: And after the deceffe of the
 “said Rose, the said close to remain in the said feof-
 “fees hands, to the use aforesaid, to be renewed
 “from time to time, when but seven of them are
 “left.”

In 1506 John Pyshode, alderman of Norwich, or-
 dered in his will, that his executors should make a
 cross of free-stone, to be set up in the cross-way in
 the field of Hingham-wood, at the expence of five
 marks; and in 1509 Richard Heyhoe, of Hingham,
 was buried in the church, and gave three acres and
 an half of land, “for an *obite* yerly, the overplus to
 “the reparacon of the church of Hengham.”

The church, chancel, two ailes, and square tower,
 are covered with lead; there is a clock, and six large
 bells; the north vestry is down.

At the west end of the church there lies a stone,
 plated with brass, from which the effigies of a man
 and a woman are torn off, but that of their son re-
 mains.

A mural monument in the north aile,—For *Thomas*,
son of Edward Heyhoe, of Hardingham, gent. who died
Sept. 28, 1709, aged 69.

In

* On All Saints, or Hallowmas-day, it was the custom for the
 common bead-roll of every church to be read, and mass said for
 all the benefactors, whose names were always entered in this
 roll.

In the east window of Trinity chapel are the arms of lord Morley, and arg. on a chev. gul. between three lions heads erased S. three bezants. The tradition is, that this chapel was made by the maidens of the town, and that this window was glazed at their cost, which seems very probable by the arms, and the following inscription:—*Thys wyndowe ys ye mayden cost of Hengham.*

A mural monument is on the north side of the chancel,—*To Elizabeth Negus, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gary, T. B. and prebend of Norwich, first wife to Wyatt Wright, gent. after married again to Mr. Henry Negus, merchant; she died Feb. 20, 1702, aged 92. Also to the memory of Mrs. Ann Wright, youngest daughter of the said Elizabeth; she lived a maiden to the 65th year of her age, and died June 15, 1706.*

Here lyeth Caleb Shelley, gent. who died July the 6th, 1689.

On a flat marble are the arms and crest of Amyas;—*Hic sitæ sunt exuvie Francisci Amyas, viri cognitoris officio jure periti et æque probi, hujusque pagi fuit diu paræcus, a generosa familia, quondam de Deopham oriundus, nec non ecclesiæ Anglicanæ filius pientissimus, matrimonio duxit et reliquit Mariam Copping, conjugem olim charissimam, jam viduam ægre solandam, sexque demum superstitibus (e quindecim relictis liberis) migravit in æternum, septimo die Augusti, anno æræ Xnæ MDCCX, ætatis suæ 72.*

There is a marble in the nave,—*For Edmund Alden, a just, diligent, and worthy shopkeeper of this parish, who died October, 1728, aged 75.*

There

There is an altar-tomb in the south aisle, by the door, on which is the arms of Dowe, or Dove, impaling Parke;—*Christopher Dowe, gent. died April 30, 1729, aged 35; he married Susan, daughter of Stephen Parkè, of Hardingham, gent. who died Jan. 22, 1738, aged 38, and is buried by him.*

A mural monument near the east end of the south aisle,—*To William Thurrold, gent. obiit December 25, 1724, ætat. 75.*

There are two tables of the benefactors placed between the church and chancel; and several inscriptions are in the chancel, to the families of Amyas, Alden, Gilman, &c.

In memory of capt. Robert Robinson, commander of one of his majesty's ships of war, who died Oct. 13, 1726, ætat. 53.

Amyas's arms and crest;—*M. S. Matthæi Amyas, M. D. qui in civitate Norwicensi per multos annos, artem medicinalem peracri judico, et fœlici successu exercuit, obiit vicesimo sexto die Novembris, anno Dni. 1729, et æt. 64.*

Mrs. Sarah Watson, wife of John Watson, A. M. rector of Wood-Rising, and the two Rocklands.—Also, —John Watson, A. M. and of Elizabeth, his wife; he was the reverend and very aged rector of this parish and Scoulton.—Lastly,—To the memory of good Mrs. St. Clair, wife of Patrick St. Clair, rector of Elmerton and Thurgarton, in this county.—Three of their deaths happened near the same time, in the year terrible for fevers, 1727.

On the north side of the chancel is a noble monument, against the wall, reaching from the floor to the
G roof;

roof; it is of stone, embellished with imagery and Gothic work, and formerly with brass plates, all which are pulled off; the following arms are still remaining, which show plainly to whose memory it was erected, viz. lord Morley, impaling Marshal, Bouchier, Hastings, Molins, and De-la-Pole quartering Wingfield. The arms of Morley and Marshal are often single, and the former sometimes with differences; Morley impales Hastings: from which it is plain that the tomb was erected to the memory of Thomas lord Morley, who died about 1435, leaving Isabel, daughter of Michael De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, his widow, who died in 1466, and was buried in this chancel, by her husband, as her will informs us, from which we transcribed the following account:

“ In 1464 dame Isabel widow lady Morley made her will in her house in St. Peter's Mancroft, in Norwich, and was buried in the chancel at Hingham, before the image of St. Andrew, by her lord her husband. She ordered, if she died in Norwich, that her body should be carried to the chapel of St. Mary in the Fields, and a mass said for her, and then to be carried to Hingham, with fifteen torches borne before her, by fifteen of her poor tenants, in black gowns; and also five poor women in black shall bear each a taper of 2lb. weight, and place them before the sacrament by her grave, there to remain till they be burnt up. She gave to the high altar at Hingham 6s. 8d. to repair the church 40s. more, and a tablet of gold garnished with pearl, containing certain reliques, with a berill in the same tablet, and two images, one of the resurrection, and the other of our Lady, and the longest carpet with white flowers to lie before the high-altar.” Besides these she made many other religious and friendly bequests: Her estates here, and elsewhere, she left to John de Hastings.

ing, her son-in-law. Her nephew, John duke of Suffolk, was supervisor of this her will.

The arms of Mowbray, Brotherton,* &c. were in the windows of the church, but are all gone.

There was an ancient family of the Coopers here. Robert Cooper owned a considerable estate in 1382. In 1701, Feb. 7, Elias Cooper, gent. obtained a faculty for a seat in this church.

The town of Hingham belonged to king Athelstan, and contained sixty carucates, or hides, of land, all which he gave to Athelwold, bishop of Winchester, about the year 966, and that bishop exchanged it with king Edgar for forty hides and an half, which is now called St. Etheldred's, or St. Audrey's liberty, and so Hingham came to the crown again, and continued there some time; for at the Confessor's survey that prince held it, and had two carucates and twenty-five acres in demesne, sixty villains, eighteen borderers, &c. His tenants had fifteen carucates among them; the whole was then of the value of 7l. 10s. a year, besides rents to the value of 30s. a year, and three sextaries of honey; it remained in the crown till the Conqueror's survey, when the same quantity of land was held in demesne, but the borderers were increased to twenty-nine, and the value to 13l. 10s. besides the honey-rent; it was half a league long, and as much broad, and paid 13d. ob. gelt. It extended into Kimberley, &c. and the soc, or jurisdiction of the hundred, which belonged to this manor, went over the towns of Hingham, Kimberley in part, Carleton, Deepham, half of Barford, Barnham, Morley and Wicklewold in part, besides several other places, as we learn from Doomsday-book.

King Stephen granted this manor and hundred and half, and all their appendages, with the towns of Stow, Kirby, Rackheath, and Earlham, and the hundred of Taverham, to William de Caineto, or Cheney, and his heirs, in exchange for Moleham, on condition that if he or his son should like Moleham better, they might renounce it, which they afterwards did, and so it vested in the crown again, and the same king lett it to farm to Henry de Rhye, son of Hubert de Rhye, castellan of Norwich, who was second son of that Hubert de Rhye who came with the Conqueror.

In 1195 William de Ecclesia Sancte-Marie rendered an account to Richard I. of the farm of Hingham, which Cardo de Freshavile then farmed, and paid for it 25l. 7s. 6d. it being granted to him by Richard I. when he came to the crown. In this king's time we meet with several persons that paid the farm to the king for this manor, as Hubert de Burgh, Ralph de Camois, Roger Fitz-William, &c. but they had no fee in it. Another record tells us, that Henry II. gave the church to John de Bridport: after that king John gave it to his son for life; and then it was to go with the manor and hundred to John le Marshall.

This town was always reputed the head of the barony of Rhye, ever since its first grant to Henry de Rhye aforesaid, and was always acknowledged as such by those that farmed it; after the death of Henry de Rhye, Hubert de Rhye had the barony, but the manor then belonged to Hugh Gournay, a noble baron, who was made captain of Castle-Galliard, (which being built on a high rock over the Seyne, that Richard I. had made impregnable) he defended it nobly for six months against Philip king of France, doing

doing him damage daily; for which reason king John suspected him not: yet at last he escaped not the blemish of ingratitude and infidelity; for he not only yielded up that castle to his enemies, but secretly in the night brought them into the castle of Montfort, which he betrayed unto them, not weighing his faith to his liege lord, who had given him that castle, with the honor, and all the demesnes thereto belonging, upon which he was proclaimed a traitor in 1202, and all his revenues in England seized into the king's hands, and granted the same year to John Marshall, nephew to William, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, and marshal of England, and was called the Old Marshal earl of Pembroke; this John married Alice, daughter and coheiress of Hubert de Rhye, baron of Rhye, in Norfolk, who in 1204 gave the king three palfreys to have the livery of the lands and advowsons which were Hugh Gournay's, and Hugh de Ayer's, and of Cantley and Castor. In the year 1207 he had a grant of the marshalship of Ireland; and in 1210 had a further confirmation of the manor of Hingham, and the hundred of Forehoe, to cut off all the claim that the heirs of Cardo de Freshavile could make.

In 1211, when the king's scutage was raised, it appeared that the barony of Rhye contained thirty-five knights fees, and that upon the death of Hubert de Rhye, the last baron, it went to his two daughters, Alice, married to John Marshall, and Isabel, to Roger de Cressi, and each of their husbands answered for seventeen fees and an half; but this town and the barony went to Marshall, though now half of the fees were gone from it, and he was to hold the hundred, manor, and advowson, as the head of his barony, at one fee; and at the same time he obtained

liberty of free-warren in those seventeen fees and an half, which now constituted the barony. In 1215 he was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk with John Fitz-Robert, and had the custody of Norwich-castle. Le Neve says he died in 1234, leaving John his son and heir, who had livery of Hingham, Foulsham, &c. the same year; he died in 1242, having enjoyed the whole barony of Rhye, Isabel, the other daughter of Hubert de Rhye, being dead without issue by Roger de Cressi, her husband; and this year the king having raised a tallage upon all the demesnes of the crown in his own hands, granted writs to those who held manors of him, which formerly were ancient demesne, and among others to the lord of this manor, to levy a reasonable tallage of his men: he was succeeded by William le Marshall, his brother, who this year paid his relief, and had livery of his brother's possessions, except that part which Avelina, Aliva, or Alice le Marshall, daughter of Hubert de Rhye, held in dower.

In 1264 William le Marshall had a charter for a fair here, when he was called baron of Rhye, and was constituted a guardian of the peace in Northamptonshire, during the king's captivity, and was one of the barons of the Exchequer. In 1266 Alice le Marshall died, and William le Marshall also, who left John Marshall, baron of Rhye, their eldest son, a minor, about ten years old, upon which the barony fell into the king's hands during his nonage, who granted two parts of the manor and hundred to Jeffery de Luziniaco, or Luzinian, and the third part to John de Britania; but in 1274, Luzinian being dead, the two parts remained in the king's hands; in 1279, John le Marshall being of age, paid the king a hundred marks for the relief of his barony, and livery of his lands, and it was then found by an
inquisition

inquisition that he held Hingham manor and advowson, with Forehoe hundred, of the barony at one fee : he also held the manors of Buxton, Hockering, Swanton, and Foulsham.

In 1281 he was summoned to attend the king in his expedition into Wales ; he died about 1283, leaving William his son and heir, a minor, about three years old, whose guardianship the king granted to John de Bohun, who in 1286 held these manors. Hingham manor and advowson, with Forehoe hundred, was then valued at 100l. per ann. to which belonged the same liberties, and the hundred paid 14s. per annum to the Exchequer. After he came of age he was possessed of all his inheritance, and was summoned to attend Edward I. at Carlisle, to go with him into Scotland to reduce the Scots ; and in 1300 was summoned to parliament as a baron, and subscribed the letter written to the pope about the succession of Scotland, " that it was not his fee, and that he had no jurisdiction in temporal matters."

In 1309 he was summoned to go against the Scots, who had broken the truce ; he was resident here, and wrote himself " Lord of Hingham." In 1313, there being a quarrel between this William and Nicholas de Segrave, about the marshalship, which the king in the first year of his reign granted to the said Nicholas, the king commanded them *not* to come armed to the parliament, nor no otherwise than as they used to do in the time of Edward I. he died in 1314, leaving his estate to John le Marshall, his son and heir, who paid one hundred marks for the relief of his barony of Rhye. In 1316 Forehoe hundred was worth 6l. 4s. 4d. This John died, without issue, in 1316 ; and Ela, his wife, who afterwards married Robert Fitz-Pain, had this manor assigned

her in dower, when the *fishery* was worth 13s. 4d. per ann. there was a wind-mill, water-mill, and alder-carr, at Northwood, and the rents were 54l. 15s. per ann. He did seised of Hingham, Aldby, North Tuddenham, Hockering, Buxton, and Foulsham; and of Forehoe and Eynsford hundreds, and the advowsons of all those churches; and also of several lands and churches in Norfolk and Suffolk, all of which were held of the honor; and besides these he had the marshalship and a great estate in Ireland, the whole of which came to Robert de Morley, in right of Hawise, his wife, and their heirs.

Sir Robert de Morley, *knt.* and Hawise, his wife, sister and heiress of John le Marshall, paid their relief for the barony of Rhye in the year 1323, viz. a hundred marks for the barony, and a hundred shillings for Hingham. He was marshal of Ireland, and resided at Swanton Moley. In 1337 he was lieutenant of Norfolk, and in 1340 was sent into Bretaine, in company with others, and had the wages for themselves and their men at arms paid to the Exchequer before they set sail; and at the latter end of the same year, the king ordered him by letter to repair to him at Newcastle upon Tyne, with forty men at arms, either to go into Scotland, or stay on the marshes, to hinder them invading England. In a deed, dated this year, sir Robert is called cousin and heir of sir Robert de Montealt, formerly steward of Chester. His first wife was Cecily, a daughter of Thomas lord Bardolph; and in 1342 married a second lady, Joan, daughter of sir Peter de Tye, *knt.* In 1346 the king sent him a particular summons to transport himself and all the men he could raise, and not staying for the shipping of his horses, to repair immediately to him, then lying before Calais, besieging the same, fearing lest the French king should come

come with a great army to raise the siege. In 1347, sir Robert was heir to Baldwin de Manerij; he died in 1359, in France, and Joan, his wife, became a professed religious, but died soon after, in the same year; and sir William de Morley, knt. his son and heir, inherited, who in 1355 was one of the attendants of Robert earl of Suffolk, in the king's service, in Gascoigne, and had the king's letter of protection on that account; and at his father's death inherited all the manors, &c. in England, and the office of marshal of Ireland, besides divers great estates in Ireland. In 1360 he had the king's letter to attend Lionel, the king's son, earl of Ulster, into Ireland, to recover that kingdom. He died in 1379, leaving his estate to sir Thomas, his son and heir, who was summoned to parliament in 1381, and in 1384 was one of those barons whom the king summoned to meet him at Newcastle upon Tyne, compleatly armed, with his whole service due from him, to accompany him into Scotland; in which expedition Edinburgh, and many other towns, were burnt, without any battle offered by the Scots, who were spoiling Cumberland in the same manner. In 1391 he had licence to accompany the duke of Gloucester into Prussia. In 1395, October 20, there was a cause in the court of chivalry, between sir John Lovell, knt. plaintiff, and this sir Thomas, defendant, concerning the arms of the family of Morley, which they had borne for some time, viz. arg. a lion rampant sab. crowned and armed or. which, as the plaintiff declared in his libel, belonged to the lords Burnel, whose heir he was, as he then proved. Lord Morley pleaded that the arms belonged to his ancestors from the conquest, time out of mind, without impeachment, except by Nicholas lord Burnel, at the siege of Calais, who claimed against sir Robert de Morley, his ancestor, to whom the arms were adjudged by the constable and

and marshal, and after Robert's death his son William bore them, and the said Thomas had borne them in divers expeditions with the king's uncles, being his lieutenants; upon this the plaintiff allowed, that sentence was given for sir Robert at Calais, but says, they were adjudged to sir Robert for his life only, being to revert to the lords Lovel and Burnel, and their heirs; to which the defendant answered, that the judgment was then given for sir Robert Morley, who was his grandfather; that sir William Morley, his father, always bore them, and that he himself had hitherto done so, and that his grandfather died in the time of Edward III. in the French wars, and sir William, his father, was in France at the same time with his father, and that neither he nor his grandfather was ever impeached for them; in the pleadings it was argued, that the triplication of the plaintiff should be admitted this time, but not for the future in any other cause, it being contrary to the custom of the court, and it was ordered, "that none but lords, knights, esquires of honor, and gentlemen having knowledge of arms, should be admitted as witnesses, and no other commoners, and all to be sworn, except the dukes of Lancaster, York, Gloucester, and the earl of Derby;" they had full liberty to make proof by deeds, chronicles, monuments, witnesses of abbots, priors, and other men of holy church, and other honorable persons that knew their ancestors. Several witnesses swore that the arms belonged to Lovell, as heir of the Burnels, confirmed by Edward III. at Calais. The defendant on the other side produced divers grants, deeds, &c. to show that the arms were originally in the Cressi's, and assumed by the Morleys, and that they bore those arms ever since.

In 1396 the men of Hingham were discharged from paying toll, as tenants in ancient demesne.

Robert, son and heir of sir Thomas de Morley, married Isabel, daughter of lord Molins, earl of Suffolk. This sir Robert Morley, knt. died before his father, sir Thomas, and Isabel survived him.

In 1407 sir Thomas Morley, knt. of Swanton-Morley, was a great friend to sir Edward Hastings, knt. of Elsing, his neighbour, being pledge for him in the cause between him and the lord Reginald Grey, of Ruthyn, in the court of chivalry. In 1408 he procured an exemplification of the grant of the office of marshal of Ireland, made by king John to John le Marechal, and his heirs. In 1412 he resided at his manor of Aldby, and licensed Thomas Foulden, of Welbourne, to enclose lands in his hundred of Forehoe. In 1414 he obtained a writ under the king's seal, directed to the major, sheriffs, and other officers of the city of Norwich, telling them that Hingham and Foulsham were ancient demesne, and that the tenants by virtue thereof were excused paying toll in all England, and therefore he commanded them that they should demand no toll of any of the tenants in Hingham, or Foulsham, for any goods bought or sold in their city, nor disturb any of them on that account. This is entered in an ancient court-book of mayoralty, begun in the 3d of Henry V. This Thomas lord Morley was summoned to parliament from 1381, in the 5th of Richard II. to the 4th of Henry V. 1415, in which year he died, on the 25th of September, after he had escaped all the dangers of the sea fight before Harfleur, where he behaved with great courage; and coming to Henry V. at Calais, after ten days sickness of a flux, or high fever, he died there, and was buried at St.

Mary's

Mary's church, at Calais, the king of England, and Sigismond the emperor, being at his solemn exequies. Ann, his second wife, daughter of Edward lord le Despencer, and widow of sir Hugh Hastings, of Elsing, and Greffenhall, knt. survived him, and died about 1426.

At his death his estate went to his grandson, sir Thomas lord Morley, baron of Rhye, and marshal of Ireland. In 1414 he was retained to serve Henry V. in his French wars, and was to be at Dover, May 23, with ten men at arms, and thirty archers on horseback, and was to be paid a quarter's wages down in English gold, or other money current in France, by the treasurer at war there; and on May 1, 1420, he covenanted with the king to have all the prisoners he and his men could take, except kings, princes, kings sons, and especially Charles, who called himself Dauphiæ de Vienne, and other great captains of royal blood, and other captains and lieutenants under the said Charles, except also all those who murdered the duke of Burgoyne. The seal to this indenture are the arms of Morley, but the lion is not crowned, the crest is a bear's head muzzled, the circumscription,—*Sigillum Thome Morley, Marescalli Hibernie.*—He lived till the 14th of Henry VI. 1435, and then died seised, jointly with Isabel, his wife, of the whole estate, and was buried in the chancel of Hingham, under a noble monument against the north wall, which still remains, the said Isabel, his wife, being buried by him, as is before observed.

At his death Robert lord Morley, his son, succeeded, but died in 1442; Elizabeth, daughter of William Roos, his wife, survived him, by whom he had only one daughter and heiress, then an infant, named Alianora, or Eleanor, who inherited his whole

whole estate, and she afterwards married William, a younger son of William lord Lovell, of Tichmarsh, who in her right became lord Morley, and in 1466 had his homage respited for some time; he was possessed of the estate, and died seised of it, July 23, 1475; and Eleanor, his wife, died August 20, the same year, leaving Henry Lovell, lord Morley, their son and heir, a minor; and in 1487 he had special livery to enter all his lands. In 1489 he settled Hingham, Buxton, and Forehoe hundred, on trustees, to pay his debts, and this very year he was slain at Dixmue, in Flanders, leaving no issue by Elizabeth, his wife, who was daughter to John De-la-Pole, duke of Suffolk; for which reason his estate descended to Alice, his only sister, then the wife of sir William Parker, of London, knt. who had possession of the manors of Hingham, &c. the hundreds of Eynsford and Forehoe, the advowsons of Hingham, &c. in Norfolk, and manors, &c. in Essex, Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. After the death of sir William Parker, knt. she remarried sir Edward Howard, second son of Thomas duke of Norfolk; he was elected knight of the garter, but never installed, for being admiral of England, he was killed before Brest, April 25, in the 5th of Henry VIII. This Alice at her death, which happened about 1518, was buried in this chancel, and by will ordered 26l. 13s. 4d. to be expended for a grave-stone to be laid over her.

Sir Henry Parker, lord Morley, son and heir of sir William Parker, and the said Alice, was first knight of the Bath, and afterwards, in the 21st of Henry VIII, 1529, was summoned to parliament by the title of lord Morley, baron of Rhye; he married Alice, daughter of sir John Bletso, knt. August 18, 1523, this Henry, and three others, were appointed commissioners

commissioners to carry the garter to Ferdinando's Infant of Castile. In 1536, upon the marriage of sir Henry Parker, knt. his son and heir, with Grace, daughter and heiress of sir Robert Newport, of Pelham, in Hertfordshire, he got an act of parliament passed to enable himself and wife to settle divers lands and tenements on the said Grace, in jointure: This sir Henry, the son, had issue by his first wife, Henry lord Morley, and by Elizabeth, his second wife, who was the sole daughter and heiress of sir Philip Calthorpe, knt. he had sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton, knt. whose son, sir Calthorpe Parker, knt. was great-grandfather to the late sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton, bart. whose heirs by lineal descent are entitled to be lords Morley, the issue of the first wife failing in Thomas lord Morley, and Monteagle, who died in 1697.

In 1547 Henry lord Morley was possessed of Hingham, with all its members, divers small manors, or free tenements, being now purchased in, and united to the manor; sir Henry Parker, son and heir to lord Morley, died about 1550, and about a year after, Elizabeth, his widow, married sir William Wodehouse, knt. at the death of Henry lord Morley, father of the last-mentioned Henry, who outlived his son, and died in 1556.

Sir Henry Parker, knt. his grandson, inherited, as lord Morley, baron of Rhye, and heir to the hundreds of Forehoe, Eynsford, Hingham, &c. Upon his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Stanley, earl of Derby, he settled the hundred of Forehoe, &c. on Henry Stanley, lord Strange, her trustee; by the said Isabel he had Edward lord Morley, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Stanley, lord Monteagle, in
whose

whose right William, their son, became lord Monteagle. This Edward was summoned to parliament in the 23d of Elizabeth by the name of Edward lord Morley, baron of Rhye, and had the manors of Hingham, &c. besides others in Essex and Hertfordshire: at the death of sir William Stanley, knt. lord Monteagle, who died November 10, in the 23d of Elizabeth, at Skipton, in Yorkshire, Elizabeth lady Morley was found to be his heiress. It was this Edward that divided and sold most, if not the whole, of the antient estate of the lords Morley in this county; and this manor, advowson, and hundred of Forehoe, about 1583, belonged to sir Thomas Lovel, of East-Harling, knt. who left it to sir Francis Lovel, knt. his son and heir, who owned it in 1620, in which year, by deed dated April 2, he alienated the manor of Hingham, Waters, Andrews, and Baconsthorpe, with their appurtenances in Hingham, Hardingham, &c. with the hundred of Forehoe, to sir Henry Bedingsfield, knt. in trust, who the next year joined with the said Francis Lovell, and conveyed them absolutely to sir Thomas Wodehouse, knt. and his trustees, by deed dated April 1, in whose family they have continued ever since, sir John Wodehouse, bart. of Kimberley, being now lord and patron.

This manor is still entitled to all the privileges of antient demesne, the chief of the lands are freehold, and all fines and recoveries of the freehold lands held of the manor are levied and suffered in the court here, fines and recoveries at common law are void, and have been set aside. There is a lake, or mere, called Southmere, Seamer, or Semere, which belongs to the lord; the courts are held by the Infoken and Outfoken, and there were separate juries for the several united manors of Baconsthorpe, Waters,

Waters, and Andrew's; the leet belongs to the manor, at which the constables and four heywards, or messors, are chosen; there is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. on St. Matthias's day, Feb. 24, O. S. on St. Matthew's day, Sept. 21, O. S. and on Whitfun-Tuesday.

The Atlas, fol. 308, tells us, that "this town hath had the bad fate to be burnt down, but is since re-built in a finer form, and the inhabitants, suitable to the place, are taken notice of as a genteel sort of people, so fashionable in their dress that the town is called by the neighbours "Little London."

St. ANDREW'S MANOR, in Hingham, was originally part of the Capital Manor, granted by the lords thereof to the family surnamed de Hingham, and most likely to that sir Andrew de Hingham, knt. who confirmed the gifts of his father, and his ancestors, of lands in Burgh, and Thurton, to Langley abbey, from whom the manor received its name; he was father of sir Ralph de Hingham, knt. who was justice of the King's Bench, and held that post sixteen years, and in 1270 had 40l. per ann. fee. He was canon of the church of St. Paul, in London, justice-itinerant in 1271, 72, 74, &c. and was chief commissioner for the government of the kingdom in the absence of Edward I. when he went into the Holy Land; but after that king's return, he was one of the judges that was turned out of his place for bribery and corruption, being fined 7000 marks, a prodigious sum in those days, which being not immediately paid, he was imprisoned, and after banished, with nine more of his brethren, two only escaping; but after his fine was paid he gave such signs of true repentance, and such satisfaction to the public for his

his faults, that he was made chief-justice of the common-pleas in the 1st of Edward II. 1308, and dying that year, was buried under a niche in the wall of the north aisle of St. Paul's cathedral. In 1278 he gave a house in Holme, by the common of Runcton, to the parson of St. Mary, in Runcton, and his successors, forever, with an acre of land belonging to it. In 1282 he was summoned with the other judges to be at Salop, to advise with the king about the Welsh affairs: this parliament was held at Acton-Burnel. In 1298 he conveyed part of Hingham-wood, which belonged to this manor, to William, son of sir John le Marshall.

In 1286 Robert de Hingham held this manor by the judge's grant, and was presented for holding a whole knight's fee, and being of full age, and *not* knighted: it seems he died not long after; for in 1296 William de Hingham, another brother of the judge, held it of him for life.

Mr. Neve says, that in 1307 Ralph de Hingham was summoned to attend the coronation of Edward II. with the other judges of the realm, and of the king's council. This manor immediately after, if not before the judge's death, was conveyed to the lord of the head manor, and now it continues a member of it.

There are divers other small manors now included in the great manor of Hingham *cum Membris*, as

BACONSTHORPE, so called from Robert de Bacons-Thorpe, lord in 1314, who then held it at half a fee.

ROTHING-HALL, of which we find nothing more, but that it was held at the fourth part of a fee in

1239 by Peter de Letheringfet, and seems to belong to John de Wyfam, who had free-warren granted him here in 1327; it was called Rothing, no doubt, from some of its ancient lords.

WATERS belonged to William de Calthorpe, who had free-warren granted him in 1270, and seems to belong to William de Blundevile, of Newton, in 1275.

WILBY MANOR belonged to Oliver de Vaux, one of the rebellious barons, who held it of the capital manor; in 1215 it was seized by the king, and was afterwards fir William de Huntercomb's, in right of Alice, his second wife, whose second son, Thomas, inherited it. In 1290 Baldwin de Manerijs had free-warren granted him here. In 1413 John Wilby was lord, from whom it took its present name, and he it was that conveyed it to the Morleys.

GURNEY'S MANOR was part of the great manor, granted to a younger branch of the family before the forfeiture; it continued always in the family of that name, residing at Barsham and Great Ellingham, in this county; Henry Gurney was lord in 1572; how it passed afterwards we do not find; but in 1715 it was owned by Mr. Larwood, of Norwich, merchant.

ELLINGHAM-HALL MANOR took its name from its owners. In 1292 Ralph de Buckenham, parson of Great Ellingham, as trustee, settled this manor on Alexander de Ellingham, who added to it by purchasing many lands of Roger de Broom; it was held by half a fee of the earl Marshal. In 1401 Richard Caus held it.

The Morleys were concerned here long before they were possessed of the manor, Inguph de Morley, who was a witness to the foundation charter of Wymondham priory, held lands of the head manor; and after the head manor went out of the family, there was a good estate remained in a younger branch of it, which passed with that branch, as Roydon did, to the Ratcliffs. In 1482 Robert Morley, esq. who was buried in Hingham church, ordered his best horse, saddle, and bridle, to be led before his body at the day of his burial, and to be delivered at the church to the curate, or his deputy, in the name of a *mortuary*.

There is a free-school here, and north-west of the church, about four furlongs distance, is a handsome seat, built by the late Thomas Bullock, esq. captain in the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia in 1759, and is now the property of his son, Thomas Bullock, esq. a captain in the same battalion; it is at present inhabited by his widow, Mrs. Bullock, and has some pretty fir plantations round it. Mr. Capel Bringloe has just finished a very neat house in the town, and Hingham has in its vicinage several.

This town of Hingham is remarkable for being the source of the river Yar, or Yare, which takes its rise here.

FLOCKTHORPE is a village now included in Hardingham, and contained all that part of the parish lying in Forehoe hundred; it is called Tokethorp in Doomsday-book, and was in several parts, two of which belonged to Costessey; two other parts of it belonged to the earl Warren's manor of Barnham-Broome; and another part belonged to Wrampling-

ham manor, and was held of Godric the Sewer, by Walter.

The whole of this village fell into Hardingham in the time of Edward III. and the name of it is quite forgotten.

HONINGHAM, or HUNINGHAM. *Hoe-ing-ham*, that is, the village on the side of the hill by the water, which answers exactly to its situation.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and hath a square tower and four bells; the nave, south porch, and chancel, are leaded. The church stands on an eminence at the seven mile-stone, on the turnpike-road from Norwich to East Dereham and Lynn. The village is about five furlongs westward, lying on each side of a small beck which crosses the great road here, and is joined a little below by a brook from the left: these, running by Easton and Costessey, influx with the river Wensum opposite Helleldon, after a course of five miles through one of the most delightful vales in Norfolk.

In the nave are brasses to some persons of the name of Vincent, and one—*To Johannis Blakney, armigeri, cujus anime propicietur Deus.*—Elizabeth, his wife, was buried by him in 1515.

In a north window are the arms of Cateline, impaling Spencer, &c. There were also the arms of Calthorpe and Barry; and of Rider impaling Baylie;—*M. S. Priscilla, relict of Mr. Richard Baylie, of London, merchant, daughter of sir William Rider, of London, knt. died March 19, 1712, ætat. 62.*

There

There are two brass plates fastened to the chancel wall, on the north side, on which are these inscriptions :

1. *Munere, Gaudæo junctus, virtute, labore,
Temporibus, patria, fortuna, moribus, annis,
Funere conjunctus, terras Catalina reliquit.
Fœlices ambo, pariter quos vita beatos
Fecerat, & simili pariter mors funere merfit,
Corpore major eras Gaudæo. minusque timebas
Cætera cum socio, socius Catalina tenebat.
Orba suis luget, Norfolcia mœsta, patronis,
Et dolet amissas, geminato vulnere, vires.*
2. *Hos Mariæ regni florentes viderat annus
Tertius, Augustus conjunxit funere mensis.
Vos quibus est juris nostratis propria cura,
Vinite justiciæ memores, mortisque futuræ,
Gracia non violet, non ulla potentia leges,
Ut Catalina jacet, sic cætera turba jacebit.*

This epitaph is taken out of the reverend and learned Mr. Plowden's book of reports.

Between the two brasses is a mural monument, with the arms of Cateline and Spencer; his effigy is in scarlet robes, with his three sons kneeling behind him; and her's in black, with her three daughters behind her; a bald-stool is between them, at which they kneel. Serjeant Cateline died in 1558, and this tomb was repaired by his son in 1618. The serjeant left three sons and three daughters, whose marriages are here recorded.

On a stone in the chancel are the arms, crest, and supporters, of lord Richardson, and this:—*M. S.*
Hic jacet Thomas Richardson, inclytus baro de Gramond,

apud Scotos, vir invicta fide, et fortitudine, qui nullis fanaticorum factionibus infectus, incorruptissimo seculo integer continuit, et suum commodum præ causa regali post habuit, obiit Maij 16, anno Dom. 1674, et ætatis suæ 47.
 —Here also lieth the body of Anne, his lady, who died Jan. 31, anno Dom. 1697.

The whole town of Honingham, with the hamlet of Thorpe, (now called Honingham-Thorpe) belonged to the manor of Costessey, when Honingham was six furlongs long, and five broad, and Thorpe was five furlongs long, and four broad, and both paid 6d. ob. gelt. The whole town continued with Costessey some time, till the lords thereof granted divers fees and the advowson of the church from it, though great part of it, with the paramountship, belongs to Costessey at this day, having always passed along with it. The parts granted off constituted the manors of Horford-hall, Curson's, or Honingham-hall, and Branstons-hall, or Honingham-Thorpe manor. In 1434 John Shepherd, bailiff of Costessey, and John Baroghby, forester, accounted for 68s. quit-rent, rents of a fulling-mill, water-mill, and dove-house, for 2000 arrows sold at 10s. which cost five shillings the making, and for repairing the common oven, which the lord maintained for his tenants in this town to bake in.

HORFORD-HALL MANOR was granted from Costessey in the time of Richard I. to William de Orford, or Horford, who granted a part of it to John le Botiler. In 1286 Robert de Horford, then lord, sued the abbot of Bon-Repos for the advowson, and proved so plainly that William, his ancestor, presented to a moiety of the rectory before it was given the abbey, that he had a duel granted him by the itinerant justices, against his adversary; but the abbot not
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liking the judgment, paid him 120 marks, and got his release, and confirmation of the advowson to him and his successors; during the dispute, which lasted a long time, John de Ferreby held it *in commendam*. In 1318 William de Orford held part of it of Costessey manor, by the rent of 33s. 5d. ob. yearly, and suit of court at Costessey from three weeks to three weeks, and the other part of William Butler. In 1323 John de Morele, of Ashill, chaplain, and Brian de Orford, settled it on Ralph de Botiler. In 1507 Thomas Blakeney was lord; and in 1586 Thomas Marsh, esq. sold it to Richard Catelyn, esq. and so it was united to Honingham-hall.

BRANSTON-HALL, or HONINGHAM-THORPE MANOR. Constantia, daughter of earl Conan, duchess of Bretagne, and countess of Richmond, gave to Christopher, her pantler, (*panetario suo*) for his good service done her, the land of Thorpe, (now Honingham-Thorpe) with the appurtenances, to be held by the twentieth part of a fee; and the said Christopher conveyed it to Margaret countess of Richmond, for forty marks, which Jeffrey, son of king Henry, duke of Bretagne, and earl of Richmond, gave him for so doing; she gave it to the abbey of St. Mary at Sawtree, in Huntingdonshire, paying to Costessey 10s. per ann. the abbot granted it off in parcels to be held of him. In 1249 Jeffry Peytevin was possessed of two parts, and settled them on Richard de Branteston, whose name the manor still bears. In 1273 the manor was much enlarged, and before 1442 was united to Honingham-hall.

HONINGHAM-HALL, or CURSON'S MANOR, was part of Costessey, granted to the Tateshales, lords of Buckenham-castle, and after the division of the estate of that family, was always held of Hetherfet manor, by

knights service, it paying at this day a rent of 3s. 4d. a year to the manor of Hetherfet Cromwell's. In 1279 sir Robert de Tatehale, and Mary de Nevile, held it, and paid the same castle-ward to Richmond-castle as sir Ralph Fitz-Ralph did, who lately held it; it came afterwards to the Cursons. In 1345 sir Robert de Curson held it at half a fee of the heirs of sir Robert de Tatehale. In 1379 John Curson, lord here, died intestate. In 1401 Eustace Rous held it as trustee to Katherine, daughter of John Curson, then wife of Nicholas Norman, of London; and in 1442 the said Catherine settled Curson's and Branteston's manors here on her son, John Norman, whose brother, John Norman, then an esquire in the king's household, released them also in 1465: this John was married to Emma, daughter of Robert Morley, esq. upon whom he settled this manor; they left one daughter, Jane, married to William Dogget, of St. Faith's, gent. whose son, Edmund, married Elizabeth, sister of sir Henry Sharnbourn, of Sharnbourn, knt. and in 1547 the said Edmund Dogget, and Anthony, his son, sold the manors to Richard Catelene, esq. of Honingham, reader of Lincoln's-inn, and in 1558 the queen's serjeant at law; before his death he sold them to Thomas Barrow, of Newton, in Suffolk, who died seised in 1590, leaving them to William Barrow, his son and heir, who first married Frances, daughter of sir Robert Wingfield, knt. by whom he had no issue; by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dandy, gent. he had four children, of which Maurice and Frances survived him; he died Dec. 24. 1613, and was buried in Westhorpe church, in Suffolk; but before his death, viz. about 1600, he sold his whole estate here to Thomas Richardson, esq. afterwards lord chief justice, in which family it continued till Thomas lord Richardson, his grandson, sold it to Rich. Baylie, D. D. president of St. John's College,

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in Oxford, and dean of Sarum; he lies buried in a vault under a little chapel built by himself, at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1667, *ætat.* 82. His wife, who was sister of sir John Robinson, bart. lieutenant of the Tower, was buried in Magdalen church, in Oxford, in 1666, leaving Richard Baylie, esq. their son and heir, who was an India merchant, and lived at London and Honingham; he married Priscilla, daughter of sir William Ryder, of London, knt. and was created L. L. D. he died in 1675, and was buried by his father, leaving William Baylie, esq. of Honingham, who died single, and Priscilla Baylie, a daughter, who sold Honingham to Mr. Charles Cotton, of Gracechurch-street, London, mercer, who sold it to William Townshend, esq. a younger son of Charles lord viscount Townshend; he married Henrietta, daughter of lord William Paulet.

The right honorable Charles Townshend is the present lord.

The present Charles Townshend is one of the members for Yarmouth, which has been for many years represented by different branches of the Walpole and Townshend family, particularly since the time of the great sir Robert Walpole, who established first the interest in that borough to his family, and the Townshends. Mr. Townshend is also one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, and joint vice-treasurer of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Richardson, knt. who purchased Honingham, was born at Hardwick in 1569; he was recorder of Bury, under-steward of the dean and chapter of Norwich, and afterwards recorder of that city, and reader of Lincoln's-inn in 1612; in Michaelmas term the year following was made serjeant at law,
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then chancellor to the queen, and after that the king's serjeant; was speaker of the House of Commons in 1620, was knighted whilst he was speaker, and on November 28, 1626, was made lord chief-justice of the Common-pleas by Charles I. and Oct. 24, 1631, lord chief-justice of the King's-bench, and died Feb. 4, 1634, at his house in Chancery-lane, and was buried on the south side of the choir of Westminster-abbey, where his monument remains. Ursula, daughter of John Southwell, of Barham-hall, in Suffolk, esq. was his first wife, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters, of which one son and four daughters survived him. Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Beaumont, of Stoughton, in Leicestershire, was his second wife; after her marriage with the lord chief-justice she was created baroness of Cramond, in Scotland, for life, by letters patent, bearing date Feb. 28, 1628, by which sir Thomas Richardson, son and heir of the lord chief-justice, was created baron of Cramond after her decease. She was buried in Westminster-abbey, and had no issue by the lord chief-justice.

Sir Thomas Richardson, knt. was created heir apparent to the barony of Cramond, but never lived to enjoy it; for he died before his mother-in-law, and lies buried in Honingham chancel, under a black marble in the altar-rails, with this inscription:—*Deo optimo maximo. Depositum Thomæ Richardsoni, de Honingham, in comitatu Norfolciæ, equitis aurati, baronis Scotiæ designati, obiit anno ætatis 45, salutis 1642, Martij 12.*

And against the south chancel wall is a mural monument of black and white marble, with his bust, and the arms of his two ladies. Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Hewit, knt. was his first wife, by whom

whom he had seven sons and one daughter: their eldest son, Thomas lord Richardson, baron of Crummond, in Scotland, died May 16, 1674, and was buried at Honingham. He married Ann, daughter of sir Richard Gorney, lord mayor of London, buried at Honingham in 1697. Their eldest son, Henry, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, William lord Richardson, who died March 7, 1719, and is buried at East Walton, in Norfolk. By his first wife he had no issue; but by his second, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Mr. James Daniel, goldsmith, of Norwich, he had William lord Richardson, born February, 1714, who died single, July 28, 1735, and was buried at East Walton; and Elizabeth Richardson, his only sister and heiress: she married in August, 1735, William Jermy, only son of John Jermy, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, esq.

Honingham vicarage is valued in the king's books at 8l. 12s. 6d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 44l. 3s. 10d. ob. is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. The ancient custom of this parish was, that when any woman is churched, every married woman in the parish pay the vicar an half-penny a piece, and the same at every parishioner's wedding, as the bishop of St. Asaph's collections inform us.

This rectory belonged to the manor of Costessey till it was given to the abbey of Bon-Repos, in Bretagne, in France, which was founded in the year 1184, June 23, in the parish of Mur, in the diocese of Quixmer, by Alan de Rohan, son of the viscount of Rohan, with the consent of Constance, his wife, as Lobmeau in his history of Bretagne, (p. 168) informs us, to which abbey the said Alan gave this advowson, &c. notwithstanding which, in 1234, Henry

III. claimed the advowson against the abbot, alledging that king John, as guardian to the lands of the earl of Bretaigne, presented twice to the rectory, as belonging to Costessey manor; but the claim dropped upon the abbot's proving that the manors of Costessey, and Honingham, were the inheritance of Conan earl of Bretaigne, who gave them to Alan viscount of Rohan, in marriage with Constance, his daughter, which Alan gave the advowsons to the abbey, as the deeds proved; and the jury also found, that this church formerly had two moieties, which were consolidated by Pandulf bishop of Norwich, and that Conan presented to the whole church before he gave it to Alan de Rohan, and as a whole church, or advowson, it was given to the abbey, and afterwards was leased to the abbot of Sawtree for ever, paying the rent, who got it appropriated, and had the house, 2 carucate of land, and a manor thereto belonging, and six acres of the vicars land assigned to the convent, with the great tithes, and for this rectory the abbey was valued to the tax at twenty-five marks. The vicar had a house and sixty acres of land, and all small tithes assigned to him; the abbot was laid at 4l. 15s. 10d. for his temporals here. At the dissolution the impropriate rectory and manor thereto belonging, with all the temporals of Sawtree-abbey, and the advowson of the vicarage, came to the crown, from whence they were afterwards granted, in 1544, to sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, knt. who the same year sold them to Thomas Holl, gent. of Heigham, by Norwich; he died seised April 30, 1557, leaving them to Thomas, his son and heir. In 1571 Thomas Southwell had it for life, and at his death it went to the Catelins, and so became joined to the other manors, as it still continues.

The revenues of the college of St. Mary in the Fields at Norwich, lying in this town, were granted to Theophilus Adams, and Thomas Buteler, gents.

In 1202 William de Easton gave a tenement and lands in Honingham, and Thorpe, to the prior and canons of the Holy Sepulchre at Thetford, for which that house was laid at 4s. 4d. to the tax, in 1428.

The abbot of Sawtree, as perpetual proctor, or lessee, presented to the dissolution, only the bishop of Norwich on the appropriation reserved the nomination to the vicarage every other turn.

The vicar returned ninety-six communicants here in 1603.

In 1753 the Rev. Thomas Roger du Quesne was presented to the vicarage of Honingham by the right honorable Charles Townshend; and in 1754, Aug. 22, it was consolidated with East Tuddenham, in the hundred of Mitford, of which the patron and vicar are the same.

Mr. Townshend has lately repaired, and very much improved this delightful seat. The park has many fine eminences, doted with clumps of fir, and is to be surrounded by a paling, at a considerable expence.

KIMBERLEY, or KIMBURLEY, wrote in Doomsday-book Chineburlai. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, of which, in 1297, Nicholas de Stuteville was patron, it being then valued at 26l. 13s. 4d. When Norwich Doomsday-book was wrote it was appropriated to St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich, that the rector had a house and forty acres of land, taxed

at thirty marks; but it is plain by the institutions, that Stuteville's appropriation of it to the hospital was never confirmed.

There was a chapel of St. Mary in the churchyard, the ruins of which are now visible at the south-east corner of the chancel; at the altar in this chapel was the Virgin's image, with a lamp burning before it, and a priest endowed to say daily mass there; it was founded before 1370, but the lands not settled on the chantry priest regularly till 1401, and then Henry IV. passed a licence of mortmain for that purpose: it was twelve yards long, and seven wide, as the ruins shew us.

In 1350 William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, founder of Trinity-hall, purchased the advowson, and having settled it on his hall, appropriated it to that house this year, reserving a yearly pension of 20s. to the bishop of Norwich, and the college was charged for their spirituals impropriate at 20l.

The vicars were instituted at the presentation of the college, who presented two, and the bishop instituted which he pleased, till 1566, when Roger Wodehouse, esq. purchased the advowson of the college, in which family it has ever since remained.

In 1764, August 24, the church of Kimberley was consolidated with Barnham-Broome two medieties, with Bickerston; and in 1769 the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, A. M. and now prebend of Norwich, was presented to these livings by his father, the late sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. *p. j.*

KIMBERLEY-HALL MANOR. Hakene held Kimberley at the Confessor's survey, it was then five furlongs

longs long, three broad, and paid 13d. ob. to the gelt. At the Conqueror's survey it belonged to Godric. South-hall manor, in Carleton, then belonged to this manor, and there were three free-men in this town that belonged to Hidiſthorpe.

In the beginning of the reign of king John Hugh de Gurnaco, or Gournay, a Norman, was poſſeſſed of it, and gave it to Nicholas de Stuteville with Gunnora, his daughter, in marriage; he was diſſeized of it at the time of the diſſeizing all the Normans from their lands, for their rebellion, which was in 1205, in the 5th of king John, who the next year directed his writ to the ſheriff, to reſtore Nicholas de Stuteville to all his lands that Nicholas, his father, was diſſeized of. At the ſeizure the manor and ſtock was aſſigned to Walter de Cantelupe during the king's pleaſure; this Nicholas died in 1232; and in 1257 Simon de Greynvill, or Greyvill, then huſband of Alice, relict of Nicholas, and John de Stuteville, ſon and heir of Nicholas, releaſed all their right to Wido, or Guy de Boutetort, in 10l. a year, rents and lands, which Nicholas de Stuteville had granted him in Kimberley, which ever after was called Boutetort's manor.

In 1284 Nicholas de Stuteville had the aſſize of bread, ale, and beer, of all his tenants here, and held this town of the barony of Gournay. After this we find no mention of it till 1313, when Margery, relict of Roger Coſyn, of Norwich, granted it to ſir Walter de Norwich, and Catherine, his wife, and their heirs.

In 1345 William de Holtford, who preſented in 1342, Robert de Yarmouth, and Roger de Norwich, held it at half a fee of ſir John Bardolph's honor of Wennegay, but more rightly of Gournay, which
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came to the Bardolphs by William Bardolph's marriage with Julian, daughter and heiress of Gournay. In 1370 Roger de Norwich held it of the lord Bardolph, paying a pair of gilt spurs every year; and soon after he conveyed it to Katherine de Brewse, and John de Norwich, her heir. In 1374 Katherine de Brewse, daughter of Thomas de Norwich, released it to John Bacon, of Broome, and his heirs. After this it came to sir Thomas Hales, knt. and others, who gave it for life to Margaret, wife of sir Thomas Fastolf, of Kimberley, knt. with remainder to Thomas Crabbe, and Elizabeth, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of sir John Furneaux, and their heirs. In 1384 sir Thomas Fastolf, knt. was lord, and died intestate, leaving Margaret, his daughter, who married sir John Wodehouse, or Woodhouse, of Kimberley, knt. After Crabbe's death there was a dispute about this manor; but John Crabbe, son and heir of Thomas Crabbe, and William Bardwell, releasing their right to sir John Wodehouse, the whole centred in him, and continues in his posterity to this day.

The church tower is square, and hath two bells, there is a small spire, and only one aisle, which is thatched, the south porch is tiled, the chancel leaded, and the north vestry is down.

In 1205 William de Kineburle, clerk, had a grant of the vicarage for life; and in 1218 Nicholas de Stuteville proved it was a rectory, and recovered it against the king. In 1441, Margaret, widow of sir Richard Carbonel, of Bedingfield, in Suffolk, lived and died here, and gave a legacy to the church; her stone now lies in the middle of the chancel, robbed of her effigy and four shields.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 6l. 12s. 3d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 22l. 19s. 6d. ob. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

In 1603 Owen Duckett, vicar, returned eighty communicants here, and that the parsonage of Kymburle (as it was then spelt) is inappropriate, endowed with the said vicarage, the cure being served by the vicar.

In the middle of the church formerly laid a stone, but it is now gone, to the memory of John Jenkins: This Jenkins was as celebrated a composer and master of music as any in his time; he was chiefly at Kimberley, and died there. The parish register says, "John Jenkins, esq. was buried Oct. 29, 1678."

In 1631 the church steeple was rebuilt by the Wodehouses.

The prior of Wymondham was taxed at 12s. 8d. ob. for his temporals, and Marham abbey lands lying here, &c. were lett at 40s. per ann. and the village paid 3l. 12s. to every tenth.

KIMBERLEY, or the PRIOR of NORWICH'S MANOR.
In 1315 Walter de Norwich aliened to the prior of the Trinity at Norwich lands in Kimberley, &c. and in 1369 Thomas Piercy, bishop of Norwich, who died August 8, this year, by his will bequeathed to the precentor of this monastery, and his successors, several farms, lands, rents, &c. in Kimberley, &c. on condition he should say mass daily at St. Thomas's altar in the cathedral, for the souls of his ancestors, self, and benefactors; and in 1401 the prior of Norwich had
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a quarter of a fee here, which was a small manor, now held by lease of the dean and chapter by sir John Wodehouse, bart.

BOTOUR'S, or BOTETOURT'S MANOR, was part of Kimberley manor, granted by Nicholas de Stuteville to Guy de Botetourt, who in 1285 had the affize of bread and beer of all his tenants. Jeffry Swathing, and Maud Botetourt, his wife, in 1386 conveyed it to sir William Wingfield, knt. and his posterity enjoyed it till about 1442, and then it was conveyed to John Wodehouse, of Kimberley, esq. and his heirs, sir John Clifton, of Buckenham-castle, releasing his right, and so did John Emond, of Cranworth, esq. who was heir, by descent, of Maud, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Botetourt, by her second husband, Emond; and thus this manor also came to the Wodehouses, who now enjoy it, though the family have removed their residence out of the limits of this parish.

From this manor the late sir Armine Wodehouse had a claim to the ancient barony of Botetourt, claimed by Narborne Bahely, esq. late lord Botetourt, and governor of Virginia: sir Armine not disputing the claim, the House of Lords, in this king's reign, allowed it after a hearing of some days, and ordered a writ accordingly to summons him as a peer to parliament. The title is now again extinct, and the barony lies dormant in the present sir John Wodehouse, bart. colonel in the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia.

Their first seat here was the ancient seat of the Fastolfs, which stood in the west part of the town, but sir John Wodehouse in the time of Henry IV. demolished it, and built a noble seat on the east part,
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where the family continued till 1659, and then fir Philip Wodehouse demolished it, and removed to the present feat at Downham-Lodge, which is juſt acroſs the river, dividing the pariſhes of Kimberley and Wymondham, to which Downham is a hamlet; the piece of water which lies in this pariſh, and is there ſaid to contain about twelve or fourteen acres, is now extended into a noble lake of about twenty-eight acres, which ſeems to environ a large wood, or carr, on its weſt ſide, rendering its appearance to the houſe much more grand and delightful; the rivulet that ran on its eaſt ſide is now made a ſerpentine river, laid out in a neat manner, and is the boundary to the park, on the weſt and north ſides, being above a mile in length: the declivity of the hill on the northern part is a fine lawn, with the ſerpentine river at the bottom of it, which is ſeen at one view from the grand entrance of the houſe, which was built by the late fir John Wodehouse, bart.

Great improvements have been made ſince the deceaſe of fir John by the late fir Armine Wodehouse, both in the waters and the park; fir Armine likewise greatly improved the family feat, adding four rooms, one to each angle of the houſe, and made other conſiderable alterations and additions.

For treating in a comprehensive manner of the ancient and honorable family of Wodehouse, of Kimberley, we need no apology; our readers, we doubt not, will enter into the detail of ſuch illuſtrious perſonages with as much avidity as we now do. That there have been ſeveral families of ancient extraction*,

I 2 of

* There was a family of the Wodehouſes, of Waxham, in Norfolk, of ancient extraction, and knightly degree, which by ſome are confounded with Kimberley family, but they always bore a different arms.

of this surname we readily agree with Mr. Collins in his Baronetage, as also that they have been denominated according to the custom of former ages from their possessions: the pedigrees indeed of this family deduce them from Bertram, of Wodehouse-Tower, in Yorkshire, who it is said compounded with the Conqueror, and enjoyed his lands and inheritance; but the pedigree in verse tells us, this is supported by no evidence, which makes us think it as great an error as that general one of making this family of Yorkshire extraction. That Bertram was ancestor of the family of Wodehouse, in that county, may be true, but it is as certain that this family is not descended from that, because the names of the owners of that estate are widely different. In the time of king John the pipe-roll of the 10th of that king tells us, that Adam de Wodehuse, chaplain, held a bo-vate of land in Wodehuse, in Yorkshire, that he was son of Robert, who was son of Hugh, none of which names occur in this family at that time; for sir Richard de Wodehouse was a cotemporary with this Adam, who was son of Henry, son of George; neither is there any occasion for us to go out of the county of Norfolk, nor indeed far from their present seat, to find lands and possessions from whence they might be called, the Wodehouses being surnamed from a tenement and lands now in Wymondham, called Wodehouse, lying in Silfield, which in the 30th of Elizabeth, at the death of George Morley, esq. descended to sir Richard Morley, his son and heir, and then contained a capital tenement, twenty-eight acres of wood, pasture, &c. and what confirms this is, that even in the 52d of Henry III. *anno* 1267, the escheat roll says, that Petronilla de Wodehouse died seised of Wodehouse, and a mill in Tilney, towards which part of the county the family then removed, namely, to Roydon.

That

That they were gentlemen of good rank in and before the time of king John, Peacham in his Blazonry informs us, p. 164, which appeared to him by the ancient grants and evidences of the family, that he had seen, and from which the pedigree was collected; but when the family removed from their old seat at Kimberley to this at Downham, many of them being left neglected there, became rotten, and were devoured by vermin; for which reason we cannot assert several things which might have been proved by them, which we shall therefore omit, and content ourselves with the following account, which stands supported on sufficient authority:

To omit sir Bertram de Wodehouse, of whom the Wodehouses pedigree in verse, taken from an old roll in the custody of sir Philip Wodehouse, rightly says,

*I leave unshak'nd, their north-west ancestrie
Uncvidenc'd, tho' in the pedigree,
How that sir Bertram, lord of Wodehouse Tower,
Compounded with the Norman Conquerour.*

We shall begin with sir Constantine de Wodehouse, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Botetourt, in the beginning of Henry I. whose arms is thus blazoned in old English verse, as are the arms of all the matches of the family, down to sir Thomas Wodehouse's time.

*This Botetourt does bear in field of gold,
A Saltyr black engrail'd, a shield that's old.*

From this lady arises the Wodehouses claim to the title of Botetourt, one of the oldest baronies in the kingdom.

He was succeeded by sir George de Wodehouse, who flourished in the time of Henry I. whom he accompanied into Normandy, and was at the burning of Bajeux, and taking of Caen-castle, of whom is this:

*His king he followed to the Norman plain,
When Bajeux's burnt, and Castle-Caen is ta'en.*

He married Winifride, daughter and heiress of Lacy. Sir Henry, his son and heir, married Beatrix, daughter of lord Say. Sir Richard, his son and heir, is omitted in most, if not all the pedigrees, but is rightly mentioned in both the rolls; he married an Aspoll, and lived in the time of king John. Sir William Wodehouse, his son and heir, lived at Flitcham, in Norfolk, the monastery of which place he is said to have founded, and made a cell to Walsingham; he was the first of the family that purchased lands in Kimberley, but no manor there, though he was lord of manors in Norfolk, and indeed by what we can see, he was the first that removed from Wymondham side; he married Petronilla, daughter and heiress of Clervaux. It is plain that he died before 1267, in the 52d of Henry III. for in that year Petronilla de Wodehouse, his wife, died seised of the tenement, WODEHOUSE, and lands and woods thereto belonging, lying in Wymondham. Francis Wodehouse, esq. son of sir William, married the daughter and co-heiress of sir John Pêche; he was in a short time succeeded by sir Bertram de Wodehouse, his son and heir; he

*Attended that brave king, Edward the First,
Into the North, when by Scots disperst,
Slew twenty thousand, Edenborough shook,
Dunbar and Berwick, where they homage took.*

He

He married Muriel, daughter and heiress of lord Felton, by whom he had Felton's, in Great Maffingham, and Felton's, or Hemgrave's, in Fordham, in Cambridgeshire, besides several other manors, and a vast estate. Sir William de Wodehouse, his son and heir, was sheriff of London in 1329; he was a man of great value, and as such was retained by the Black Prince, whom he attended as a captain into Spain. He married the daughter and heiress of Humfry Luttrell. He had two brothers; 1. Robert de Wodehouse was chaplain to Edward II. and in 1318 was made baron of the Exchequer, by patent, dated October 14, in the 12th year of the same reign. In the 2d of Edward III. the king presented him to the archdeaconry of Richmond, to which he was admitted by his proxy, Sept. 14, 1328; his will was proved Feb. 3, 1345, in which he ordered his body to be buried in the choir of the Austin monks at Stanford. In 1329 he was treasurer of the Exchequer. 2. John de Wodehouse was steward of the household to Richard de Wentworth, bishop of London, and lord chancellor at the time of his death, in 1339; and in 1357 he was chamberlain of Chester.

Sir Richard de Wodehouse, son of sir William, was of Roydon, in Freebridge-Lynn, and by virtue of his lands and tenements held of Rising-Castle was obliged to repair and maintain a tower of that castle, to which he also paid a sum of money yearly for castle-guard, the great Montealt being then thane. One of the towers is still called Wodehouse, and another le Strange's tower. He married Alice, daughter and coheiress of sir John Northwood, of Northwood-Barningham. He was succeeded by his son, sir Thomas de Wodehouse, who married Alice, sister and heiress of John Estmond, or Emond, of Cranworth, esq. son of Roger Emond, of Cranworth, esq.

who married Maud, daughter and heiress of sir Baldwin Botelourt, of Cranworth, knt.

Sir Edward de Wodehouse, son of sir Thomas, married a daughter and coheirefs of Erpingham, who brought East Litcham, which still remains in this family. He owned lands in Kimberley in 1378. We have not met with any account of his sons, or daughters, besides sir John Wodehouse, knt. who was a younger son, being afterwards in favor with Henry IV. by whom he was knighted; he came and settled at Kimberley, having married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of sir Thomas Fastolf, of Kimberley, knt. and removed from the Fastolfs seat, which was at the west end of the town, built a new seat, or moated-hall*, in the east part, with the tower within the park, called Wodehouse's tower, thereto belonging. Adjoining to the new park was a place called Anglethorpe. By deed, dated January 20, in the 2d of

* This was the seat of the family till 1659, in which year it was demolished, part of it having been in decay some time before; it was a large square building, with a court in the midst, according to the following description:

- " First fell queen Elizabeth's brave lodging roome
- " Then the fair stately hall to ruin came,
- " Next falls the vast great chamber, arch'd on high,
- " With golden pendants fretted sumptuously;
- " Yet of four parts three still remained the seat
- " Unto that heir who first was baronet,
- " And to his son, till the long parliament,
- " Nobles and gentry, sunk to discontent;
- " In which sad humour he lets all the rest,
- " Of this fair fabrick sink into its dust;
- " Down falls the chapel, last the goodly towre,
- " Though of materials so firm and stowre;
- " Time scarce uncements them, like dismal fate,
- " Does England suffer both in church and state.
- " But these may God re-build, and raise again,
- " By restauration of our sovereign."

of Henry IV. upon his son's marriage with Furneaux, he entailed his house, which he had new built, called Wodehouse's tower, and the new park, called Wodehouse's park, together with his manors of Kimberley, Corlton, Thuxton, Litcham-Market, Feltwell, &c. on them and their heirs. In 1404 he was constable of Rising-Castle. He was succeeded by John Wodehouse, esq. who in his father's life-time was gentleman of the privy-chamber to Henry IV. and in 1400 married Alice, daughter and heiress of Furneaux. On the decease of Henry IV. his son, Henry V. chose him esquire of his own body. In 1414 he was admitted one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer for life. In 1415 he attended the king's person to the battle of Agincourt, in France, where he won great renown by his valiant prowess, spiriting up the English that were inclined to stand, after Chatillon lord of Dampier, and Admiral of France, and Charles lord De-la-Breth, constable of France, were both killed. After the battle inclined to the English, many of the French nobles fled, and got into an old fort, where by reason of the streightness of the passage it was difficult to overcome them; but this much famed lord of Kimberley, and David Gam, esq. undertook and accomplished the arduous task, in which tower the latter hero was slain. In Drayton's Poems, (fol. 41, London, 1627) Mr. Wodehouse is called "The Youthful Knight," because he should have taken that honor, but refused it, esteeming it to be a superior honor to be an esquire of the body to such a master, which place he must have resigned if he had not been dubbed knight; and having lands sufficient in value to be knighted, he paid a fine rather than take that honor.

For this gallant action the king granted him an annuity of ten marks a year out of his manor of Thetford, and made him steward of all the dominion
of

of the Duchy of Lancaster, in Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, with a salary of 10l. per ann. and as a perpetual augmentation of honor, assigned him the crest of a hand, stretched from a cloud, holding a club, and this motto,—FRAPPE FORTE*,—strike strong, or rather, beat down the fort, and the savage, or wild man†, holding a club, which was the ancient crest of the family, was now omitted, and two of them placed as supporters to the arms, which had a further augmentation of honor added in the shield, viz. on a chev'ron, *Gutte de Sang*, as they are borne to this day. The ancient coat before this addition being only, sab. a chev'ron or. between three cinque foils erm. and the year following, as a further reward for his eminent value, he gave him, by the name of his Beloved Esquire, the priory of Wells, in Norfolk, which was dissolved, being an alien belonging to Caen, in Normandy, with all the revenues, manors, services, advowsons, &c. (except the rectories of Wells and Gayton) that belonged to it, any where in England, to be held by him and his heirs, in *capite*, by the rent of a rose, payable on Midsummer-day, in lieu of all services whatever. It appears that immediately after this honorable addition to his arms, he got his seal made accordingly; for in 1415, being feoffee for the manors of Kelling and Salt-house, he sealed with his new seal *Gutte de Sang*, being on the chev'ron, &c. In 1418 he, the bishop of

* The motto, *Frappe Forte*, may allude to this fort that he conquered, it being given him on that account, and it is probable were the words he used to encourage his men to assail it, it signifying, strike down the fort, as well as strike strong.

† At Kimberley park gate, by the church, till very lately, was always a public-house, called from its sign Kimberley Wild Man, it being one of the supporters of the arms of the family. It was anciently customary for signs of this nature to be made, to shew what family the house was supported by, and here the huntsman generally lived.

of Norwich, and sir Thomas Erpingham, were the three commissioners whom the lords of the council sent to persuade the gentlemen of the county to go into France, to serve the king with arms and equipage, agreeable to their quality, who returned answer, that they had no success, because the stoutest men were already in the army, and those that remained, excused themselves by their poverty, or bodily infirmities. He served no less than four times in parliament for the county of Norfolk, viz. in 1409, the 11th of Henry IV. when John Winter, esq. was his partner; in the 2d of Henry V. with John Inglethorpe; in 1414 sir Edmund Oldhall was his partner, with whom he served again in 1416: he continued in favor with the princes he served during his whole life; Peacham says he was one of the executors to Henry IV and he was also executor to Henry V.* of whom he obtained licence to found a chantry priest, to sing for the souls of that king and his queen, and of his Beloved Esquire, John Wodehouse, and his wife, their ancestors and posterity, either in the cathedral church at Norwich, or in the charnel chapel thereto belonging. We have seen a pair of beads which were given by queen Catherine, wife of Henry V. to the wife of this John; they are now in the custody of sir John Wodehouse, and are very large, all of coral, except each tenth bead, which are wrought gold, there being seventy in all; there is also a cross of gold hanging to them, and in those days were used at their devotion. We also saw the hilt of a large sword, adorned with silver, and a long knife, or poignard, of the same workmanship, which are still preserved in the family, and are, without doubt, those used by this John in the Agincourt battle

* He gave him a gold cup in his will, *Item, legamus Johanni Wodehouse, armigero, unum cyphum auri.*

battle, the form and make of them agreeing exactly to the time. He died at Roydon in 1430; his will is dated there, Jan. 15, by which he ordered his body to be buried in the lower chapel of the chancel, by the cathedral at Norwich, and ordered that after mass said over his body in the cathedral they should carry his bier into the chancel, and there perform such services for him as he enjoined; for which he gave the principal, master, or custos, of the Upper Chancel Chapel 6s. 8d. and two small silver dishes, gilt, and two silver candlesticks, and to each of the priests of the chancel 3s. 4d. to the chaplain of the Lower Chancel Chapel, in which he was buried, 6s. 8d. afterwards this chaplain became his chantry priest, and sung for him till the dissolution; the pedigree in verse gives us a full account of him, and says, in a note alluding to the arms and supporters, that wild men are called Wodehouses, "men apparelled like wild men, or Wodehouses."

Henry de Wodehouse, esq. was twenty-four years old at his father's death; Henry V. was his godfather, by whom he was recommended to Henry VI. at his father's death he lived at Bocking-Ash, in Suffolk, and in 1449 was lord of Well manor, in Gayton, and this year had a charter of free-warren in all his lands, woods, and demesnes, in Norfolk, and dying the next year without issue, his estate went to his brother, John Wodehouse, esq. who, when the commissioners were appointed to summons all persons of best note, and tender them an oath for the keeping the peace, and observing the king's laws for themselves and retainers, was returned as one of the principal gentlemen of Norfolk; and because he would not take the honor of knighthood, was fined accordingly: he married Constance, eldest daughter and coheirefs of Thomas Gedding, esq. of Icklingham,
in

in Suffolk, first relict of Henry Pooley, and after that of John Aleynne, one of the barons of the Exchequer, whose widow she was when he married her; he is sometimes called John Wodehouse, of London, esq. where he had also a house. He died at Kimberley in 1465, as the writ of *Diem clausit extremum* shews us; he and his wife lie buried in the altar rails in Kimberley chancel, close by the north wall; on his stone is his effigy in armor, with a label from his mouth: she stands in a praying posture, with one from her mouth. The arms are lost, but the inscription on a brass plate remains. Sir Edward Wodehouse, his son and heir, was knighted at Grafton-field, near Tewkesbury, May 4. 1471.

This little vavasour was once so stout,
That he by force of arms did dare to rout
The men of Well†, tenants of Westminster;
His plea was Harry's gift to his ancestor,
And some say since, but they put in a barr,
His title voided was, by Lancaster.*

The pedigree says, that in 1461, by order of Edward IV. under his privy seal, he levied in Norfolk of his followers, tenants, and gentlemen of quality, no less than 200, and armed them at his own charge, and attended the king in his journey into Scotland, being accompanied, in his own retinue, with two dukes, seven earls, thirty-one barons, and fifty-nine knights.

* A vavasour, or valvasor, was anciently a nobleman, next in degree to a baron.

† Well manor, in Geyton, which came with Wells priory to his ancestor, John Wodehouse; but on that priory's being restored by Edward IV. and granted to his chapel at Westminster, the abbot re-assumed it from Wodehouse, and carried it against him, by the interest of the duke of Lancaster. See Dug. Moq. vol. 1, fol. 576.

knights. We find him alive in 1473, but cannot say exactly when he died, though he and his second wife are buried in Kimberley church, and had an inscription over them on a brass plate, which is lately lost: he married two wives; first, the daughter of sir John Tirrell, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Jane, daughter and heiress of Edmund Swathing, of Letton, esq. by whom he had issue. Sir Thomas Wodehouse, knt. his son and heir, was created knight of the bath at the marriage of prince Arthur, eldest son to Henry VII. with the Infanta of Spain, and was sent ambassador into France, where he married a lady of Piccardy for his first wife, but by her had no issue; and for his second wife he had Thomafine, daughter of sir Roger Townshend, of Rainham, knt. he was deeply engaged for John De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, in great sums, which the duke left unpaid, and being sued in 1486, upon that account, he had the king's pardon, with restitution to his lands and goods; he died in 1487.

*Soldier and courtier both, he lived so high,
When he was sent to France in embassy,
That he did mortgage many of his lands,
And so the Litcham manor was in Townsend's hands
Long forfeited: return'd he him defies,
And challenges: The man of law replies,
Peace, Sir, my penknife shall your sword rebate,
Ile hold my hold, but if you please let's treat,
And compromise, take you your lands againe,
And with them for your wife my Thomafine;
So they agreed, this judge and knight was he,
Who was the rayse of Raynham's familye.*

Sir Roger Wodehouse, knt. who by reason of his small stature was called Little Sir Roger, was knighted by Edward VI. in 1548, and is often called Knight
of

of the Carpet*; he at the beginning of Kett's rebellion, taking his household servants with him, and three carts, two laden with beer, and a third with provision, followed the rebels, designing to have endeavoured to persuade them to desist from their wicked enterprise, imagining that they being his near neighbours, and knowing his former good usage to them, would have had respect to his kindness, and have minded his persuasions; but on the contrary, they seized him, stripped him of his apparel, took his horses and all he had from him, cruelly tugged and cast him into a ditch of one Morrice's, of Nether-
Earlham, by Hellesdon-bridge, and had there slain him, had not his servant courageously defended him from their insults; however he could not free him from their hands, but they carried him with them, and imprisoned him in Surrey-house, on Mouschold-hill, by Norwich.

*Of Kett and his comrades, who were about
To maim him, but's man Edgerly† the Stout
Him rescued, whilst courageously he fought,
This servant's valiant act and loyalty,
He recompenced with forty pounds in fee,
Which at this day they enjoy, and still inherit,
And to the house still keep their honest spirit,
This little knight slew at the noblest game
In falconry, he was of so much fame,
That the good Norfolk duke him master call
And with his presence often grac'd his hall.*

He had two wives, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of sir Robert Ratcliff, knt. and Elizabeth, daughter

* Knights of the Carpet, were so called, because they kneel upon a carpet at their creation.

† The last of this man's descendents died lately, and the estate laid in Runhall.

daughter of John Drury ; he was buried in Kimberley church, Feb. 10, 1560.

Thomas Wodehouse, esq. eldest son of sir Roger, notwithstanding what is said in the Baronetage, was never knighted: in the 1st of Philip and Mary he was high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, which office he served again in the 5th of Elizabeth; in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, and 1st of Elizabeth, he was Burgess in parliament for the burgh of Great Yarmouth; he was in favor with Henry VIII. whom he faithfully served to his death; afterwards being retained in the service of Edward VI. he was one of those valiant gentlemen that went against the Scots, being standard-bearer in the battle of Muffelburgh, in which he was slain, Saturday, September 10, 1547, his father, sir Roger, being then alive.

*The king his widow gave, the special grace,
Of lady Hood, in title and in place.*

She was Margaret, daughter of sir John Shelton, of Shelton, knt.

His second brother, sir William, was vice-admiral of the English fleet, being knighted for his valiant acts done in the aforesaid battle of Muffelburgh, and after his return became a man of much repute in his country. In the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary he was elected knight of the shire, with sir Nicholas LeStrange, and in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary with sir Henry Bedingfield; he served also for the county in the 1st of Elizabeth, with sir Nicholas LeStrange aforesaid, and again in the 5th of that queen, with sir Edward Warner, knt.

Sir Roger Wodehouse, knt. son of sir Thomas, served in parliament for the burgh of Aldborough, in Suffolk,

Suffolk, in the 13th of Elizabeth, 1570, and was knighted by that queen at sir Edward Clere's house at Blickling, August, 1578. The queen in her return from Norwich, in her progress to Cambridge, favored him with her presence, and lodged at his house at Kimberley, Friday, Aug. 22, 1578*: he served for Thetford in Parliament in the 28th of Elizabeth, and married Mary, daughter of John Corbet, of Sprowston, esq. sister to sir Miles Corbet, knt. who survived him, and married George Kemp, of Tottenham, in Middlesex, esq. who in his will, dated 1606, calls her Mary lady Wodehouse. He died in 1588, and was buried at Kimberley, April 4.

*He was nobly just,
And wise in his affairs: witness the trust
He laboured under for his departed friend,
And kinsman, Knyvet, whom he did defend
Against the power of court, he dared to spend
His own, to vindicate his orphan friend:
Brave patriot was, weak mens defence
Against oppression: prop of innocence.*

Henry Wodehouse, his second brother, was born Jan. 3, 1546; sir John Robsart and his lady answered for him; he was (as all his ancestors for many generations always were) justice of the peace, and twice member for the county of Norfolk, viz. in the 14th and 31st of Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas, married Thomas Jones, of Lynn-Regis, esq. and afterwards sir
K. Denner

* There is still in the family a noble throne, which was erected for the queen, in the grand hall at Kimberley; it is of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, having on it the arms of Wodehouse and his quarterings, with the supporters, all in curious work, and on the top are the same arms impaling Corbet.

Denner Strutt, who lived at Kimberley in 1650; for in that year he gave in his name to Thomas Bradford, then curate, according to an act for confining malignants within five miles of their dwelling: she is buried in Kimberley chancel. Against the north wall is a monument, erected with a figure kneeling at a fald-stool, with the arms of Strutt and Wodehouse, *obijt* November 6, 1651.

Sir Philip Wodehouse, knt. served queen Elizabeth both by sea and land, in Spain and Portugal, was at the conquest of Cadiz, in Spain, and for his valour shown there, was knighted by Robert earl of Essex, and Charles earl of Nottingham, the queen's generals. On the accession of James I. to the crown of England, he went with Thomas, his eldest son, to meet that king in his way from Scotland to London, and at sir George Fermour's house, in Northamptonshire, his majesty conferred the honor of knighthood on his son; and on the first erection of baronets, sir Philip accepted of that title, June 29, 1611. In the 28th of Elizabeth he was elected burgess in parliament for Castle-Rising, was at the camp at Tilbury, was deputy-lieutenant for the county of Norfolk, and dying at Kimberley, was there buried, October 30, 1623. His wife was Grizell, daughter of William Yelverton, of Rougham, in Norfolk, esq. widow of Thomas Le'Estrange, of Hunstanton, esq. she died August 4, 1635, and is buried by him.

*Sir Philip next succeeds, his only son,
Brought up in splendor, and high fashion,
Great Surrey's earl his god-fire was, when he
So little was, and young, next infancie,
That lockt to his saddle he was forced to be,
To ride from Kenninghall* to Kimberlye:*

Right

* The earl of Surrey's seat.

In his time the proper distinction, knight banneret, and baronet, was much disputed and adjusted*. His estates were then valued at more than 2000l. per annum.

Sir Thomas Wodehouse, knt. and bart. knighted by king James as aforefaid, was gentleman to prince Henry, was twice member in Parliament for Thetford in the time of Charles I. viz. in 1639, and in 1640; he married Blanch, daughter of John Cary, baron of Hunsdon, and earl of Dover, relict of Christopher Peyton, esq. he died March 18, 1658, and is buried in Kimberley chancel, with verses on his stone, which lies towards the north side, in the altar-rails; his arms and those of his wife's are impaled, supported by two wild men holding clubs, with the crest of the hand and club, and *Frappe Fort*.

*The following verses were written in honor of the above
Sir Thomas Wodehouse, knt. and bart.*

Thomas, fir Philip's son, a gallant youth,
Bred gallantly, at eighteen years of growth
He knighted was, he waited on a prince,
The fairest prince of hope that breathed since,
Henry the Great, such eminence he had
Of parts and personage, his prince him made
Of his bed-chamber, and of his mere grace,
Designed to fit him for some public place
Of honor and employment, to which end
To France, to Spain, to Italy, he him send,
That there he might himself accommodate,
With languages, and mysteries of state:

K 2 Mean

* It was then commonly said, that it was only the old honor of bannerets that was designed, which was always performed in the field, under the banner, but was now to be given at home.

Mean while, alas! that royal hero dies,
Which drown'd in tears, ours, and all Europe's
eyes,

This his dear prince, and master's dismal fate,
Blasts him, and renders all disconsolate,
Sad he returns; to double his annoy,
He finds the want of his brave goodly boy,
His first-born child, a child of such a grace,
As shew he sprung from Harry Hunsdon's race;
These losses he laments in such a strain
Of elegy, as speaks pure Ovid's vein.
He bids adieu! to court, its soul being gone,
And merely now a painted skeleton,
Into the country now retires, where he
Enjoys both calm and sweet serenitie;
In hounds and horses he great pleasure took,
His home delights, were music and his book;
His wisdom was so eminent, as he
Was called to every place of dignitie;
All which he hath so prudently perform'd
That by his country he's Politician term'd;
At length is called that fatal parliament,
To king and kingdom, thither is he sent
A member, where he stoutly acts for right
Of subjects and the laws, against the might
Of court Leviathan's, who would pull down
The pale between the people and the crown;
Thus far went he, but other bigot fools
Ran into extremes, and pull'd up all the dools
Of government, they brought in anarchy,
In kirke and law, which brought in tyranny;
This 'tis for faction, interest, and zeal,
To be reformers of a common weal;
But to return: he now returns confined,
And fetter'd by arthritick pains, resigned
Up all his public cares, for now he is
The ancientest knight, this part of England has,
And

And oldest justice, whence he comes to be,
 The *custos rotulorum*, orderlie.
 Stern and severe he is, yet courteous,
 In's morals modest, yet magnanimous,
 In justice strict, yet full of equitye,
 He scorns to do, or take an injury;
 Long may he live in health and dignity,
 And read himself in his posterity.

Sir Philip Wodehouse, bart. was one of the bur-
 gesses for Thetford in that parliament that restored
 Charles II. anno 1660; he was a man of great learn-
 ing, ready wit, and exceeding skilful in music; he
 died at Kimberley, and was buried there, May 6,
 1681, aged 73, of whom there is the following just
 character on his grave-stone, which hath the arms,
 crest, and motto, of Wodehouse, impaling Cotton,
 and lies in the altar-rails on the south side;—*Hic jacet*
Philippus Wodehouse, bart. qui in Deum, principem, et pa-
triam, eximium pietatis exemplar emicuit, Clementia fuit in
suos, omnesque quibuscum vixerat admiranda, theologiæ
simul et philosophiæ ita operam dedit, ut utramque vita et
moribus expresse, musas et musicam studiose colens, vitam
sibi et suis amœniorem reddidit, quumque annos fere tres,
supra septuaginta exegerat, tranquillam obiit mortem quin-
to nonas Maij, anno salutis 1681.—He married Lucy,
 daughter of sir Thomas Cotton, of Conington, in
 Huntingdonshire, who died June 26, 1684, and lies
 by him, with a stone, in the midst of the altar-rails.
 Her mother was daughter of lord William Howard,
 of Naworth-castle, in Cumberland.

Sir Thomas Wodehouse was knighted by Charles
 II. November 2, 1666, and died of the small-pox,
 at Kimberley, 1671, and lieth buried there in the
 chancel, with an inscription, and the arms of Wode-
 house, with the label of three, to distinguish him to

be the eldest son, and his father living, impaling Armine, or Armyn. He married Ann, daughter and coheirefs of fir William Armine, of Ofgodby, in Lincolnshire, bart. who furvived him, and remarried Thomas lord Crew, of Stene, by whom ſhe had four daughters; Jemima married to Henry de Grey, duke of Kent; Armyn, to Thomas Cartwright, of Ayno, in Northamptonſhire, eſq. Katherine, to fir John Harpur, of Calke, in Derbyſhire, bart. and Elizabeth, to Charles Butler, earl of Arran, and lord Butler of Weſton, brother to James duke of Ormond. After lord Crew's death ſhe married a third time to Arthur Herbert, earl of Torrington.

Edmund Wodehouſe, eſq. ſecond ſon of fir Philip, was colonel of the militia in 1696, and lived at Eaſt Lexham: he had two wives; firſt, Mercia, daughter of fir Philip Parker, knt. widow of William Guybon, eſq. ſon of fir Thomas Guybon; ſhe died April 29, 1673, and is buried in Kimberley chancel; Wodehouſe with a crescent impales Parker. His ſecond wife was Ann, daughter of John Anguith, of Great Melton, eſq. who died July 28, 1658, and was buried at Kimberley; he died September 5, 1727, aged 88, and lies buried between them.

John Wodehouſe, eſq. third ſon of fir Philip, married Ann, daughter of fir Denner Strutt, bart. widow of William Samwell, both which are buried at Watton, in Norfolk.

Blanch, eldeſt daughter, married fir Jacob Aſtley, of Melton-Conſtable, in Norfolk, knt. and bart. at Kimberley, February 6, 1661, Herbert Aſtley, L. L. D. rector of Foulſham, performing the ceremony; and in 1663, May 27, being then prebend of
Norwich,

Norwich, he baptized their eldest son, Jacob, at Kimberley aforesaid.

Margaret Wodehouse, sister to Blanch, married in 1669, April 29, to Thomas Savage, of Elmly-castle, in Worcestershire, esq. whose eldest son, Philip, was born at Kimberley, March 21, 1669.

Sir John Wodehouse, bart. only son and heir of sir Thomas, was born at Kimberley, March 23, 1669. In 1695 he was elected burghess in parliament for the burgh of Thetford, of which he was recorder; he served also for that burgh in 1701, and in 1705, and in the 9th of queen Anne was elected knight of the shire, with sir Jacob Astley, for Norfolk; he married, first, Elizabeth Benson, sister to John lord Bingley, who is buried in the vault in Kimberley chancel, *obijt* Jan. 5, 1700. His second lady was Mary Fermor, daughter of William lord Lempster, by Catherine Pawlet, half sister to earl Pawlet, and sister to the late earl of Pomfret; she is buried at Kimberley, and left issue William Wodehouse, esq. eldest son, who married Frances, daughter of lord Bathurst, and was elected knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk, but died of the small-pox at London, without issue, and is buried in a vault belonging to lord Bathurst's family, in St. James's church, Westminster, *anno* 1733; his widow remarried James Withed, of Ireland, esq.

Armine Wodehouse, esq. second son and heir of sir John Wodehouse, bart. upon his brother's death was chosen in his place to serve in parliament for the county; he married Letitia, eldest daughter and coheiress of sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of all England, and elected knight of the shire with him after a very severe contest, in 1734, against the

late fir William Harbord, bart. and the honorable Robert Coke, esq. brother to the late earl of Leicester, and vice-chamberlain to the queen.

Sophia Wodehouse, fir John's only daughter, married the late fir Charles Mordaunt, bart. member for Warwickshire, and hath left issue, John, Charles, and Mary; John, the present baronet, Charles, rector of Little Maffingham, and Mary, an only daughter.

Sir Armine Wodehouse bart. succeeded on the death of fir John (a few years since) to the title and estate of this ancient and honorable family. He continued to represent this county in parliament till the year 1768, when, after a great contest, the numbers were as follow,

Sir Edward Astley, bart.	-	2977
Thomas de Grey, esq.	-	2754
Sir Armine Wodehouse, bart.	-	2680
Wenman Coke, esq.	-	2610

This election fir Armine Wodehouse is said to have lost through mismanagement, as it was evident his was by much the strongest interest of all the four candidates.

The Wodehouse interest has ever been esteemed amongst the first interest in this county, and there is no doubt of its being improved, and considerably strengthened, through the amiable qualities of the present head of the family, fir John Wodehouse, bart. colonel of the Norfolk militia, in which honorable commission he succeeded his father.

The late sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. died exceedingly lamented, in 1777, after representing this county in parliament thirty-four years, without place, pension, or emolument, greatly to his honor in such times of general and flagrant corruption and degeneracy of all public spirit as those he lived in. Sir Armine left three sons; sir John, the present baronet, Thomas, and Philip, all of them gentlemen of very respectable characters. Thomas Wodehouse, esq. now resides at Drayton, near Norwich, and it is said will build at Great Ryborough on an estate belonging to Mrs. Bacon, to which he is heir. The Rev. Philip Wodehouse, A.M. is prebend of the cathedral church of Norwich, and enjoys other valuable livings in the gift of the family.

The present sir John Wodehouse, bart. succeeded his father, sir Armine, in 1777; he married a niece of the late lord Berkely, of Stratton, by whom he has issue. He followed the example of his father, who marched out of the county of Norfolk at the head of his battalion of Norfolk militia, to Portsmouth, on the prospect of a French invasion in 1759. In like manner the present worthy and respected baronet put himself at the head of the same regiment on the first embodying of the militia, on a like prospect of invasion, (1778) and assisted in guarding the coast of Suffolk, by garrisoning Landguard-fort, at the mouth of the river Orwell, and the county town of Ipswich; and in the year 1779 with his regiment encamped at Coxheath, in the line with other regiments of the army and militia, under the command of lieutenant general Pierfon, and other his majesty's generals on the staff. In 1780 he lay encamped with his regiment on Tiptree-heath, in Essex, under the command of general Parker.

MARLINGFORD,

MARLINGFORD, or MARTHINGEFORDAM, as it is wrote in Doomsday-book, was given, according to all the registers of Bury abbey, to that monastery, by Syflead, or Syfleda, a famous *virago*, when she went beyond sea, in the time of Edward the Confessor. In the black register, and in the sacrist's register, both which are now among bishop Moore's books, in the public library at Cambridge, her will is recited at large, which it is evident was made before that monarch's survey; for it then belonged to the abbey, and contained one carucate in demesne. At the Conqueror's it was also found to be in the hands of that monastery, and worth 40s. it was a league long, and three furlongs and a half broad, and paid 6d. ob. gelt. Other lands were here at that time, which belonged to Costessey manor, and always passed with Costessey. It continued in the abbey till March 2, 1182, when the abbot infeoffed most of the knights that held of the abbey; and among others, he infeoffed Osbert de Wachesham in this town, which was to be held by him and his heirs at one fee, he being to pay 20s. to every scutage, and castle-guard to Norwich-castle. In 1207 Gilbert de St. Clare, in some records called De-Marlingford, released all his right in it to Osbert de Wachesham, which shows that he and his family had held it under the abbey before Osbert was infeoffed. In this family it remained some time.

In 1290 Giles de Wachesham was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and had free-warren in all his manors. His son held Wachesham, in Suffolk, "by the serjeanty of *jumping, belching, and farting*, once in the year before the king," as appears from the memoranda of the Exchequer, in the 21st of Edward I.

In 1317 the manor and advowson was settled on sir Giles de Wacheham ; and in 1345 sir Robert de Wacheham was lord and patron.

Sir Robert left only one daughter, viz. Elizabeth, married to sir Thomas Gerbridge, in whom the whole of this town was united, he having in his own right a part of it, by which it was effectually joined to Wacheham's manor, and hath been part of it ever since. They left one daughter, Alice, who married sir Edm. Barry, or Berry, knt. who died in 1433 : he left two daughters, his heiresses, Agnes, married to sir William Paston, of Paston, (afterwards judge Paston) and Alice, to sir Thomas Bardolph, who in 1454 released their right to Agnes and William in the manor and advowson, and in a manor in East Tuddenham, and in the manor and advowson of Stanstead : it continued in the Pastons till after 1572, about which time it was sold to Robert Jermy, of Norwich, who gave it to Thomas Jermy, his second son, who settled here, and married Constance, daughter of sir John Phippes. Francis Jermy, of Marlingford, and Clement Jermy, of Bawburgh, sold it to Richard Clark, apothecary, in Norwich, who died in 1682, and by Susanna Cotes, his wife, had three children : Thomas Clark, counsellor at law, the eldest, was lord and patron here, but dying unmarried, in 1731, it descended to the reverend Christopher Clark, his next brother, archdeacon of Norwich, who was lord and patron. The fine is certain at 4s. an acre.

This estate descended to — Life, esq. who sold it to the right honorable Charles Townshend, of Honingham, who is the present proprietor. The late Thomas Green, esq. of Elsing, had an estate in this town, now in the possession of Mrs. Green.

The

The church is 35 feet long, and 15 broad, the chancel 28 feet long, and 14 broad, the north aisle 22 feet long, and 10 broad, the tower is square, there are three bells, and the nave and chancel are thatched.

On the lattices, between the church and chancel, are the arms of Withe, Bere, Thorpe, France and England, Wakesham, Barry, Hetherfet, Paston and Barry quartered, Scales, &c.

The church is dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, who had a guild here; the rector had a house and thirty acres of land, valued at five marks, but not taxed; there are twenty-four acres of glebe. The rectory is valued at 7l. 12s. 8d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 3l. 6d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. The town paid thirty-eight shillings to each tenth.

In the north aisle, the arms of Colby—*Samuel Colby, of Brockford, in Suffolk, gent. November 20, 1705; Elizabeth, his wife, July 18, 1697.*

On a mural monument are the arms of Life, impaling Vincent, or Vinsent; they were an antient family. In 1367 Robert Vincent owned an estate here:—*Nathanielis Life, armigeri, et Mariæ, uxoris ejus, filia primogenita Philippi Vincent, armig. obiit ille 20 die Novembris, 1727, æt. 41, illa 31 die Maij, 1728, æt. 39.*

In 1603 the rector returned sixty-six communicants, and that the patronage belonged to Alice, widow of Clement Paston, esq.

In 1750 the reverend Jermyn Pratt was presented to the rectory of Marlingford by the late George Green, esq. *p. j.* Mrs. Green, of Elling, is the present patron.

MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH, and ST. PETER. The church of St. Botolph is the mother church, St. Peter's being only a chapel of ease belonging to it, and had no separate rector, but was served by a curate, nominated by the rector, at whose pleasure he was removed. At the taxation, in 1254, St. Botolph's and St. Peter's were taxed as one rectory, at sixteen marks, of which the curate of St. Peter's portion, for his services, was estimated at three marks. Norwich Domesday-book tells us, the rector had a house and thirty acres of land; it was then valued at twenty-six marks, the separate portion of tithes belonging to Castle Acre at 5s. the portion of Thetford monks at 5s. It is a rectory undischarged, which stands in the king's books thus: Morley St. Botolph, with the chapel of St. Peter. It is valued at 14l. 1s. 2d. ob. pays first fruits, and 11. 9s. 1d. 3q. yearly tenths, and is not capable of augmentation.

In 1382 Thomas de Flichtam, and others, settled lands here on Flichtam priory; the prior of Broomholme was taxed for his temporals at 12d. Kersey at 7s. St. Faith's at 2s. Wymondham at 11s. 10d. and Norwich at 1s. 1d. This town paid 3l. 10s. to every tenth.

The church of St. Botolph hath a nave, chancel, and south porch, which are tiled, a large tower, and three bells. The chancel was fitted up and adorned by sir Thomas Ward, who was instituted rector in 1480: on the top of the screens, on the chancel side, is an old drawing of that rector, with his name
over

over his head; in the middle is the parsonage-house, with the word *rectoria* over it; on the north side is the church of St. Botolph, and on the south the church of St. Peter; on one side he is represented in a priest's habit, giving alms to the lame, blind, and poor, and on the other in a shepherd's habit, looking after a flock of sheep, the one to signify his charitable disposition, the other that of his pastoral care. In the east window he stands in a rich vestment, like that he served in at the altar, over him is a shield, which is now reversed, having on it a sceptre and crozier in saltyr, and the letters J. W. for John Ward, alderman of London, one of his patrons, if not brother, and T. W. for his own name; the device of the sceptre and crozier being to shew the mutual dependence of church and state on each other, and his own attachment to both. His grave-stone now lies broken upon the chancel floor, and was a thick coffin stone. The rest of the window, which was finely adorned, is now defaced.

On a black marble in the chancel, Grigson impaling on a chev. between three crozlets botone, three escallops:—*Susan, the wife of William Grigson, clerk, died August 30, 1713, aged 56. William Grigson, clerk, late rector of this church, died June 17, 1725, aged 76.*

At the door of the nave lie two old coffin stones, under which the founders were interred, because the stone the pillars of the door stand on was laid when the wall was built, and it was usual for founders to reserve places for their own interment at the door.

In 1478 William Mortimer, of Morley, esq. was buried in the church-yard.

The chapel of St. Peter stands near three quarters of a mile south-west of St. Botolph's, on the road leading towards Attleburgh, and was founded by Sir Wm. Bardolph, senior, lord Bardolph, before 1240, the bishop granting him licence so to do, and it being esteemed much to the ease of the parishioners, it was made a parochial chapel, dependent on St. Botolph's church, and had baptism, sepulture, and liberty of administration of all the sacraments allowed it; the rector, who had consented to its erection, was to serve it by a chaplain, and to allow him a salary of three marks a year for his service, and from the time of its foundation to the year 1375 there was a chaplain named by the rector, (who was sometimes called rector of St. Peter's) and the separate salary allowed, but then it was perpetually annexed to St. Botolph's, and the rector was always to serve it himself, and be no more obliged to find a separate chaplain.

In the year 1361 sir John Bardolph, lord of Wormegay and patron here, endeavoured to erect a chantry for his own and ancestors souls, and to have divers priests fellows of it, who should say daily service in St. Botolph's church, and in order thereto he conveyed the advowson of St. Botolph, with St. Peter's chapel annexed, to sir Richard Walkefare, knt, and other trustees, who in 1363 obtained a licence under the broad seal of Edward III. to found Morley chantry, and in this year the living became void. There is a deed among the bishop's evidences sealed with his seal, by which he appropriated the church of St. Botolph, with the chapel of St. Peter annexed, to the custos and chaplains of Morley college, new founded, and then not sufficiently endowed, reserving to the bishop a pension of 16s. a year. It appears the advowson was given to the chantry, or college, and vested in the custos and chaplain's

chaplain's hands, but yet the prior of Norwich would not confirm the appropriation, as is apparent by that part of the deed not being sealed, or filled up, so that the whole, having no other endowment, came to nothing, and Robt. de Walton, and John de Winegh-ton, who were to have been chaplains, and were trustees for the advowson's being settled, were obliged to present to the rectory, and they presented John at Dammesend, who was to have been the first custos : but this was not the only attempt ; for July 14. 1447, sir Andrew Ogard, knt. sir John Clifton, knt. and William Rogers, gent. gave the advowson to Wymondham abbey, and obtained licence of the king for its appropriation, notwithstanding which the convent could never obtain the bishop's licence, and so never enjoyed it, the advowson remaining in the trustees hands till 1453. when sir Andrew presented to it himself. About 1620, and 1676, the inhabitants of St. Peter's endeavoured to make them separate parishes ; they would not pay towards the repair of the mother church, nor come to it ; but on the hearing of the cause, they were decreed to be but one parish, only had this liberty allowed them, to choose chapel-wardens if they pleased, which has been since so far extended, that the officers and rates are distinct, and certificates as to the poor are given from one to the other.

The chapel hath part of a large square tower remaining at its west end, in which hangs one bell, the nave is leaded, the chancel and south porch are tiled. There are five black marbles by the altar, in memory of the family of Sedley.

M. S. Here repositèd are the remains of Edward Sedley, of Morley, in the county of Norfolk, esq. descended from

From John Sedley, of South-Fleet, in the county of Kent; esq. the ancestor of the baronets of that name. Edward Sedley married Mary, daughter of Henry Somner, of Dinton, in Buckinghamshire, esq. by whom having no issue, gave his estate to Henry Somner, under the obligation of taking the name of Sedley, he being nephew to him, and also to Mary, his wife. Edward Sedley died Sept. 12, 1727, aged 57.

There is a monument against the north wall in the nave, having the arms of Sedley quartering Mounteney, and several other imperfect coats, and an inscription, to—Martin Sedley, esq. descended from the ancient family of the Sedleys, of South-Fleet, in Kent, and of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Mounteney, of Mountnesing, in Essex, esq. had to his first wife, Anne, descended of the Sheltons, of Shelton, by whom he had issue; and surviving the said Ann, he took to his second wife, Abigail, descended of the ancient family of the Knyvetts, of Ashwelthorpe, and had issue by her Martin, who married Bridget, the daughter of sir John Pettus, of Norwich, knt. and Muriel, who married Brampton Gurdon, of Assington, in Suffolk, esq. Mr. Sedley died in 1609, aged 78.

The arms of lord Morley, Ufford, Vaux, Arundel, Maltravers, lord Lovel, lord Scales, &c. were formerly in the windows.

In 1603 the rector returned 138 communicants; and that sir Henry Hobart, knt. and bart. lord chief justice of the King's-bench, was patron.

In 1765 the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooper was presented to the rectory of Morley St. Botolph, with the chapel of St. Peter, by James Bransby, esq. of Shotisham, p j.

The advowson belonged to the manor of Shadwell, and Cockarell; but when that was sold to William Grigson, it was excepted by the seller, Mr. John Whitefoot, whose daughter married Mr. James Elmy, of Norwich, to whom Mr. Whitefoot gave the advowson.

Dr. Grigson's seat here is the manor-house of Shadwell's, and Cockarell's, in Morley St. Botolph, and stands about half a mile west of that church, against Morley-Green.

The manor-house, and ancient seat of the Sedleys, is in St. Peter's, and stands about half a mile westward of that church.

At the time of the conquest there were two manors, which still continue.

The manor of MORLEY-HALL at the Confessor's survey contained two carucates; the priest, or rector, had one, and five free-men the other, and it was then worth 6os. but at the conquest 4os. only.

From this time the manor passed with the town of Hingham, till it came to the Morleys. The Atlas of Norfolk, p. 308, tells us, "that this town is famous for giving name to this family, which hath afforded several men of worth and honor, as well as wealth, as Robert de Morley, lord Morley, admiral of the northern fleet; Thomas lord Morley, marshal of Ireland, &c." Matthew de Morley held it at two fees. In 1253 sir Robert de Morley had free-warren granted him here, and in Roydon; it continued with Hingham till after 1359, when sir William de Morley, knt. assigned it to sir Robert Morley, knt. his half brother: this Robert was often in the French wars, and died in 1385, leaving

leaving sir Robert de Morley, knt. his son, who in 1401 held this manor of the manor of Hockering, at one fee, which his cousin, Thomas lord Morley, then held. Robert Morley inherited in 1466, and 1490; Elizabeth Morley, his widow, was buried in the nuns church at Carrowe; at their deaths, without issue male, the manor reverted to lord Morley, and so became joined again to Hingham, and passed with that in the family of the Parkers, till 1445, when it was sold by sir Henry Parker, knt. to John, William, and Martin Sedley, and their heirs, the quit rents being then about 8l. per ann. This John was of South-Fleet, in Kent, and by Elizabeth Cotton, of Staffordshire, his wife, had William, and Martin, aforesaid; William, the eldest son, had issue John, whose son, William, was created a baronet; but the manor was given to Martin, the second son, who came and settled here; he married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Mounteney, of Mountnesing, in Essex, and was succeeded by Martin, his son and heir, who died in 1609, and was buried here; by Ann Shelton, his first wife, he had two sons and three daughters; sir Ralph, his second son, married, but left no issue; so that Martin, his eldest son, by Abigail Knevet, his second wife, inherited: he married Bridget, daughter of sir John Pettus, of Norwich, by whom he had many children; John Sedley, his son and heir, of Barford and Morley, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Spring, of Pakenham, knt. by whom he had William Sedley, his son and heir, who married Ann, daughter and heiress of Peter Wetherick, of Norwich, and heiress to her grandfather, Edmund Boreman, of Norwich; they left Martin, their son and heir, whose son, Edward Sedley, married Mary, daughter of Henry Somner, of Buckinghamshire, who died without issue in 1727, leaving his estate to Henry

Somner, esq. who, according to the will of Edward, hath taken the name of Sedley.

The manor of SHADWELL, or COCKARELL, was owned by Ralph de Beaufoe at the Conqueror's survey, and by Lewin, a free-man, at the Confessor's, when it was worth 40s. a year; there were several free-men added to it in the Conqueror's time, when the soc, or paramountship, belonged to Hingham, as an appendant to the hundred: this town of *Morlea* was better than a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 14d. 3q. gelt.—*Doomsday*, fol. 213.

Whether Hugh, that held it under Beaufoe at the conquest, was an ancestor of the Bardolphs, we do not know, but find it in the lord Bardolph very early, in whose family it continued many ages; it afterwards belonged to the Cromwells, Ogards, and Lovells, by whose trustees it was sold to the Hobarts, in which family it continued till after 1674, when it was sold by Miles Hobart, esq. to sir Joseph Pain, of Norwich, whose grandson and heir, Robert Pain, gave it to Susanna, his sister, who married the Rev. Mr. John Whitefoot, rector of Heigham, by Norwich, and they sold it to William Grigson, rector of Morley, whose son, Robert Grigson, M.D. is now lord. The patronage was excepted on the sale, and hath passed as is before observed.

RUNHALL. The church is dedicated to All Saints, hath a round steeple, and three bells; the nave is leaded, the south porch tiled, and the chancel is quite ruined.

On a black marble, the arms of Stoughton:—
Roger Stoughton, gent. died in 1718, aged 60 years;
Isabel, his wife, July 27, 1715, on which day she was
31 years

51 years of age.—*John Stoughton died April 22, 1730, aged 35 years.*

In 1416 Margaret, widow of sir Robert de Berney, knt. was buried in the church, before St. Catherine's altar, to which she gave a picture of St. Catherine; it appears by her will that Roger de Wellham was her first husband, and that she gave her house and lands which she purchased here to her daughters, Cecily and Katherine.

In 1505 Robert Tillis, of Salhouse, was buried here, and gave a legacy to repair the steeple.

There is an altar-monument in the church-yard, on the south side,—*For John Castleton, who died May 5, 1687, aged 56, and Mary, his wife, who died December 24, 1707, aged 60 years—with their arms.*

This church was a rectory at first, belonging to the manor, and so continued till 1198, when it was given by Bartholomew de Runhall, Roger de Reppes, and Gilbert de Runhall, to the priory of Westacre, and the canons of the church of St. Mary and All Saints there, for one gold ring, on condition they were made partakers of all the prayers in the monastery; and soon after they got it appropriated, reserving to the vicar the parsonage-house, an acre of land, and the small tithes, so that the convent got by the appropriation forty acres of glebe, and all the great tithes, for which they were taxed at twelve marks, besides 14d. for their temporals. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 6l. 18s. 3d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

After the dissolution the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage were purchased of the crown by the lord of the manor, with all the revenues of West-acre priory in this town, and have ever since gone together, and still remain joined at this day.

The prior of Wymondham was taxed for temporals here at 3s. 8d. Walsingham at 6d. and the parish paid 50s. to every tenth.

At the Conqueror's survey this town of *Runhala* was in two parts, the biggest of which Hakene held in the Confessor's time, but it was in the Conqueror's own hands, who lett it in farm to Godric; it was then a berewic to Swating, with which it was valued, according to Domesday-book. This constituted the capital manor, called afterwards

WHITWELL'S, GAMBON'S, OR UPHALL, in RUNHALL, which came to the Bainards, and from them to the Fitz-Walters, and by them was divided, one half being infeoffed in the Gournays, who held it of the barony of Bainard-castle at half a fee; and the other in the Hackfords, who held their half of the same barony at another half fee, which afterwards was called Popis manor.

In 1195 Gilbert de Runhall was lord, it coming to that family from William Gournay, who held it in the time of Henry II. and in about 1200 Bartholomew de Runhall sold it to Richer de Whitwell; from which time it descended with Whitwell's manor, in Whitwell, and the manor called by their name in Skeyton.

In 1393 William Gambon, in right of Cecily, his wife, had this manor, and half Whitwell's manor,
in

in Skeyton. John Gambon died seised in 1432 of a free tenement here, called Ryfley's, with the manor of Runhall, Whitwell's, Uphall, and Brandon-hall, in Runhall, Corston, Welbourne, &c. with Skeyton manor and advowson; all which, after the death of Ellen, his wife, went to Robert Sterne, his cousin and heir. In 1548 Roger Wodehouse, esq. purchased it of James Downes, and Elizabeth, his wife, and joined it to Popis manor, in whose family it hath continued ever since, sir John Wodehouse, bart. being the present lord, patron, and impropiator, and lord of the leet in right of the hundred, being also lord paramount of all the town, except that part which always belonged to Costessey, as it now does, the paramountship of which belongs to Costessey.

POPE'S, or POPIS MANOR, was infeoffed as aforesaid in the Hakefords; but in 1315 William de Stokesby, and others, held it. In 1401 Ralph Bateman and his partners had it, in right of his wife; it came afterwards to the Tillis's, and John Tillis died seised in 1490, whose grandson, William, died without issue; for in 1521 Henry Richers, and Cecily, his wife, one of the daughters and heiresses of Robert Tillis, late of Salowes, gent. and Mary Tillis, another of the daughters and heiresses, sold it to Thomas Wodehouse, and his trustees, the quit-rents being then 3l. per ann. it was afterwards joined to the other manor, with which it now continues.

In 1603 the curate returned forty communicants here. Sir Philip Wodehouse was then patron.

In 1635 Bartholomew Fenwick had the vicarage of Henry Edgerly, gent. by grant from sir Thomas Wodehouse; he died in the rebellion, and no person was presented, and it hath been held ever since with-

out institution, the impropriator paying 10l. per ann. to the serving curate, who serves every other Sunday.

In 1756 the Rev. William Armine Story had this vicarage, or perpetual curacy, and is the present curate, 1780.

WELBORNE church is dedicated to All Saints; the rector had a house and twenty acres of land, valued with the whole living at twelve marks. In 1671 the rector had licence *not* to repair all the chancel, but to lessen it; and in 1684 he was discharged of dilapidations.

In 1603 the rector returned sixty-three communicants in this parish.

In 1763 the Rev. Matthew Lane was presented to this rectory by Mr. Jermyn Heyhoe, *p. j.*

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. 18s. 4d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 43l. 12s. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths; but the parish paid 18s. each tenth. The temporals of the prior of Wymondham were valued at 6d. the parish was valued at about 300l. per ann. of which Peter le Neve, esq. at his death had a third part in free and copyhold land, but no manor.

The steeple here is round, and hath three bells, there is only a nave, which is thatched, and the chancel is tiled. There is only one modern inscription for Frances Grime. There are no arms in the windows.

Walebruna, or Welbourn, at the Conqueror's survey belonged to William earl Warren, and was held

held of the castle of Lewes, and afterwards of Castle Acre.

In 1267 James de Welborne held a whole fee, and was not a knight, but was obliged to take that honor in 1280, by the name of James de Thorpe, of Welborne; he conveyed the manor to sir Robert de Hingham, with lands in Baconsthorpe, in trust. In 1304 sir Robert de Baconsthorpe was lord. In 1344 Edmund de Baconsthorpe settled it on William Franscham, master of Mettingham college, and others. In 1390 John de Barnham and his parceners were lords, and held it at a quarter of a fee of the earl of Arundel; and in 1401 he infeoffed Nicholas de Witchingham, &c. In 1425 William Billingsford held his first court; and in 1435 Edmund Playter, gent. Thomas Wetherby was lord in 1440. In 1449 John Billingsford held his first court. In 1563 it was in the hands of Thomas Playter, gent. of Sotterley, in Suffolk, who died seised of this, Sotterley, and Uggeshall, in 1479. In 1527 it belonged half to Playter, and half to Billingsford; and in 1530 the heirs all joined and sold the manor and advowson to Augustine Steward, esq. citizen and alderman of Norwich: his son, Edward Steward, of London, had William Steward, of Gaulthorpe-hall, in Swadeston, lord thereof, and of Welborne, in 1566, when his father died; he married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Christopher Jenny, of Great Cressingham, by whom he had Augustine Steward, of Lynn, their son and heir. Thomas Steward, of Swadeston and Welborne, his eldest son, inherited; he married Mary, daughter of Henry lord Grey, of Groby, who survived him; she was buried in St. Stephen's church, in Norwich, Sept. 5, 1650, and had issue, Henry, Mary, and Ann; he was buried in that church in 1637.

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In 1619 John Mingay, citizen and alderman of Norwich, held his first court, as trustee to Steward; he joined with Thomas Steward, and sold it to Robert Crask, citizen and alderman of Norwich, Thomas Atkin, gent. and Richard Crask, of Wendling; the said Robert in 1638 gave the reversion to Robert Allen, and Jane, his wife, and Robert, their son. In 1639 the said Robert and Jane held their first court; the said Robert sold the advowson from the manor, which by his will he gave to Thomas Allen, his kinsman, who was only son of Thomas Allen, of Norwich, clerk, Robert's eldest brother, whose will was proved in 1693; and the said Thomas Allen about 1705 sold it to Mr. John Hook, of Norwich, surgeon, and Dr. Hook, physician, at Norwich, is the present lord.

WICKLEWOOD had two churches; the first was dedicated to All Saints, the other to St. Andrew.

Thomas de Blundevile, bishop of Norwich, in 1226, appropriated to the monks of Norwich a moiety of All Saints, which Agnes de Ryflet gave them; and in 1235 the same bishop appropriated the other mediety to them, which they had of the gift of Nigel de Happisburgh.

When Doomsday-book was wrote All Saints was held by the almoner of Norwich, who had a house, manor, and carucate of land, belonging to the rectory, which, with the vicar's portion, was valued at eight marks.

The Terrier hath a house and thirty-two acres of glebe. In 1690 they had licence to sell a bell; and in 1697 the vicar was discharged for dilapidating a barn.

barn. In 1440 Henry VI. granted a market and two fairs to the town of Wicklewood.

St. Andrew's church is now dilapidated; it stood in the same church-yard, and was in the patronage of the abbey of Broomholme; the rector had no house, but sixteen acres of land, and it was valued at nine marks. In 1341 Edmund Ufford le Frere, (or the earl of Suffolk's brother) was patron, and had licence to settle it on the prioress and nuns of Campsey; but that licence not being confirmed, in 1364 the king licensed Edmund aforesaid to give it to the prior of Norwich, and appropriated it to the almoner's office, which took effect, and Thomas bishop of Norwich appropriated it accordingly in this year, July 6.

January 23, 1367, the bishop consolidated it to All Saints, and united them both to the almoner's office; there was no vicarage assigned to this church, because both churches were in one yard; and St. Andrew's, which was much decayed, was soon after demolished, on condition the vicar should find a chaplain in All Saints church, to celebrate for the parishioners of St. Andrew, and therefore there was eighteen acres of ground belonging to St. Andrew, and all the altarage of the church, added to the vicarage. In 1424 the bishop of Norwich dispensed with the vicar, and released his finding a chaplain as aforesaid for ever, and thus the whole became one vicarage, as it still remains.

The prior of Norwich presented to All Saints from 1300 till the dissolution.

In 1603 the vicar returned that there were 100 communicants here, and that the impropriation was worth

worth 30l. per ann. and the advowson belonged to it, with a court, called *Ampners*.

In 1751 the Rev. Peter Routh was presented to this vicarage by Martin Baylie, clerk, *p. j.* Sir John Wodehouse, bart. of Kimberley, is the present patron.

The vicarage stands in the king's books by the name of Whittlewood, *alias* Wicklewood; it is valued at 6l. 3s. 11d. ob. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 28l. 6s. 7d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and the town paid 3l. 14s. to every tenth. The church now standing is that dedicated to All Saints, it hath only one aisle, which is covered with lead, and there are two bells.

In 1465 John Portman was buried in the church, and gave 10l. to repair it; and in 1535 Thomas Dowe, of this town, gave 20s. to repair the bells, and a messuage, and croft by the church, to the churchwardens, to keep his *obiit* yearly for ever.

Hic jacet corpus Bartholomei Stone, nuper de Wicklewood, in comitatu Norfolciæ, generosi, qui obiit nono die Julij, anno Dni. 1708, atque ætatis suæ 63.

A stone in the chancel, with Wright's crest and arms, is laid—*For Richard Wright, gent. who died March 13, 1711, aged 24.*

The prior of Canterbury was laid for his temporals here at 13s. 8d. it being a small part of his manor of Deepham, that extended hither.

The church of St. Andrew was given by Neel, or Nigel de Ryfley, with a messuage, forty acres of land, and the services of divers tenants, to the prior and convent

convent of Broomholme, who conveyed the advowson to the Uffords, and sold the house and lands to Richard Starcolf, who owned them in 1328, but they reserved the rents to themselves; for which, in 1428, this convent was laid at 7s. 10d. to the tax.

The monks of Castle Acre were taxed at 3d. for lands. In 1286 the prior of Wymondham had free-warren allowed him in his lands here, for which he was taxed at 24s. 2d. The temporals of the prior of St. Faith's, in Wicklewood, were valued at 11s. 10d. The priory of Flitcham had also an interest here.

AMPNER'S, or ALMONER'S MANOR, was so called, because it was appropriated to the office of the almoner, in the cathedral at Norwich; it was made up of divers parts, and given by divers persons of this town.

The prior had twenty-four acres of the Fitz-Walters fee, called Tulland, or Freeland, which Aymer, son of Walter Freeland, held in 1198, and gave it to the convent.

Nigel de Happisburgh, chaplain, gave to the church of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, to the use of the almoner there, one messuage, and the mediety of the advowson of the church of All Saints, in Wicklewood, to be appropriated to the almoner's office, who was bound out of the yearly profits to find a chaplain daily, serving in the chapel of St. Catherine, in Thorpewood, by Norwich, for his soul, &c. Gilbert Malet, and Agnes de Ryfley, his wife, gave the other moiety of that advowson for their souls, to the said church, about 1190.

Sir Ralph Urri, of Deepham, knt. gave to the prior and convent, for his own, and his father's soul, a piece of land in Wicklewood, about 1267.

In 1347 the almoner was distrained in the court at Morley, by the lord Morley, to shew by what right he raised a fald in Wicklewood, who proved his right so to do, and to have in his fald not only sheep of the inhabitants, but of strangers, if he pleased.

The spirituals of the prior of Norwich, for Wicklewood All Saints, were laid at eight marks; for St. Andrew's nine marks. The temporalities in both parishes 3l. 7d. ob.

It continued in the prior and convent till Henry VIII. exchanged and took away some of the estates belonging to the monastery, and then it went to the crown; and in the 1st of Edward VI. was lett for 9l. 4d. a year clear; but in 1550 William Ruggs, and Peter Gering, had a grant of it. In 1562 Thomas Reeve and Ralph Sherman had it, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage then belonging to it; but in 1563 Richard Robson had it. In 1564 Robert Moulton, of London, auditor to her majesty for Wales, owned it, and presented to the vicarage: he had two sons; William, his youngest, of Moulton, and Thomas, his eldest, of Wicklewood, who sold this manor to Thomas Bradbury, of Ashill, esq. in 1595; and in 1600 Martha Garey had it. In 1613 Thomas Skyppe, gent. owned it; and in 1688 John Jubbs, gent. and now it belongs to the heirs of Christopher Bailey, of Mendham, gent. who was lord, impropriator, and patron, in 1734.

At the time of the survey there were two manors; the biggest was held by Olf, a free-man in the Confessor's

feffor's time; but the Conqueror gave it to Ralph Bainard, of whom Ralph Sturmin held it at the survey, the soc, or superior lordship, belonging then to the manor of Hingham, as it now does to the hundred, which is appendant to that manor; it was worth 40s. in the Confessor's, and 60s. in the Conqueror's time; the whole town was a league long, and seven furlongs and a perch broad, and paid 18d. 3q. gelt. The church of All Saints belonged to this manor, which was held of the Bainards, and afterwards of the Fitz-Walters, and their heirs, at half a fee, as of their manor of Hempnall: it was wrote Wiclurde, and Wiclewrda, in Doomsday-book.

The other manor belonged to William earl Warren, was worth 20s. at the Confessor's survey, and 40s. at the Conqueror's; the advowson of St. Andrew's church belonged to it; it was afterwards held of the Bardolphs, as parcel of their honor of Wormegay, at half a fee, but the paramountship belongs to the hundred.

The record, called Testa de Nevile, tells us, that Robert Fitz-Walter had a fee here belonging to his barony of Bainard-castle, and that Nigel de Ryfley held one half of it, and Robert Aungers, of Wicklewood, the other, and Matthew de Morley held two fees in Wicklewood, &c. which Aliya Marischall holds. The roll of the honor of Wormegay says, that sir Neel, or Nigel le Ryfley, knt. held lands in demesne, and services here, &c. with the advowson of St. Andrew's, of Wicklewood, of lord Bardolph, lord of that honor, by half a fee, and other services; but he sold several tenements, parcel of his manor, to divers persons; and in 1381 we find that many of these tenants were to have *housebote* and *haybote* from Wicklewood-forest,

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In 1443 Hales manor was sold by William Calthorpe, and others, to William Rookwood, esq. who sold it to John Windham, esq. who in 1466 settled it on himself for life, and the remainder to John Windham, esq. his son, and Margaret, his wife, who was daughter of sir John Howard knt. afterwards duke of Norfolk, and the heirs of their body, in whose issue it still continues. In 1547 sir Edmund Windham was lord. In 1570 Roger Windham, esq. and now William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg.

In this parish was lately erected the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY for the hundred of Forehoe. It is an elegant and commodious building, planned and built under the immediate direction and patronage of the late worthy baronet of Kimberley, sir Armine Wodehouse.

WRAMPLINGHAM, or, as it is wrote in Doomf-day-book, Wrampincham, was in three parts at the time of the survey; two belonged to Costessey, and a third was held by Edwin in the Confessor's time, and was given by the Conqueror to Godric, his sewer, of whom Ralph held it; this contained the greatest part of the town, which was about a mile long, and as much broad, paid 9d. gelt, and the soc, or paramountship belonged to Hingham, as appendant to the hundred.

The manor and advowson came very early to the Hellingtons; sir Thomas de Hellington was lord in 1233, and held a fee and half in Hellington, and this town, of the fees of the earl of Arundel, and one quarter of a fee here of Hugh le Vere, and he of Robert de Tatehale. In 1323 John de Hellington, Roger de Kerdeston, and Thomas de Hellington, occurs lord; about which time it was divided; John de

de Taverham purchased the advowson and a quarter of a fee, being about half the manor, and John de Hellington had the other half still for life. In 1369 it was joined again, and John de Taverham conveyed it to John de Whitewell, and his trustees; and in 1397 sir John White was lord. In 1535 Thomas duke of Norfolk had the reversion of the manor, after certain years to come, during the life of one George White, a fool natural, son and heir of John White, esq. all which right he conveyed to Edmund White, of Shottisham, esq. next heir, who presented in 1549. In 1550 the said Edmund died seised, and Ann, his sister and heiress, then married to Henry Doyley, inherited, who about 1558 sold it to Henry Richers, esq. from whom it went to William Thornton, gent. and it came to Robert Thornton, who was lord in 1612. The present lord is Charles Buckle, esq. steward of Norwich.

HILL'S MANOR was a part of the aforesaid manor of Wramplingham, granted at first to a family of the same name with the village, from whom it came to John at the Hill, and took its name from him; it was held at a quarter of a fee of the de Tateshalls, and they of the earl of Richmond. In this year Aceline de Wramplingham sold lands here to William de Tuddenham, and Basil, his wife, and it was agreed that the said Basil, who was sister of William de Wramplingham, should inherit at her death. In 1289 the said William de Tuddenham, and John del Hill, were lords, and each had a moiety. At this time the bailiff of Costessey prosecuted them for selling wood and timber on the waste of Wramplingham, but they proved their right, by shewing Costessey had nothing to do in Wramplingham, only in those lands that were held of it. In 1505 Richard Brasfer, alderman of Norwich, gave his manor, called Hill's, to Catherine,
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rine, his wife, for life, and then to be sold; afterwards it came to the Sedleys.

BAINARD'S FREE TENEMENT was taken out of the manor of Wramplingham, Great Melton, Barford, Wymondham, and Kimberley; it contained a capital messuage, in which the Bainards dwelt, two hundred acres of land, and 20s. rent, and was held of Hetherfet manor by knights service. In 1294 Roger Bainard was lord of this, and Easthall, in Gasthorpe; and in 1592 Edward Downes had it, but of the owners since that time we find nothing mentioned in record.

The prior of Wymondham's manor extended hither, and he had free-warren allowed him in all his lands here, which were taxed at 28s. 3q.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, and is a rectory, valued at 5l. 4s. 9d. ob. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 45l. 2d. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. When Norwich Doomsday-book was wrote the rector had a house and twelve acres of land; the living was valued then at twelve marks, and the town paid 2l. 3s. 8d. to each tenth. The temporals of the prior of Norwich were taxed at 2s.

In 1540 Edward Downes, gent. was buried in the church; and in 1470 Avice Stone, widow, gave legacies to the new roofing of the church, and to make a new window on the south side of the rood left.

The chancel is a fine building, erected by sir John Canel, rector, who was buried in it in 1448, under a stone now robbed of its brasses, but has the impression of a cup and wafer still on it; there are six regular

regular windows on each side, and in each of them was one of the twelve apostles. There are no memorials of any kind either in the church, chancel, or church-yard. The nave is leaded, and is forty-six feet long, and seventeen broad, the chancel is thatched, and is thirty-two feet long, and sixteen broad; the south porch is tiled, the tower is round at bottom, and sexangular at top, and hath three bells.

The rector returned seventy-two communicants in 1603, and William Thornton, gent. patron.

In 1770 the Rev. Richard Parkinson was presented to the rectory of Wramplingham by Robert Marsham, esq. of Stratton-Strawless.

LITTLE ELLINGHAM, according to Doomsday-book, is the part of Little Ellingham, lying in Forehoe hundred, which was a separate manor, belonging to Alwin in the Confessor's time, when it was worth 20s. and was given by the Conqueror to Roger Bigot, of whom Stanart, an Englishman, held it at the survey, it being then worth 25s. at his death it came to the crown, and being joined to the capital manor it hath continued so ever since; the whole (except this part) being in Wayland hundred.

WYMONDHAM, commonly called WINDHAM, *Wimondham*, *Wimundham*, or *Winmuntham*, notwithstanding some have imagined it of Roman original, is certainly Saxon, and might take its name from its pleasant situation; for *win* signifies, a chosen, or beloved place, so that *Win-muntne-ham* is, the village on the pleasant mount, and the situation exactly answers. As to its being the ancient Sitomagus, as a late author would make it, there is no likelihood of it; for

upon viewing the place, we can find no remains of any fortification of any sort whatever, neither hath there been any coins, urns, or Roman antiquities, found here that we could ever hear of, which, had it been a place of such repute as Sitomagus was, must have happened; and indeed till the erection of the monastery it had no liberties beyond the neighbouring villages, in any respect, till it afterwards increased so as to swallow up some of its neighbours, so that their very names, had it not been for that inestimable record of Doomſday-book, had been quite lost, and indeed are so far gone, that the towns which at that time went by the name of Dikethorp, and Hidiche-thorpe, are now contained in it, its limits being so far extended, that even in the time of king Stephen it contained the half hundred of Forehoe. It is at present a market town, its market being kept every Friday, the jurisdiction of which, in Blomefield's time, belonged to lord Hobart, who was lord paramount in right of his leets belonging to his manors of Cromwell, and Grisshaugh, in this town.

The whole of Wymondham in the Confessor's time belonged to Stigand the bishop, at whose disgrace the Conqueror seized it, and gave it to Ralph de Warren; but he also forfeited it: at the survey it was in the king's hands, and in the custody of William de Noiers; it was then above four miles long, and two broad, and paid 6s. 8d. gelt; it had been but 20l. per ann. but was then of 60l. value, and would have been worth much more if Ralph de Warren, when he owned it, had not wasted it by lessening the socmen from eighty-seven to eighteen, all which were then held by William de Warren, Ralph de Beaufq, earl Alan, and Roger Bigot.

Dikethorpe

Dikethorpe at the Conqueror's survey belonged to Ralph Bainard, and in the Confessor's time was owned by one Norman, a free-man, being then worth 40s. and now 4l. it was four furlongs long, and as much broad, and paid 11d. ob. gelt; it is now called Dikebeck, and lies west of the church.

There was a small part which William earl Warren had here, worth 40s. a year at the survey, which was afterwards called Stanfield manor.

The whole town, including all its present hamlets, (except Stanfield) was one manor in the Conqueror's hands, who gave it to William de Albany, along with Buckenham, Snettisham, and Kenninghall, to be held by the service of being butler to the kings of England on the day of their coronation; for which reason he was called *Pincerna-Regis*, or, The King's Butler: but it did not continue whole long; for on his founding the priory of Wymondham, he gave about a third part of it to that convent, with liberty to hold a court, and receive all the amerciements of their own tenants, whether they were amerced in his leet, or market-court; and this part became the Abbey manor, the rest still remained in William's hands, in whose posterity it continued till the division of the Albany's estate, and then it was allotted to sir Robert de Tatehale, in whose family it went, till for want of male issue it became divisible between Caily, Driby. Bernak, and Orreby, to which division some of the manors of this town owe their original.

CROMWELL'S MANOR contained a third part of Wymondham, with a third part of the leet, which extended over part of the hamlets of Norton, Sutton, Watlefield, and Silfield, and each paid a separate leet-fee to this manor, and chose their several officers, as

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constables, ale-tasters, woodwards, &c. Silfield leet-fee is 3s. Watlefield, or Waters, 5s. Sutton 4s. Norton half a mark; this manor fell to the share of the Bernaks, and passed from them to sir Ralph Cromwell, knt. whose name it still bears; and after that went with Buckenham, till one moiety went to Fitz-Williams, and the other to the Knevetts. Fitz-Williams's moiety in 1546 was sold by Robert Drury to John Flowerdew, of Wymondham, esq. who in 1558 settled it on Edward Flowerdew, esq. who in 1564 sold it to Edward Clere, of Blickling, esq. and the said Edward Clere in 1565 granted an annuity of 40s. per annum out of it to Edward Flowerdew afore-said; and in 1636 Elizabeth Clere, widow, was lady here, from which family it passed with Blickling to the Hobarts; the other moiety continued in the Knevetts, till sir Philip Knevet sold it to sir Henry Hobart, in whose family it hath passed ever since, John earl of Buckinghamshire being now lord; it is now joined to Grishaugh, Rusteyns, Mattishall, and Calthorpe, all which manors and free tenements united in the Hobarts, and so continue. The little park in Wymondham belonged to this manor, and in sir Thomas Knevet's time the quit-rents were 57l. 10s. The eldest son is heir, the fine for demesne land is 6s. 8d. an acre, for other land 4s. the lords rents are gathered by the heywards, which are chosen for the four hamlets.

GRISHAUGH, or GRISHAW MANOR, contained the other two third parts of Wymondham manor, and the two third parts of the leet, with the advowson of the abbey, and at the division was allotted to Thomas de Caily, who in 1316 had a charter for free-warren granted to him; from the Cailcys it passed to the Cliftons, and from them to the Knevetts, in which family it continued till sir Philip Knevet sold it to the

the Hobarts, in which family it still remains, John earl of Buckinghamshire being now lord. Grisshaugh great park, and Grisshaugh wood, belonged to this manor, and the manor of Cromwell's is called a member of it, it containing a third part of it, the whole being held of the barony of Tateshale by the service of the butlership on the coronation day. The eldest son inherits, it gives a moiety dower, the rents are collected by the heywards of the several hamlets, viz. Norton, which pays 3s. 9d. leet-fee, Silfield 3s. Watlefield 5s. and Sutton 2s. 8d. the quit-rents being formerly about 50l. per annum.

RUSTEYN's was part of the capital manor, granted by the Albanys to Alan, son of Reginald, whose heirs in 1227 sold it to William Rustein, from whom it took its name; he held it at the 6th part of a fee of the great manor. In 1279, upon Alice Rustein's marriage with Ralph de Kirton, it was settled on them. In 1333 it was in the Uvedales, and in 1401 John Uvedale held it of the Cliftons, as parcel of Tateshale barony. In 1557 sir John Clere, knt. owned it, from which family it passed to the Hobarts, and John earl of Buckinghamshire now hath it, and keeps the court with his other manors; but in 1611, at the first general court of sir Philip Knevet, bart. who was trustee, it was held separate from Grisshaugh and Cromwell's, the stile then being "Rusteyn's, *alias* Ryfton's, Mattishall, and Calthorpe's," which two last are small manors, or free-tenements, that were formerly purchased by the lords of Rusteyn, and joined to it. The fine is at the will of the lord. The scite of this manor is on a mount, double moated in, and sir Edward Clere built a farm-house on it, when there were about one hundred acres of demesne adjoining to it.

STANFIELD, or STANFIELD-HALL MANOR, belonged to earl Warren in the Conqueror's time, and after to the Bigots, of whom it was held, by Katherine, wife of Roger Fitz-Osbert, in 1306; a part of it afterwards belonged to the families of de Moulton, and de Salle. In 1394 William Appleyard, of Wymondham, paid his relief for it to Margaret duchess of Norfolk, it being then held of the honor of Forncet. Another part of this manor belonged to the Rokeles, and afterwards to the Cursons, and was held by Richard le Curson in 1256, who was then summoned to be made a knight, as holding a whole fee here, and in Ketteringham. In 1307 sir William Curson held his part of Richard de la Rokele by the eighth part of a fee, and had a capital messuage, in which he dwelt. The part of the de Moultons also came into this family by marriage. In 1349 the other parts of this manor were settled in the Appleyards; and in 1514 sir Nicholas Appleyard, knt. of Bracon-Ash, granted an annuity of 6l. issuing out of the manor, to John Griffyth, and Margaret, his wife. Philip Appleyard, esq. sold it; for in 1563 James Altham, esq. kept his first court, who in 1564 sold it with Hethel, in common, to Edward Flowerdew, of Hetherset, esq. This Edward settled at Stanford-hall about 1566; for in that year, by the name of Edward Flowerdew, of the Inner Temple, gent. he purchased all the furniture of John Appleyard, of Stanfield-hall, in order to come and dwell there. In 1573 he was become an eminent barister; for then Thomas Grimesdiche, of the Inner Temple, settled an annuity of 40s. issuing out of his manor, called Joyce's, in Little Hadham, in Hertfordshire, on him, in consideration of the good and faithful counsel he had given him; and in 1575 he had such another grant of five marks a year for life made him by Simon Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, issuing out of
their

their manor of Stanton-Harcourt. In Michaelmas term, 1580, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law; and in 1584, October 23, was made baron of the Exchequer; at his death, in 1599, Anthony Flowerdew, gent. was his cousin and heir. In 1631 sir Robert Gawdy had his share of sir Nathaniel Bacon's lands in Stiffkey, in right of Winifred, his wife, one of his daughters and coheiresses, and had this manor settled on him for life only, the remainder to Dorothy, his daughter and sole heiress, then married to sir Philip Parker, of Arwaton, in Suffolk, knt. and her heirs. In 1642 it was purchased by sir Thomas Richardson, knt. in which family it hath continued ever since, the late William Jermy, esq. of Bayfield, and Elizabeth, his wife, being owners. The fine is at the lord's will.

GONVILE'S MANOR was a part that on the division of the Albany's estate came to Roger de Montealt, by grant of Robert de Tateshale; it was infeoffed in Robert de Milliers, who held it at half a fee of Roger's castle of Rising; it afterwards belonged to the families of Florence, Littlehare, and Bonnington; and in 1401 John Gonvile and his tenants owned it. In 1480 sir Robert Wingfield, knt. died seised of it, in right of his wife, the heiress of Gonvile. The manor came to the Cleres about 1550, and since that belonged to the Talbots, by purchase from sir Edward Clere, and sir Thomas Talbot, knt. came and settled at Gonvile-hall, in Wymondham; in this family it remained some time. This manor is said to have been given by Mr. Wright, an attorney at law in Bury, to Mr. Joshua Grigby, town-clerk there, whose son is the present lord. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, late vicar here, in his account of this town, says, that the custom is, that every tenant that do not pay his quit-

quit-rent on the court day, *before dinner*, forfeits 2d. to be added to every shilling that he pays.

STALWORTHY'S, BURFIELD, and NOTHE'S MANOR, were formerly three separate manors; the first was held of the abbot's manor, it being a parcel of it, granted off by the prior of the house. In 1284 Nigel de Stalworth lived here, and was lord of it. In 1600 Mr. Robert Blackbourn purchased it of John Bacon, of Heflet, esq. in which family it continued in a lineal descent till Edmund Blackbourn, of Wymondham, gent. died, and left it to his widow, who owned it.

Burfield-hall belonged to the great manor, and was a part of it, given by sir Robert de Tateshale to John de Thorp, who held it at the sixth part of a fee of Tateshale barony. In 1498 it was bought by William Lamb, who purchased Stalworthy's, and united them. In 1544 Edmund Bainard had them, who joined Nothe's free tenement to them, which had been in his family for many generations; they afterwards came to the Bacons, and passed ever since united, as they now remain.

WYMONDHAM-REGINAE, or the ABBOT'S MANOR, was given by the founder to that house, and passed with it to its dissolution, and was granted by Henry VIII. in 1545 to Henry earl of Surrey, at whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and was assigned to the princess Mary before she came to the crown. In 1556 king Philip and queen Mary kept court here, from whom it came to queen Elizabeth, who held her first court in 1558. In 1573 the queen had the manor and rectory, and the rents were 102l. per ann. In 1622 it was assigned to Charles then prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. it afterwards belonged to

belonged to Philip Harbord, of Besthorpe, esq. and then to Susan, his widow, who remarried Francis Howard, baron of Effingham; it hath gone with Besthorpe, in Shropham hundred, ever since. Charles, son of sir John Shaw, bart. of Eltham, in Kent, died at Besthorpe April 18, 1716, sole lord of this manor, as did also his son, Charles Shaw, esq. in 1722, leaving an heiress.

CHOSSELL'S MANOR, in Wymondham, hath a leet, with sole jurisdiction over its own tenants; it was part of the great manor given by William de Albany, before 1146, with the consent of the bishop of Norwich, to God and St. Mary, and the church of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, at Burton, and the brethren serving God there, for the souls of Stephen king of England, and Maud, his queen, and of Adeliza, or Alice, widow of Henry I. then wife of William de Albany, and for their children, friends, and benefactors, living or dead, as the original grant among the evidences of the city of Norwich informs us; it contained fix score acres of land, lying between the manor-house and the field.

Salmon in his Roman Stations, p. 8, gives us the following account of an old chapel here in these words: "On the north-east side of Windham, at half a mile's distance, stands what is left of a small ancient building, called Windham chappel. The foundation is a bridge of three or four arches, over a brook, running north and south, the chappel east and west. The bridge is about three foot wider than the chappel, so there is a foot-way over by the chappel-side*, which a horse too may go upon in a flood;

* Now the east wall is broken down, and the horses pass through the very chapel.

flood; this is thought to have been the cell of some anchoret, who lived upon the alms of passengers. Just by stands a meeting-house of the Quakers, who formerly made use of the chapel, till it became ruinous, as one of the neighbours informed me. By what revolving jumble of ideas they came to fix upon hallowed ground, is to me a mystery, unless the murmuring stream did the office of an organ, and served as a vehicle to their sighs."

This is called Westwade chapel, from the little stream it stands over, and was founded by the said William, and made a cell to the lazars at Burton, who placed a master and two or three brethren to dwell here, in order to get what they could of the passengers that went by: it seems the custos was looked upon as lord of this manor; for we have seen a copy in the time of Henry VI. the stile of which is this, Wymondham. "*Curia Domus fratrum Sancti Lazari*," and no mention of Burton; and when the admitting part comes, it says, "*Dominus*," which, we suppose, means the *custos*, and not *domini*, to mean the brethren. At the dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to sir John Dudley, knt. as part of the dissolved house of Burton-lazars; in 1545 he sold it to William Kett, and in 1578 it belonged to the hospital of Norwich, as it still doth, the corporation of that city being now lords.

PALGRAVE'S, or HETHERSET'S MANOR, was held in 1401 by John de Hetherset, of the manor of Forncet, at a quarter of a fee; it came since that to the Palgraves. In 1545 Clement Palgrave esq. owned it; and in 1648 sir John Palgrave, knt. and bart. sold it to Samuel Smith, of Norwich, esq. Robert Willimot of Grey's-inn, esq. and William Bond, of London; which William in 1667 sold it to Sarah Bispham, relict

list of Sam. Bispham, M. D. and her heirs, with Hetherfet, and Woodhall, in Hetherfet. It was since owned by Mr. John Aid, of Horstead, of whom Mr. Henry Smith, of Coltishall, purchased it.

DOWNHAM-HALL MANOR: at the time of the Conquest this part of the town was a separate village, or hamlet, called by the name of Hidichethorp, and was a distinct manor, extending into Wymondham, Kimberley, and Hingham, the whole of it being then worth 30s. a year; it was seized by Bainard, who did not keep it long before the king took it and laid it wholly to Wymondham, from which time it hath always been taken as an hamlet to that parish. It soon after lost its original name, and took another, by which it hath passed ever since; *Hi-dic-dorp* signified the village at the hill, by the ditch, or water, and *Dun-ham*, by which name it went in the time of Henry II. is the village on the hill, both which answer to its situation; at the foundation of the priory of Wymondham it was given by the founder to that house, and was afterwards assigned, with all its rents and services, to the abbot thereof, who built a country seat, or house of retirement, on the top of the hill, which is called Downham-Lodge, with which the manor was assigned to the lady Mary after the dissolution, but she did not enjoy it, by reason the abbot, foreseeing the approaching fate of his convent, leased it out to John Flowerdew, of Hetherfet, esq. which lease did not expire till 1561, it being called in that lease Downham-hall, and Downham-hall manor; during this lease it seems the Cottons obtained a grant of it; for in 1565 William Cotton conveyed the manor, scite, fold-course, free-fishery, and common of pasture, in Downham Shifts, to William Thornton; and in 1573 John Thornton, of Soham, in Cambridgeshire, gent. granted an annuity of 26s. 8d.

8d. out of it to Edward Flowerdew, in recompence for his good counsel and advice given him. In 1623 John Thornton, esq. sold it to Richard Buxton, gent. from whom it came to the Wodehouses, in which family it continues at this day, they having left their old seat at Kimberley, and settled here, it being far the most agreeable situation. The house stands on the summit of a hill, in a most pleasant park, and commands two fine views; the western one overlooks a vale with a rivulet, in the midst a large bason of water, of about twelve or fourteen acres, made by the late owner, rendering it most delightful that way, as the fine vists doth on the other side, which commands the valley, and terminates in a most agreeable landscape towards Barford; it is now the seat of sir John Wodehouse, bart. colonel of the east Norfolk regiment; he is son of the late sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. who was one of the representatives in parliament for this county.

BROCKDISH, SPRINGWELL'S, or FINDEN'S MANOR, no doubt belonged to the several families whose names it retains. In 1545 Thomas Findern, of Wicklewood, was lord, who was descended from the Finderns, of Essex, and Derbyshire; it continued a good while in that family, and afterwards it belonged to the Duffields, and since to Mr. Charles Humfrey, of Norwich.

THUXTON'S and BEAUCHAMP'S MANOR, in Wymondham, Bunwell, and Carleton, formerly belonged to the Beauchamps, from whom it took its present name; it afterwards belonged to sir Philip Wodehouse, knt. who sold it to Richard Page, whose son, William Page, held his first court in 1587; it lately belonged to John Tallowins, afterwards to Mr. Robert Bullock, of Hingham, and Thomas Bullock, esq. is
now

now lord. We find a manor here, called Wadkar, in Wymondham, which court was held here single in the 37th of Henry VIII. but in the time of Philip and Mary it seems to be joined to Kirby-Bedon, at which town the court was then held. In 1664 the stile was thus: "Witlingham, *alias* Witlingham Wadkers, in Wymondham, and Kirkby-Bedon," where the court was held, so that we imagine that Wadkers, in Wymondham and Witlingham, being in the same lord, were joined and kept as one court, and this is all we find of the manors here.

The rectory was given by the founder to the prior, who got it immediately appropriated to the monastery, and it continued (all but the vicar's part) in that house till its dissolution, and then came to the crown, where it remained till queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated June 27, in the 42d year of her reign, among other things, granted it in exchange to the bishop of Ely, and his successors, for ever, "The rectory of Wymondham, with the tithe barn, and all the tithes of the demesne lands, late parcel of Wymondham priory," and ever since it hath been held, as it now is, by lease of that see, the Rev. Randall Burroughs, of Long Stratton, being the present lessee.

The vicarage was settled in 1221, the vicar being to have half the offerings at the altar, except on the four feast days of the purification and birth of the Virgin Mary, (on which days great feasts were held here, the church being dedicated to her, when it was finished, and to St. Thomas Becket*, Christmas, and
Easter,

* This shews it was some years before the church was finished, after the nomination of the first prior, for Becket was not murdered till 1130, in which year the first prior was appointed.

Easter, and on them the prior was to have the whole, the vicar was to have the wax candle offerings, by the name of cerage, besides other small tithes, as calves, lambs, &c. all the confessions of the parishioners, and a corrody in the monastery, (in lieu of which a pension was granted at the dissolution to the vicar) and the archdeacon then agreed, that he and his successors would receive but one mark yearly for procurations; the vicar was to have the tithe of all corn growing in the parish, and converted into bread-corn there, by the name of loaf-corn, besides other tithes, the whole of his profits being taxed at twelve marks, all which the pope, bishop of Norwich, and the prior there, confirmed by their several deeds; the rectory, with the manor, &c. was then taxed at six score and six marks and an half, and the vicarage at ten marks. Norwich Domesday-book says, " here is a cell of monks belonging to St. Alban's monastery, to which the parish church is appropriated, together with the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, and the impropriation is valued at 120 marks, the vicarage at thirteen marks, and the vicar hath a house, but no land.

In 1538 Eligius Ferrers, then abbot, was the last presented by the convent; he lies buried under the fine old monument on the south side of the altar.

In 1539 Henry King, S. T. P. resigned; he was installed prebend of Norwich in 1548, was rector of Great and Little Fransham in 1552, but was deprived of all in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary, and being afterwards reconciled, he died rector of Winterton in 1557. The crown continued to hold the patronage till queen Elizabeth settled it on the see of Ely.

In

In 1603 the vicar returned 1600 communicants here.

In 1768 the Rev. Peter Petit was presented to the vicarage of Wymondham by the lord bishop of Ely, *p.j.*

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 10l. 14s. 4d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 49l. 13s. 2d. is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is there called Wymondham, *alias* Wyndham. It hath a vicarage-house, and some small parcels of glebe, given by John Westgate, and Alice, his wife, in 1472: "to the vicar of Windham my close, called "Brothiways in Cakewike in Windham, that he "and his successors should keep a *certeyn* for our "souls." It lies in the late Mr. Drake's estate, who pays the vicar the rent of it yearly. At the dissolution there was a pension paid to the vicar of 6l. 10s. per annum, which was 5l. per annum only in the 13th of Elizabeth, 1571.

The circumference of this town and lands, and commons belonging to it, is very extensive, by some computed at thirty miles.

Of the PRIORY, or ABBEY. The priory of Wymondham was founded in the time of Henry I. by William de Albani, butler to that king, for his own and wife's souls, and those of his ancestors; he endowed it with the parish church of Wymondham, and all the tithes and revenues whatsoever belonging to it, and gave his manor-house, with the court-yard, orchards, alder-carr, fisheries, and motes, round the house and court-yard, and also the mill in the court, and the mill called Westwade, with thirty acres of pasture by it, the grove called Biskilmid, and the

little grove at Southwood, the wick and ten tenants in Southwood by the Wick, as much arable land in the said town as was lett at 13l. per ann. 45 acres of which laid in Northfield, eighty acres in Eastfield, and eighty acres in Silfield, with forty tenants, and their lands in the same town, and eighteen freeholders and their services; he also granted leave to the prior and convent to hold their court in the said town, and to have all the amerciements of their own tenants, whether they were amerced in his leet, or in the market-court; he gave them also the tithe of his woods in Buckenham, and liberty for their swine to go there; 40s. land in Nelond, Molefen, and Bracón; lands in Wramplingham; the advowson of Golton, with the lands there, and the land of Adelftan, and of Colman le King; the whole town of Happisburgh, except the land of Ansgot the chamberlain, the church and the market, with all that belonged to it, namely, wreck, toll, team, and other customs. Two carucates of land, a faldage, mill, and thirteen men in Barnham, with two parts of the tithes of the demesnes in that town, all which he held of Henry I. the church of Snettisham, with all that belonged to it, one carucate of land and a free-fald there, two parts of the tithes of all his lands, and liberty of fishing in all his fisheries, in Grimston, Flitcham, and Pickenham, all which he granted to the prior and convent of St. Mary at Wymondham, of his own foundation, free from all custom and secular service; he also ordered, that whenever the priory was void, the monks should elect a new prior, one of their own convent, and present him to their founder, who should not refuse to confirm him, unless he could shew a sufficient cause; the founder also made it subordinate to St. Alban's, and ordered that whenever the abbot of St. Alban's came to Wymondham, he should be honorably entertained, and

as a token of their dependency as a cell to St. Alban's, the prior of Wymondham was to pay one mark of silver on the chief festival of St. Alban the Martyr, to that abbot; and whereas Richard abbot of St. Alban's, and the chapter there, had given him leave to found an abbey, which he had only made a priory, he ordered that if ever he himself made it an abbey, or the king, or any of his successors, that the abbot should be chosen out of the monks of Wymondham, and that then it should be an independent abbey, free from the mark a year, and all other acknowledgements; and the abbot agreed, that it might be made an abbey whenever he pleased. Afterwards the founder, at the burial of his wife, Maud, daughter of Roger Bigot, for her soul, and those of Henry king of England, and Edeliza, his wife, and their ancestors, &c. confirmed all Happisburgh whatsoever, church and all, except Ansgot the chamberlain's land, and a hamlet, called Eccles, and this he did because it was of her inheritance, and he gave the convent possession on her burial day, by delivering them a cross of silver for their use, in which were many precious relicks, as pieces of the wood of the holy cross, of the manger our lord laid in, of the holy sepulchre, and also his gold ring, and a silver cup, in shape of a sphere, of excellent workmanship, for to keep the holy eucharist in, all which he offered upon the altar by the hands of bishop Ebrard, just at the end of the Litany, and as the bishop was going to celebrate mass for his wife's soul; at the same time William de Cruciona, or Curson, gave them twenty acres of land, and all his tithes of Stanfield, in Wymondham: it was founded for a prior and twelve monks.

Henry I. king of England, the foundation being compleated, confirmed to God and St. Alban, and

the church of St. Mary, in Wymondham, all the gifts of William de Albani, his butler, with these that he gave, besides what is aforementioned, viz. all his tenants that he held of the earl Warren, in Wymondham, 40s. land in Hethell, a marsh in Redham, a rent of 2000 eels a year from Helgay, all wreck from the division on the coast between Eccles and Happisburgh, all along west of the division between the hundred of Happisburgh (now contracted into Happing) and Stunstead, two parts of the tithes of his demesnes in Congham and Rising: besides this, the king by virtue of his royal prerogative granted them liberty of soc and sac, tol and theam, infangeth, out-fangeth, flemensfermthe, blodwyt, forestal, daniell; wreck, murder, and all forfeitures for murder, with liberty for all the convent's tenants to buy and sell in all cities and places, that had not then charters granted to the contrary, all things toll free: he also granted that none of his officers should enter or intermeddle in any of the convent's lands, or with any of their tenants, unless with their consent, but that the prior should have his own officers, who should keep his liberties without any disturbance from the king's. Soon after this, the founder to augment his convent, gave the great wood in Wymondham, called South-wood, and the meadow and lands before the church doors, that the monks might not be molested serving God in the church, by the noise of passengers, for which reason also he obtained the king's licence, and changed the highway, which before laid close by the church, and turned it by his own house.

William de Albani, grandson to the founder, confirmed all the aforesaid gifts, with those of William, earl of Arundel, his father, and the advowson of the church of Besthorpe, &c. besides which many other persons were benefactors. It being thus endowed

dowed, the abbot of St. Alban's began after the founder's death to extend his jurisdiction so far over it, as to take the confirmation of the prior elect to himself, and about 1300 to present a prior to it, to be confirmed by the bishop of Norwich, and mostly the monks of St. Alban's, contrary to the foundation, were admitted priors on their abbot's presentation, much against the minds of the true patrons of the priory, and thus it continued till 1448, when it was erected into an independent abbey on the following occasion, as Mr. Weever relates it :

“John, the 7th of that christian name, abbot of St. Alban's, could not endure a certain monk of the house, whom he had made archdeacon, whose name was Stephen London, because he would tell him of his faults ; therefore to be rid of his company, his admonishments being distasteful, he persuades the archdeacon to take upon him the charge of the priory of Wymondham, then void of a prior ; the archdeacon accepts of it, and was admitted prior by the bishop of Norwich in 1446, and being a worthy man, pleased both his flock and Sir Andrew Ogard, knt. his founder, very well, which more displeased the abbot, who within one year sent express commandment to discharge him of his priorship, which was heinously taken by himself and his patron, inso-much that in 1447 the prior and Sir Andrew petitioned the king, that they might have his licence to obtain a bull from the pope to erect it into an abbey, and set forth that the founder, William de Albany, had reserved liberty in the foundation deed for the king. and the patron or founder, to do so at any time ; he complained also, that the abbots of St. Alban had presented monks of St. Alban, contrary to the founder's intention, which tied the priorship to the monks of Wymondham's own election

out of their own number, and it appearing true, the king licensed Sir Andrew to procure a bull for it, which he did from pope Nicholas V. in 1448, by which it was made an independent abbey; Stephen London, then prior, was made the first abbot, all the future abbots, according to the foundation, being to be elected out of Wymondham monks, unless all consented to the contrary, and to be admitted as the priors were, by the bishop of Norwich, and presented to the founder, or patron, who could not refuse any, unless for notorious crimes: and thus it became an abbey, and continued so to its dissolution; its whole revenues being then rated, according to Speed, at 72l. 5s. 4d. and according to Dugdale, at 211l. 16s. 6d. per ann. It was founded in 1130, for in that year the founder appointed the first prior. All the manors and lands of this monastery enjoyed the liberties of St. Alban's till its erection into an abbey, and then it enjoyed them in its own right. The register of St. Alban's says, that it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Alban, and was a cell of black monks, belonging to St. Alban's, the abbots of which monastery had continual contests about the patronage of it." The first contest was between William de Albany, earl of Arundel, son of the founder, and the prior, which was settled much in favor of the patron, the abbot of St. Alban's.

From the year 1228 the town of Wymondham, as to all their spiritual jurisdiction of the monks and all the tenants, became exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Norwich, and the probate of their wills, &c. all belonged to the priory, as a member of St. Alban's: in 1450 the whole of the inhabitants claimed exemption from the bishop, and alledged 40s. paid by the prior, to include all of them, but it being otherwise, they were glad to compound in the following

following manner: "that the bishop should have all the spiritual jurisdiction over them, but should appoint an official, who should live and exercise it in the town, and that none should be compelled to go to the court, at Norwich; unless they were accused of heresy, necromancy, &c. and that every bishop should hold his visitation there every seven years, according to custom, without any molestation." It seems the convent had been some time designing to bring this on the anvil, for in 1419, when the bishop went thro' the town, they would not ring, or the prior would not let them, lest it should be owning their obedience to the bishop; but the bishop understanding it, it being a parochial church, prosecuted them, and interdicted the church, upon which Sir John Beverich, and three chaplains more, and four of the chief parishioners, were obliged to appear at his great chapel in his palace, at Norwich, and submit to him, and perform their penance, before they could get off the interdict.

There was also another controversy between the abbot of St. Alban's, the priors of Wymondham and Binham, and the archdeacon of Norfolk, which was carried so high that the parties appealed to Rome, and in June, 1249, Innocent the 4th made this final determination, "that notwithstanding all the privileges and spiritual jurisdiction that the popes and kings had granted to St. Alban's, the archdeacon's jurisdiction over the parish church, vicar, and parishioners, was not injured, it appearing that they had it only to their abbey and cells, of which this was no part; for tho' the choir and church were used in common, they for their daily service had a passage from the monastery, and the parishioners had another from the common street, and used it as a parochial church, and as such it was for ever subjected to the

archdeacon's jurisdiction, with all the other churches belonging to Wymondham and Binham," and tho' they proved they had recovered against the dean of Waxham for exercising his jurisdiction in the church of Happisburgh, it was of no moment, but set aside, and upon this the archdeacon having recovered the sole jurisdiction over the church and all the parishioners, named a resident official here, to exercise his jurisdiction continually, as all his successors ever did: Walter de London, who was then archdeacon, was also the pope's chaplain, and by his interest in that court came off so well: after this, the monks being uneasy with the visitation, agreed with the inhabitants and took the choir, two transept chapels and steeple to themselves, and assigned the nave, or body of the church, and the north aisle to the parish, which continued ever after.

After this, Isabel de Albany, countess of Arundel, attacks the abbot of St. Alban's, and claims the sole power of confirming the prior of Wymondham, according to the founder's charter, and at the death of a prior, which happened in 1262, she claimed the presentation and sued for it at Rome, but in October, 1264, she compounded with the abbot of St. Alban's, on condition he made William de Horton, a monk of St. Alban's, prior, which he did, and for the future the countess and her heirs, on every vacancy, should name two monks of St. Alban's, one of which the abbot should present to the bishop, and thus this also ended: but when sir Robert de Tateshale came to be patron, hearing the abbot of St. Alban's designed to visit it, he entered the monastery and shut up the choir doors and all its gates, and would let nobody out or in, or suffer the prior to meet the abbot, or acknowledge he had any thing to do there, alledging that they had forfeited all their right

right there, if they had any, by reason that John de Berkhamstead, abbot of St. Alban's, had refused to deliver him a certain quantity of bread and ale from the convent, which they were obliged to do, having always done it to his ancestors, that is to say, four loaves and four flaggons of ale, every day, whenever he comes to his manor of Wymondham, which the said abbot, fearing his power, granted to him and his heirs, after which he was honorably received at Wymondham. John, abbot of St. Alban's, succeeded, who had suffered this payment, which was estimated to come to about 8l. per annum, to be unpaid, for which reason, at the death of the prior of Wymondham, in 1303, the king's escheator seized, took possession of the monastery, set a guard at the gates, and summoned the whole homage of the priory manor the next day, to do their homage, but the prior not being buried, it was respited, and after, upon the tenants refusing to do it, it being not customary, their goods were seized and detained, and all on pretence that Robert de Tateshale, heir of sir Robt. de Tateshale, was a minor, and in the king's custody, and injured by the non-payment of bread and ale, and that a prior could not be presented; but the abbot of St. Alban's sent, with the king's consent, John de Stevenache to be prior, who was received as such, and all the tenants goods returned; but by such means as these he found his convent in debt 1600 marks.

The bishop of Norwich being made general collector of the subsidy, granted by the clergy in 1380, made the prior of Wymondham one of the deputy collectors, which occasioned long contests, the abbot of St. Alban's insisting on his being exempt by their privileges, and got the better of the bishop, 4 Richard

II. granting the abbot and his cells exemption from being collectors or assessors of any subsidies.

The other benefactors to this monastery are too numerous to find room here, we shall therefore only mention the principal :

In 1256 Ralph de Buckenham and Hugh Beaufoe gave the advowson of Newton in exchange for lands in South Watton; William, son of William de Albani, the founder, gave them the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Wymondham, which he had founded; Robert de Bavent gave land and part of the church of Besthorpe; the church of Congham was of the gift of Adam, son of Alverede, or Alured; king Stephen granted the prior a three-day fair in Wymondham, viz. on the eve, day, and morrow, of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, and also confirmation of the market there; William earl of Arundel granted them to be toll free in Lynn, and all other his market towns; John le Masou, of Norwich, gave them the advowson of the church of St. Bartholomew, in Ber-street, in Norwich; the prior and bishop granted leave to sir Richard Curson, knt. to have a chapel and chaplain in his house at Stanfield, in Wymondham, on condition it was no way detrimental to the mother church; Edward I. granted the prior free-warren in all his lands, manors, and demesnes, by charter, dated at Carnarvon, in the 12th year of his reign; the whole of their spirituals in Wymondham were taxed at 80 marks, in 1428, and their temporals there at 13l. 4s. 9d. their whole spirituals in Norfolk were taxed at 170l. 10s. per annum, and their temporals at 152l. 16s. 1d. q. so that they were taxed for both spirituals and temporals in Norfolk at 323l. 6s. 1d. q.

After

After the dissolution, the scite, &c. with Wymondham-abbey manor, was given in 1545 to Thomas Howard earl of Surrey, during the life of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, his father, if the earl lived so long, paying into the court of augmentations 9l. 7s. 7d. a year. It came after to the crown, belonged to queen Mary, and was granted by queen Elizabeth, in 1564, to Walter Haddon, to be held by the fee-farm of 11l. 9s. 8d. per annum: in 1574 it belonged to sir Henry Cobham, knt. and Anne, his wife, late wife of Walter Haddon, master of the requests, who sold it that year to Edward Flowerdew, serjeant at law, it being then in the occupation of him, and William Knight, alias Kett: this Edward died seised of it, being then one of the barons of the exchequer, and in his family it continued; it afterwards came to the Cleres, and has passed with the manor ever since.

In 1532 Eligius, or Elisha Ferrers, D. D. was the last abbot of Wymondham; he was after the dissolution archdeacon of Suffolk, prebend of Norwich, and dying in 1548, lies buried under the old monument in the south wall, in the altar rails, in Wymondham church, but it hath no arms nor inscription. In 1534 this abbot, Thomas Lyn, Edmund Shawe, precentor, and eight other monks, subscribed to the supremacy, and at the dissolution the abbot had a pension of 66l. 13s. 4d. assigned him.

At the dissolution, it appears, this monastery was found to be in a regular state, there being no crimes laid to the charge of the abbot, or any of the monks, except four, which they pretended owned themselves incontinent.

The founder of the monastery, at the foundation, had his seat, or manor-house, by the stream that runs southward of the church, all which he gave to the monks, who inhabited in it while the monastery was building, the earl removing his seat to another place, north-west of the church; it seems he pulled down the old parish church, and in its place built the present one, with the choir, which is now in ruins; it was at first in shape of a cross, and consisted of a choir or chancel, with the chapel of our Lady on the north side of it, a tower at the west end between the nave and chancel, which is still called the abbey-steeple; a nave, north aisle, and south aisle, over which, till the dissolution, the monks lodgings were joined to the south side of the church; the two transepts, or cross chapels, made the cross; that on the north side was the chapel of St. Margaret, and that on the south side the chapel of St. Andrew, and the abbey vestry; the monastery itself was a large square court, the church making its north side, and the high wall, or gable, now standing on the east side, was the chapter-house: when it was demolished, the south aisle of the church, which was leaded, was demolished also; but the king gave them ground out of the site to make the present south aisle on, viz. eighty feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, the old aisle being only eleven feet broad.

In the 31st year of Henry VIII. the parishioners and inhabitants of the town, desirous to save their noble church from destruction, petitioned the king to have the following parts of the church, which was to be destroyed by the late act, as belonging to the monastery, granted to them, they paying for the bells, lead, &c. according to their value.

First

First, the abbey steeple as it stands, with the bells as they hang, giving weight for weight for the bells, the lead being twenty-one feet broad, and as much long, contains, at twenty feet square to each fodder, one fodder sixteen feet.

The vestry belonging to the abbey, with all the right-up aile on the south side of the steeple and parish church, to the cross aile, the lead being forty-four feet long, and eleven broad.

The monks lodgings, built over the south aile of the parish church, seventy-six feet long, and eleven broad, all leaded.

The chapel of St. Margaret, on the north side of the abbey steeple, the lead being twenty-eight feet long, and twenty-one broad.

The choir and our Lady's chapel, with all the whole work as it standeth, to be taken down at pleasure, the lead being sixty-eight feet long, and thirty broad.

Item, the whole chapel of archbishop Becket, standing in the midst of the town, with two little bells there hanging, to give warning to the people of every chance of fire, or other sudden business happening, the lead being seventy-one feet long, and thirty broad.

The whole being seventeen fodder and thirty-one feet of lead, all which the inhabitants paid the king for at the rate of 4l. the fodder, and the king gave them the timber-work of the roof of the chapter-house, within the late abbey, with such stone, glass, and old windows there, as shall be fit for the building of the new aile.

By

By this it appears, that the tower and bells at the west end, the nave, north aisle, north porch, and vestry over it, with the land on the north side, now the present church-yard, at that time solely belonged to the parish, whose good intent, (though they paid the money) was frustrated by serjeant Flowerdew, who stripped the south aisle and abbey vestry, and all the lodgings, the town vestry, and part of the abbey steeple, of all its lead, and carried away all the free-stone from the south cross aisle, the chapel of our Lady, and the choir. (which he demolished in a good measure) and all the free-stone from the foundation of a wall that was set by the inhabitants between the rest of the abbey ground and the ground given by the king to enlarge the parish church, and thus the choir being demolished, and the beauty spoiled, the inhabitants pulled down the rest, and new built the present south aisle: but this very thing was in a great measure the beginning of the rebellion; for the Ketts, who were chiefly concerned in the purchase, and were very desirous to save the church, being at that time principal inhabitants here, never forgave Flowerdew, but endeavoured to do him and his family all the prejudice imaginable ever after.

The east part of the nave was now made the chancel, the repairs of which the impropriation bears; and in 1573 queen Elizabeth allowed the inhabitants a large sum to repair the chancel, and at that time the three windows and wall on the north side of the nave, now the chancel, were rebuilt, and these letters, R. E. anno 1573, set thereon, to denote *Regina Elizabetha*.

The scite of the abbey contained thirty-three acres; the old wall at the west end of the tower was part of the charnel-house, which with Becket's chapel, the
abbey

abbey steeple, St. Margaret's chapel, the south cross aisle, and vestry, with St. Mary's chapel, were granted to Connell and Pistor, as *concealed* lands, but to no purpose, the inhabitants shewing they had a grant of them already.

After the inhabitants by agreement with the prior had quitted their common right in the choir, and had the nave and north aisle appropriated to them for a parish church, not liking to have other bells for their parish use but them in the abbey steeple belonging to the monks, they began to raise contributions, with consent of the lord of the town, to erect a tower at the west end of the church, and what by contributions and legacies given by persons that died here, in 1410 they took down a porch at the west end of the gable, and began the foundation of the noble tower, which is now standing there, it being no less than 168 feet high: upon this the prior and monks indicted the townsmen for breaking the porch and wall, and erecting a tower and three bells, and for stopping up the door between the nave and chancel, alledging that the church and all was theirs, and that the townsmen ought to come there at the sound of the abbey bells: this made great confusion, which lasted about a year, and then Thomas archbishop of Canterbury came hither, in his metropolitical visitation, and settled the matter between them, licensing the townsmen to build their tower, and hang what bells they pleased in it, on condition they never rang them to disturb the monks, that is to say, before six in the morning, nor after six at night, it being their resting time, and that in the day-time they should be rung for Divine service, or the dead only, unless on Christmas-day, Easter-day, at the coming of the king, archbishop, or bishop, or in case of any public enemies, thieves, fire, or robbery: upon this sir John Clifton,

Clifton, knt. set about the work, and, with the assistance of many benefactors, not only built the tower, but the top part of the whole nave, as the arms cut on the outside of the north windows shew us.

On the first window, westward, is a mitre and crown, to shew the regal and episcopal jurisdiction over the church, and that it was not an exempt of the monks. On the second, is sir John Clifton's arms, and those of Ufford earl of Suffolk. On the third, Nevile and Shelton. On the fourth, Caily. On the fifth, the symbols of the Trinity and Passion. On the sixth, the cross swords and cross keys, for St. Paul and St. Peter, to denote the pope's supremacy. On the seventh, the crown and mitre as before, and the other three windows were rebuilt by queen Elizabeth, as hath been observed.

Over the west door of the tower, which hath five large bells and a clock in it, are three shields; sir John Clifton quartering Caily, impaling Thorpe; the other coats are for Cromwell and Tatehall.

The tower was sixty-six years before it was finished, and the bells hung, viz. from 1410 to 1476.

At the dissolution there were divers guilds, well endowed with lands and tenements, held in this church, one of which, the Holy Trinity, had a guildhall at Spooner-row, and is sometimes called Spooner-row guild.

Wattlefield guild, or brotherhood of St. Thomas, kept at his altar in this church, and sometimes in his chapel in the middle of the town, and is frequently called Middleton guild.

At the dissolution many gave gifts towards purchasing the abbey bells, steeple, &c.

The lands and tenements belonging to these guilds remained for the most part in the crown, till queen Elizabeth, in the 2d year of her reign, *anno* 1559, upon the humble suit of the inhabitants, gave them to the town, and settled them on feoffees, they being then of the yearly value of 40l. towards maintaining a school in St. Thomas's chapel, and other godly uses in the said town, as repairing the church, &c. but the feoffees being negligent, and the chapel, or school, stripped of the lead, and in decay for want of covering, they neither kept the school, nor repaired the church, but employed the money to other uses; upon which a complaint being lodged with the privy-council in 1570, the feoffees were called to an account, and the lands settled to maintain a schoolmaster, and repair the church; immediately after the chapel was tiled, and the schoolmaster had a salary always allowed him out of the lands, which at present is 20l. per ann. and a dwelling-house for the master, given since the restoration by Mr. Christopher Deye; this chapel is now the school-house, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1130; it was founded by William de Albany, son of the founder of the monastery, and was well endowed, Edward I. in 1292 confirming all donations made to it. The master of the school is elected by the majority of the feoffees. In 1574 Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, gave this town a scholarship to his college, called Corpus Christi, or Bennet College, in Cambridge, the scholar to be chosen out of this school, and born in this town, and must have continued at school here two years without intermission, and must also be fifteen

years old. In 1567 the said archbishop gave a sermon to the town of Wymondham, to be preached yearly on the Monday in Rogation-week, for which he settled 6s. 8d. a year, to be paid the preacher out of his manor and farm at Hethel; it is to be preached either by the master, or one of the fellows of the said college.

Over the door of the school was this, now illegible:

*Anº. Dni. 1635.
Musarum Aedes Wymondhamenses.
Ne Pulsate fores,
Sint tecla Silentia Musis.*

But to proceed to the persons of note buried in the choir, and St. Mary's chapel by the side of it, both which are now down.

First, in the middle of the choir, right before the altar, lie interrred William de Albany, the founder, and Maud, his wife, daughter of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk; his epitaph was this:—*Hunc pincerna locum fundavit, et hic jacet, illa, quæ dedit huic Domini jam sine fine tenet.*—He died in the 3d of Henry II. 1156, and to his memory was this on the monastery wall:—*Pray yee for the soul of William de Albany, founder of this abby,*—which shews it was placed there after it became an abbey.

William de Albany, earl of Arundel, the founder's son, who died at Waverley, in Surrey, October 3. 1176, was buried by his father here; he is called sometimes earl of Suffex, sometimes earl of Chichester, and was founder of Buckenham priory, and Pynham by Arundel, and the chapel of St. Thomas

mas the Martyr, in Wymondham, and was a great benefactor to several religious houses.

William de Albany, earl of Arundel, his son, grandson of the founder, went with Richard I. into the Holy-land, and remained with him in Almaine all the time of his imprisonment, and died at Waverley, some say the same year with his father, others in 1196, the Waverley Chronicle 1193, but all agree he was buried by his father here.

William de Albany, earl of Arundel and Suffex, the inheritor of his father's honors and virtues, went with Ralph earl of Chester, and many other nobles, into the Holy-land, and after the winning of Damietta, in Palestine, in his return home died at a town beyond Rome, called Camel, and his body being opened and embalmed, as he desired, Thomas, his physician, brought it here, and interred it by his ancestors, for which good service, from a monk of St. Alban's, he was made prior here about 1224.

Hugh de Albany, his brother and heir, earl of Arundel and Suffex, died in 1242, or, as Weever, in 1243, without issue, and was buried here by his ancestors, so that all the Albanys, earls of Arundel and Suffex, great nobles in their time, lie here interred, under the rubbish of the choir, or chancel, and it is to be supposed most of their wives also, who were all persons of the greatest families at that time; Isabel, widow of this Hugh, was daughter of the great earl Warren, and foundress of Marham nunnery.

Sir John Clifton, of Buckenham-castle, knt. died in 1447, and was buried here, and settled 10l. per annum on the prior for ever, to find a monk to sing

O 2

for

for his soul, and the soul of Joan, his wife, who was buried by him.

Sir Andrew Ogard, knt. and Margaret Clifton, sole daughter and heiress of sir John, his wife, are both buried here; he died in 1454; she in 1460.

A gentleman called *None*, who, because he gave nothing to the religious of this house, had this distich made to his memory, as Mr. Cambden tells us in his *Remains*, p. 321.

*Hic situs est Nullus, quia nullo nullior iste,
Et quia Nullus erat, de nullo nil tibi Christe.*

Mr. Weever, fol. 811, hath it thus Englished:

Here lyeth *None*, one worse than none for ever
thought,
And because *None*, of none, to thee, O Christ! gives
nought.

Or suppose thus; for it seems an allusion to Homer's *Odyssey*, where Ulysses calls himself *Oudeis*, or *No Man*, to elude the resentment of the cyclops, Polypheme, after he had bored out his only eye in his forehead,—" 'Twas no man did it," &c.

Here *No Man* lies, for worse than none is he
Who nothing gives the church, O! Christ, nor thee.

The same author tells us, that he had read this following epitaph also, on this surname:

*Hic recubat Nullus, nullo de sanguine cretus,
Nullus apud vivos, Nullus apud superos.*

None lieth here, of lineage *None* descended,
Amongst men *None*, *None* amongst the saints befriended.

Much

Much like that, as Cambden says, found also in the register of Wymondham, for pope Lucius, born at Luca, bishop of Ostia, and pope of Rome, who died at Verona.

*Luca dedit Lucem tibi Luci, pontificatum
Ostia, papatum Roma, Verona mori;
Immo, Verona dedit tibi vere vivere, Roma,
Exilium, curas Ostia, Luca mori.*

In 1528 sir William Knevet, knt. was buried in this monastery church, under the new work by him made, before the high altar of the choir, on one side of the founder, under a stone of marble inlaid with his arms, being buried at the feet of sir William Knevet, knt. his father, and dame Jane, his mother; he gave 40l. to the monastery to pray for him.

The arms of Albany, Cromwell, Tatfall, Clifton, Cailey, and Windham, were in the north church windows, and those of Flint, Chaucer, &c. on the south side, but are all now gone.

The nave, south and north ailes, with the north porch, are all leaded, an exact copper-plate of which, with the abbey steeple, and ruins, was lately published by Mr. Buck, in his set of ruins for Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and indeed is not only a good picture, but an exact likeness*.

At the west end of the nave, on the south side, is a mural monument, inscribed to the—*Rev. John Hendry, March 12, 1722, aged 64.*

O 3

This

* We have endeavoured to give a copy of Mr. Buck's view, from a drawing made by Mr. Marcus Armstrong, but by a mistake of the engraver, the prospect is reversed, and appears a north view, instead of a south.

This Mr. Hendry by his last will, dated November 12, 1722, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of an estate of freehold land in Norfolk, to be settled on trustees, for the benefit of the vicar of Wymondham for the time being, for ever, conditionally, that he preach, or cause to be preached, two sermons every Lord's day in the church, for ever, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon; upon his neglect, or refusal, the profits to be applied to the charity-school; he gave 5*l.* towards conveying the estate, and also 13*l.* 10*s.* per ann. to the vicar, out of lands, called Flora's, in this town, for preaching a sermon every Friday in Lent; he left his estate at Crownthorpe, then about 15*l.* per ann. to the charity-school at Wymondham, chargeable with 50*s.* yearly, to be paid to the ancientest maids in Wymondham; and 10*s.* a year to the poor of Crownthorpe, for ever; he gave a velvet pall, and six mourning cloaks, to be lett out at the discretion of the vicar. The 400*l.* was laid out in 1724 for a freehold estate in Wicklewood, which was settled according to the will.

There now remain only the arms of Marshall and Burnel in the windows of the church.—On the first north pillar is the dedication stone, with the word *MABŶA* in a cypher.—There is a fine old font, on which are the emblems of the four Evangelists, of the Holy Trinity, and of the sacrament, and a shield with three crowns, and round the steps is an inscription, now illegible.

In the north aile, towards the west end, are stones for several of the name of Blackbourn, le Neve, King, Culyer, Carver, &c.

Here was a chapel, as the fine roof and niche for the holy water shew us, but we cannot say to what faint

saint it was dedicated, though the name *Maria* is on the roof; the old vestry is here, which was made in 1674.

George Kett, Senior, died January 4, 1722, in the 83d year of his age.

Over the door is an old piece of painting on the wall, representing naked people in a boat in great danger, and several others suffering for righteousness sake on the right hand; and on the left, the Devils, some offering a can of drink, others a purse of money, encouraging sinners to their own destruction.

In the nave, on the first pillar towards the west end, on the north side, is a mural monument, to—*Thomas Seaborn, gent. Aug. 21, 1689, ætat. 54. Philippa, his wife, Aug. 17, 1689, ætat. 49. And James, their son, July 1, 1691, ætat. 23.*

There hangs a noble branch in the middle of the nave, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Hendry.

Richard Buxton, gent. of Downham-Lodge, died January 2, 16--

In the chancel, on a mural monument,—*Anna Wright, patientiæ et charitatis omnimodæ exemplar, ob. Dec. 12, 1712, conjugemque T. W. [Tho. Wright, vicar:] sepultum (hic) readmisit 5 die Febr. 1731, ætat. 77.*

On a mural monument, close by the north end of the altar,—*M. S. Isaaci Sayer, A. M. Coll. Gonv. et Caij Cantabr. scholæ Wyndhamensis per annos ix moderatoris, pietate, modesta, morumque integritate inter primos numerandus, in pueris erudiendis, sedulitate et solertia, plurimis (dicam omnibus?) antefereendus. Obijt xii*
O 4
cal :

*cal: Febr. anno ætatis xxxvi. Christi vero MDCCXXI.
Maria uxor ejus per an: xiii. Amoris simul ac doloris hoc
monumentum, P. F.*

*M. S. Wlhelmi Hawys, hujus ecclesiæ per decennium
vicarij, de Col: Corp. Xti. apud Cantab. A. M. obiit
Maij 16º, anno Æræ Xtianæ 1701.*

In a vault, under the stone, lies Mr. John Hawys,
of Norwich, apothecary, who died March 28, 1663.

Against a pillar at the east end of the south aisle,—
*This in memory of Ann Talbot, the only daughter of Tho-
mas Talbot, of Gunvill-hall, esq. and Joan. his wife, the
daughter of Sir John Mede, of Lofis, in Essex, a virgin,
whose piety, charity, duty, and courtesey, was exemplary to
those of her age; she departed this life the 6th day of
December, 1669, and of her age 20 years, and lies in-
terred near her father, and where her mother designs to
be buried.*

Le-Neve impales Browne;—*Ester, wife of Mr. Wil-
liam Le-Neve, Sept. 19, 1677, aged 20.*

*Sleep sacred ashes, let us only prie,
What treasures in you did involved lie,
A wife so young, and yet so wise, oh! here's
Wisdom, example, not the child of years,
So full of business, and so pious, well!
Devotion dwells not always in a cell;
So free, so innocent, so good, so kind,
All moral virtues were in thee combin'd,
And with thee took their flight into the sky,
Joyne forces, and make up one Galaxy;
So various gums dissolving in one fire,
Together in one fragrant fume expire.*

Ester, daughter of William Le-Neve, and Ester, his wife, baptized March, 1576, died April 5, 1681.

*Her life was short, the longer is her rest,
God call them soonest whom he loveth best.*

Thomas King, clerk and sexton 65 years, died September 14, 1680.

George Gay, gent. died October 24, 1697; Susan, his wife, August 15, 1683, aged 84.

Robert Stone, gent. died June 15, 1717, aged 64; Hellen, his wife, Jan. 9, 1736, aged 84.

Here also are monumental inscriptions to several other worthy parishioners, which we have not room to insert.

The new vestry is at the west end of this aisle, in which the archdeacon's court is held; in the midst is an altar-tomb, having the arms and crest of Hawys, and this inscription:—*Hic super reliquias suas, monumentum simul et tabulam marmoream voluit Johannes Hawys, generosus, ut par mortuo atque vivo, illi esset fortuna, alijs, potius quam sibi, profuisse. Natus est anno 1669, mortuus 1727.*

Before the vestry was made, in this place stood the table that the poor were paid their weekly collections on, and afterwards on this tomb, which supplied its place.

A black marble to the—*Rev. George Taylor, vicar, obijt Feb. 14, 1736, ætat. 63.*

The town and parish of Wymondham is divided into several divisions, viz. Middleton, or Marketstead, Damgate, Chaple-gate, Vicar's-street, Towngreen, and Cakewick, all which are in the infoken, or in the town; the hamlets in the outfoken are, Downham, which lies northward of the town, Stanfield, eastward, Silfield, about a mile distant south-east, Watfield, about two miles south; Spooner-row, about a mile and an half south-west, Sutton, Norton, and Barwick; "It is famous for a mean manufacture, viz. the making of taps, spindles, spoons, and such like wooden ware, in abundance; men, women, and children, are continually employed in this work: an innocent employment for a maintenance, and much better than (if not so gentile as) idleness," which this town seems to abhor, there having been a bridewell, or house of correction, for idle persons, and such like, many ages, which is still kept in a house belonging to the county, appropriated to that use, the keeper of which in the time of queen Elizabeth had a salary of 40s. a year, paid by the county treasurer. The inhabitants enjoy their writ of privilege as ancient demesne, and serve not at assizes, or sessions, &c. but their privilege of not being cited to answer in any spiritual court, but before the official, in their own town, was neglected at the reformation, since which timewe do not find any peculiar officials, either of the bishop, or archdeacon, made for this town only.

The country hereabouts, including all Forehoe hundred, is a rich clay, which makes the roads bad; the whole is inclosed land, and abounds with a good quantity of wood and timber. In the year 1203 king John first granted the market here to be held as it now is, on Friday, and a fair on St. Catherine's-day, November 25, which is now removed to Candlemas-day,

day, February 2; another fair was granted to be held here on St. Philip and St. James's day, May 1, which is removed to May 6; and the other fair, which was granted to be held on the day, the day before, and the day after, the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, September 8, is now kept the 13th day after Michalmas-day*. All these removals without authority are very prejudicial to the fairs themselves, and disappoint tradesmen very much, who expect the fairs in all places to be on the days the printed lists mention, and not otherwise.

In 1244 the king (Henry III.) had an escutage granted him of 20s. out of every knight's fee, and it appears that he was this year at Wymondham, for there the writs are dated, which are sent to all the sheriffs, to proclaim in their counties, that all the king's tenants in *capite*, who held an entire knight's fee, or 20l. by the year in land, (which was at that time equivalent) and were not knights, should on penalty of forfeiture of their lands repair to the king at Whitsuntide, to receive arms from him, and be made knights.

June 11, 1615, this town was damaged by fire to above 40,000l. value, there being above 300 dwelling-houses consumed; it was fired on purpose, as appears by the original confession of one Margaret Bix, *alias* Elvyn, then under sentence of death, made before the under sheriff, &c. in which she acknowledges that she was privy to the fact, and that it was committed by Ellen Pendleton, who was also under condemnation for it, and that the said Ellen lighted a match, and she placed it in the stable where the fire first began; William Flodder was not condemned, but

* This fair is now kept September 6.

but his brother John, and others, were condemned also: it appears that they were Scots, but went under the name of Egyptians, all but this Bix, whom they promised to carry with them into their own country, and maintain well, and procure a pardon from the pope for committing the fact.

In 1631 the city of Norwich raised 103l. 5s. 7d. for the relief of the poor inhabitants of Wymondham, then grievously visited with the plague.

The flourishing family of the Windhams had their name from this town, which family hath spread into several branches, as sir Hugh Windham, of Pilledden-court, in Dorsetshire, bart. extinct. Sir William Windham, of Orchard-Windham, in Somersetshire, and sir Francis Windham, of Trent, in the same county, barts. The Windhams, of Crownthorpe, now divided into three families, at Felbrigg, Cromer, and Earsham, were concerned here about the time of Henry III. They were descendents from some of the sons of Alward de Wymondham, who was a witness to the foundation deed of the priory here, with his three sons.

In 1265 Henry III. granted to Thomas de Wymundham, clerk, his treasurer, the next ward that fell to him worth 50l. unless he should provide for him by giving him a prebend, or benefice, or some other church dignity, to the value of 200 marks, and also a ship load of wood for his fire yearly; he was alive in 1271, and then treasurer.

In 1293 William de Wymondham was overseer of the silver mines in Devonshire, and had offices in the Exchequer: he was a great chemist; by his art he refined this year 270 pounds of fine silver out of the lead

lead ore which Edward I. gave for a portion with his daughter, Eleanor, to the count de Barr; in the next year there were 521 pounds of silver sent to London and coined; and the following year, when the Derbyshire miners were sent to help the Devonian, Mr. Wymondham sent 700 pounds of silver to the mint.

But as this town hath been famous for producing men profitable to the commonwealth, so we must observe that it is also infamous for the birth of those execrable rebels, the Ketts, that so much harrassed the country, and vexed and injured the city of Norwich. Robert Kett, the principal ringleader, was hanged in chains upon the castle of Norwich, and William Kett, his brother, upon the high steeple of Wymondham, as a terror to all presumptuous villains, sir William Windham being at that time sheriff of Norfolk; so that as this place had the misfortune to produce such notorious offenders against the peace of the country, at the same time we ought to give it its due honor in having an officer originally sprung from hence, who, according to his duty, always opposed their unjust proceedings, and at last executed due punishment for their traitorous acts, to the quiet of the whole country.

We find an ancient family of good repute here, surnamed Mechil, *alias* Randulf, and another, surnamed le Deye. In 1345 Cecily le Deye, widow, owned an estate here, which in 1577 belonged to Thomas le Deye, and it still continues in his posterity, Dr. Deye being its present owner.—*Blomefield*.

Sir John Robsart, knt. and dame Elizabeth, his wife, dwelt in Stanfield-hall in 1546. The whole town paid to every tenth 13l.

In 1622, upon a commission of charitable uses, concerning the town lands, it appeared that Edward VI. granted unto sir Thomas, and sir William Wodehouse, knts. the messuage, called the Guild-hall, with eleven acres of land, which belonged to *Corpus Christi* guild, in Wymondham, to be held in free soccage of East Greenwich manor, who in 1549 infeoffed them in divers seoffees to the use of the town. In 1594 Robert Ringwood, seoffee, surrendered all the lands and tenements, called the Town Lands, lately belonging to St. Peter's guild, "for the synd-
"ing of a learned maister, to teach within the seyde
"towne." In 1604 Thomas Plommer, seoffee, surrendered two messuages, viz. the Old and New Guild-halls, to the same uses. There were about ninety acres of land, and eight or ten tenements, then lett at about 50l. a year.

The town of Wymondham is pleasantly situated on the great post road from Norwich, nine miles, to London, ninety-nine; it hath two principal inns, the White Hart, and King's Head, and assemblies are frequently held here. We have already mentioned how very extensive the parish is. The free-school, and charity-school, are well endowed. The corn-market is pretty well attended, and business of every kind rather brisk than otherwise.

The Rev. Richard Drake has a handsome seat a little west of the church.





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